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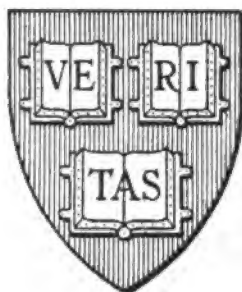
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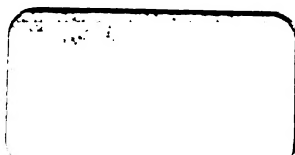
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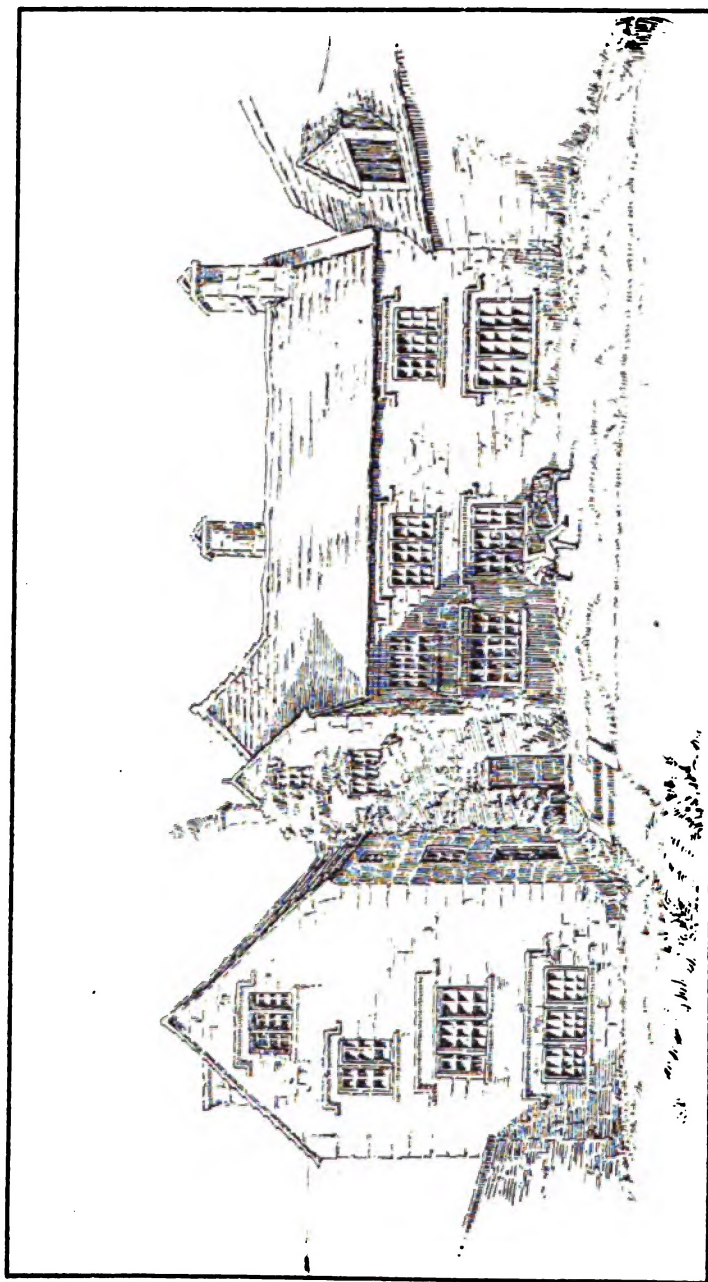
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THE HISTORY
OF
THE PRINCES, THE LORDS MARCHER,
AND THE
ANCIENT NOBILITY
OF
POWYS FADOG
AND
THE ANCIENT LORDS OF ARWYSTLI, CEDEWEN,
AND MEIRIONYDD,
AND MANY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE
FIFTEEN NOBLE TRIBES OF GWYNEDD.

BY
J. Y. W. LLOYD, OF CLOCHFAEN, ESQ.,
M.A., K.S.G.

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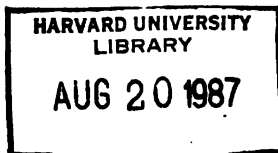
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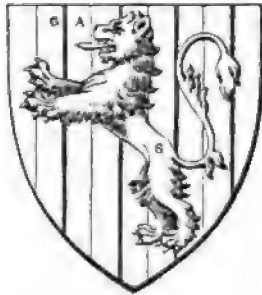
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HISTORY OF POWYS FADOG.

CANTREV Y BARWN.

This cantrev contains the commots of 1, Glyndyvrddwy ; 2, Dinmael ; and 3, Edernion.



GLYNDYVRDDWY.

This commot or lordship contains the parishes of Llan Sant Ffraid, Gwyddelwern, Bettws Gwervyl Goch, part of the parish of Llanvihangel Glyn Myvyr, that part of the parish of Corwen or Corvaen which contains the townships of Rhagad, Bonwm, Carrog, Tir Llannerch, Bodorlas, Hendre' Vorvydd, and Mwstwr, and the township of Gwnodl, in the parish of Llangar.

Owain Glyndwr, the sixth Baron of Glyndyvrddwy, and Lord of Cynllaith Owain, was born in the township

of Carrog, 20th September, A.D. 1349. The British bard, Iolo Goch, describes the chieftain's residence here as equal in extent to Westminster Abbey. A clump of fir trees on a mound marks the spot where the watch-tower stood. One half of the township of Mwstwr was given by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor to the Abbey of Valle Crucis, in A.D. 1200; it adjoins the township of Feivod in Nanheudwy, some part of which the Prince gave to the Abbey in A.D. 1202. It was held by lease under the Abbey by Robert Salisbury in 1529. (See vol. v, p. 154.)

The Nant Morwynion rises in Cynr y Brain, and passing by Blaen Iâl, and the townships of Hendre' Vorwydd and Bodorlas, empties itself into the Dee a little above the village of Llan Sant Ffraid.

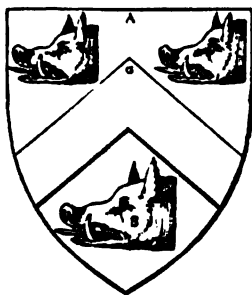
The Barony of Glyndyvrddwy is bounded on the south by the Berwyn Mountains. Moel Fferna, one of the hills of this range, rises to the height of 2,070 feet above the level of the sea. The river Ceiriog rises on the southern side of Moel Fferna, near Bwlch Cynwyd.

LLAN SANT FFRAID.

This parish contains the township of Trev Llan Sant Ffraid. In the village is a small room called the "Carchardy Owain Glyndwr", where it is said that that chieftain confined his captives. The church is dedicated to the Irish St. Bridget, and the festival is kept February 1st.

Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys Vadog, who reigned from A.D. 1159 to A.D. 1190, gave five portions of land, "yn gynwys", viz., Trev Llan Sant Ffraid in Glyndyvrddwy, to Iorwerth ab Cadifor, for sixty pence *per annum*, besides service and "Ebedyw", for joining him against Owain Brogyntyn. This Iorwerth was an

excellent and just nobleman in Edernion before Owain Brogyntyn came there.¹ His patrimonial estate was in the Manor of 'Cil Hendrev in Dudleston';² his father, Cadivor of Cil Hendrev, was the second son of Iddon, Lord of Dudleston, who bore *Argent*, a chevron inter three boar's heads coupé *gules*, armed and langued *azure*. The pedigree of his descendants in this township is as follows:³



TREV LLAN SANT FFRAID.

Twma ab Llywelyn Goch ab Ednyved ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth—
Vychan ab Iorwerth Llwyd ab Iorwerth ab Cadivor ab Iddon, Lord of
Dudleston, third son of Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy, etc. See
vol. iv, p. 88.

David—Gwenllian, d. and co-heiress of Edward ab John ab Howel ab Einion
Goch of Dudleston, ab David Goch ab Iorwerth ab Cynwrig ab
Heilin of Pentrev Heilin, eldest son of Trahaiarn ab Iddon, Lord
of Dudleston. See "Cil Hendrev", vol. iv, p. 94.

John—Gwerfyl, d. of John ab Meredydd ab Ieuan Gethyn of Rhiwlas Uwch
y Voel, in the parish of Llansilin in Cynllaith. See vol. iv,
p. 235.

a

¹ Owain Brogyntyn became lord of Edeyrnion in 1202.

² *Cae Cyriog MS.*

³ *Ibid.*; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 129.

| a
 Edward, = Gwenhwyvar, d. of Rhys ab David ab Iolyn of Blaen Iâl in Bryn
 1591. Eglwys, ab Ieuan ab David ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Cadwgan ab
 Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuv ab Hwva ab Ithel
 Velyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. Her mother was Margaret,
 d. of Richard ab Elisau of Maerdy in Gwyddelwern. See "Iâl".
 |
 John, = Mary, d. of Hugh ab William of Edernion.
 |
 Humphrey, 1620. =
 |
 Mary, heiress of Trev Llan Sant Ffraid.

GWYDDELWERN.

The lordship of Gwyddelwern was given by Gruffydd Vychan, fifth Baron of Glyndyvrwy, of the English creation, to his second son, Tudor, who was styled Lord of Gwyddelwern. He married Maud, daughter and heiress of Ieuv ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuv ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor in Nanheudwy, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress named Lowry, who married first Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos, who bore *argent* a griffon passant *gules*, by whom she had a son named David, who was ancestor of the Lloyds of Plas yn Ddôl Edeyrn in the parish of Corwen. She married, secondly, Gruffydd ab Einion of Cors y Gedol, who bore *ermine* a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom she had a second son named Elisau, who was Baron of Gwyddelwern. Elisau married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Jenkyn of Allt Llwyn Dragon (now called Plas yn Iâl), in the township of Bodanwydog in Iâl, who was one of the sons of Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd Llwyd of Bodidris yn Iâl, by whom, besides other issue, he had a third son named Richard, who was settled at Maerdy in Gwyddelwern, and married Gwen, sister of Owain ab Thomas of Gwnodl, by whom he was father of William Wynn of Hescyn Gaenog in Gwyddelwern, who was the father of William Lloyd of Maerdy.

The parish of Gwyddelwern is divided into three parts, viz., Cwm, Uwch Avon, and Uwch Mynydd, and was formerly in the manors of Ucheldrev and Rûg.

Cwm contains the townships of Maes Gamedd, Maes Gwyn, Bonwm, and Trev Bach, Meiarth and Aelhaiarn. This last township was anciently an independent parish.

Uwch Avon, contains the townships of Pensaethydd, Bodheulog, Cynwyd Vawr and Cynwyd Vechan.

Uwch Mynydd contains the townships of Clegyr and Bodynvoel.

The church is dedicated to St. Beuno, by whom it is said to have been founded, and the festival is kept on April the 21st. Near it are Gwern Beuno and Ffynnon Beuno, from whence the water for baptism was brought.



UCHELDREV AND AELHAIARN.

These two manors formerly belonged to Llewelyn ab Dolffyn ab Llewelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Iâl. The manor of Ucheldrev, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, consists of sixteen farms, and very extensive moors, affording good grouse shooting. Llewelyn ab Dolffyn was lord of seven manors, viz., 1, Aelhaiarn; 2, Llygadog in Gwyddelwern; 3, Ucheldrev; 4, Garth Haiarn; 5, Llanddervel¹ in the commot of Is Meloch in Penllyn;

¹ Llanddervel church was the place where the descendants of Heilin ab Eunydd were interred. — *Cae Cyriog MS.*

6, *Caer Gelor* ; and 7, *Y Saeth Marchog*, in the parish of *Derwen* or *Derwen Anial* in the commot of *Coleigion*, in the cantrev of *Dyffryn Clwyd*. He had an only daughter and heiress named *Efa*, who married *Eunydd ab Gwernwy*, Lord of *Dyffryn Clwyd*, the townships of *Trev Alun* and *Y Groesffordd* in *Maelor Gymraeg*, and those of *Lleprog Vawr*, *Lleprog Vechan*, and *Trevnant y Rhiw* in *Tegeingl*, whose arms were *azure*, a lion salient *or* (see vol. iii). By this alliance, *Efa* had issue, besides a daughter named *Heunydd*, the consort of *Mareddydd ab Bleddyn*, Prince of *Powys*, two sons ; 1, *Ithel ab Eunydd*, Lord of *Trevalun*, *Y Groesffordd*,¹ and *Lleprog Vawr*, *Lleprog Vechan*, and *Trevnant y Rhiw* in *Tegeingl* ; and 2, *Heilin ab Eunydd*.

Heilin ab Eunydd, who was styled Lord of *Dyffryn Clwyd*,² had the seven manors that belonged to his mother,³ and the title and the seven manors in *Dyffryn Clwyd* which belonged to his father *Eunydd*, who inherited them from his mother *Gwenllian*, the daughter and heiress of *Rhys ab Marchan*, who bore *azure*, a fess *or* inter three horse's heads erased *argent*. From his father, *Marchan*, the *Coed Marchan* rocks take their name. *Rhys ab Marchan* was lord of seven manors in *Ruthinland*, viz., *Y Groes Lwyd* and *Trev Pen y Coed*, in the parish of *Llanvwrog* in *Coleigion* ; *Pant Meugan* in *Llanrhudd*,⁴ and *Y Vynechtyd*, both in the same commot ; and three others. *Heilin* and his descendants have their seats and sepulchres in *Llanddervel* and *Derwen Ynial* or *Anial*. *Heilin ab Eunydd* married *Margaret*, daughter of *Madog ab Cadwgan*, lord of *Nannau*, by whom he had, besides other issue, a son named *Ithel*, who had *Llanaelhaiarn* and lands in *Derwen Ynial* ;

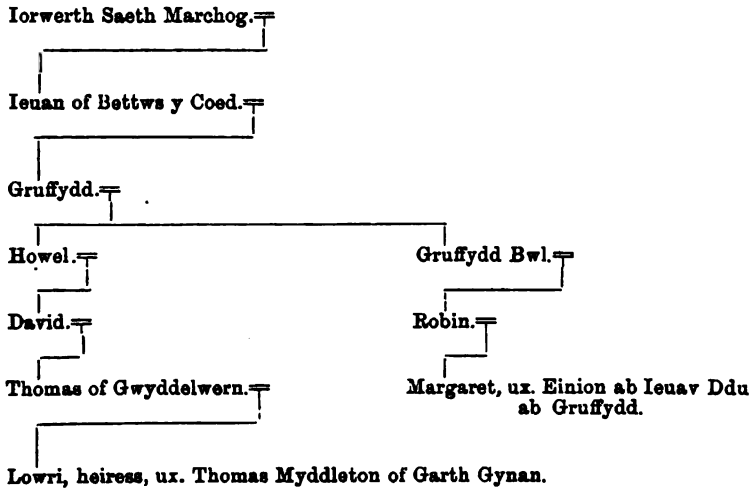
¹ *Trevalun* and *Y Groesffordd* are two of the four townships of the manor of *Burton* in the lordship of *Maelor Gymraeg* ; the other two townships are those of *Gwersyllt* and *Burton*, or *Morton*.

² The lordship of *Dyffryn Clwyd* contains the commots of *Coleigion*, *Llanerch*, and *Dogveilin*.

³ *Cae Cyriog*. *MS.*

⁴ The church of *Llanrhudd* is dedicated to *St. Meugan*.

and a son named Iorwerth, the father of Iorwerth Saeth Marchog, who had that manor, and bore *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, in a dexter canton of the second a pheon pointed upwards *gules*.¹ Iorwerth Saeth Marchog was one of the witnesses to the grant of the land of "Esgyngainog", in the parish of Gwyddelwern, by Meredydd ab Howel, lord of Edernion, to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, in A.D. 1176 ; one of the witnesses also to the grant of the land of "Llecheudin" by Elisau ab Madog, lord of Edernion, to the same Abbey, in A.D. 1183 ; and one of the witnesses also of the grant of the land called "Gwyddelwern", by the Lord Elisau, to the said Abbey, in A.D. 1198.² Saeth Marchog, or Bryn Saeth Marchog, now belongs to Jesus College, Oxford. The descendants of Iorwerth Saeth Marchog, as far as I have been able to trace them out, are as follows.³



¹ *Golden Grove MS.* ; *Owen's British Remains.*

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 20, 24, 30.

³ *Harl. MS.* 1969.

The manor of Ucheldrev subsequently became the property (by purchase) of Peter Meyrig, Esq., son of Edmund Meyrig, Archdeacon of Meirionydd in 1560, Chancellor of Bangor, and vicar of Corwen. The pedigree of this family is as follows :

MEYRICK OF UCHELDREV.

Meurig ab Llewelyn of Bodorgan in Môn, ab Heilin ab Einion Sais of Bodorgan, ab David ab Iorwerth ab Tudor ab Madog ab Samuel ab Cadavael¹ yr Ynad, Lord of Cydewen, and Judge of the Courts of Powys, then held at Castell Dinas Bran (*sable*, on a chevron inter three ragged brands *or*, enflamed, a fleur-de-lys *azure*, inter two Cornish choughs *ppr.*), each regarding the other. Meurig was one of the bodyguard to Henry VIII.

Edmund ab Meurig, Archdeacon of Merioneth about 1560, Prebendary of Lichfield, Rector of Corwen, and Chancellor of Bangor. Ob. 1605.	Elizabeth, d. of William ab Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Robin of Cochwilian. <i>Gules</i> , a chevron <i>ermine</i> , inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, couped <i>ppr.</i>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Peter Meurig of Ucheldrev; ob. 9th Nov. 1630, aged 66, and was buried on the 15th of the same month at Ruthin. In <i>Harl. MS.</i> 2129 is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone.	Lowri, d. of Lewys Anwyl of Park in Llanrovthen. <i>Vert</i> , three eagles displayed in <i>fees or</i> .
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Edmund Meurig of Ucheldrev, married at Llandderfel, 5th Feb. 1618-19.	Grace, d. and eventual heiress of Cadwaladr ab Watkin of Garth Lwyd, ² in Llandderfel in Is Meioch. She died Aug. 1629, and was buried at Llandderfel.	2nd, Janet, dau. of John Vaughan of Cefn Bodig, and relict of Thos. Oliver of Bala. <i>Vert.</i> a chev. inter three wolf's heads erased <i>argent</i> .
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Peter Meurig, bapt. 12 Feb. 1623-24.	Ellen, bapt. 1625.	Dorothy, bapt. 1626.	Geley, bapt. 10 Aug. 1629.	Edmund, bapt. 11 June 1636.
--------------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

| a | b | c

¹ Cadavael married Arianwen, only daughter and heiress of Iorwerth ab Trahaearn ab Iorwerth, lord of Cydewain, second son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlyys. The mother of Arianwen was Jane, daughter of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. Cadavael must have lived, therefore, in the time of Gruffydd Maelor. See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1872, p. 295; and vol. i, pp. 82, 83.

² Cadwaladr ab Watkin ab Edward ab John Wyu ab Ieuan ab

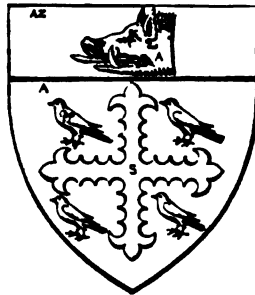
| ^a
Margaret, ux. Morgan Lloyd of
Crogen, in the comot of Is
Meloch in Penllyn.

| ^b
Elizabeth, ux.
Ffoulk Prys.

| ^c
Catharine, ux. Roger
Lloyd of Rhagad.

Of this family, Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldrev was member of Parliament for the county of Merioneth in 1660. Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldrev married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Price of Giler, Baron of the Exchequer (vol. v, p. 371). He was High Sheriff for the same county in 1681; and Robert Meyrick, of Ucheldrev, in 1737. In 1793 William John Lenthall of Ucheldrev was High Sheriff for Merionethshire.

Subsequently Ucheldrev became the property of the Kyffins of Maenan. (See vol. v, p. 367.)



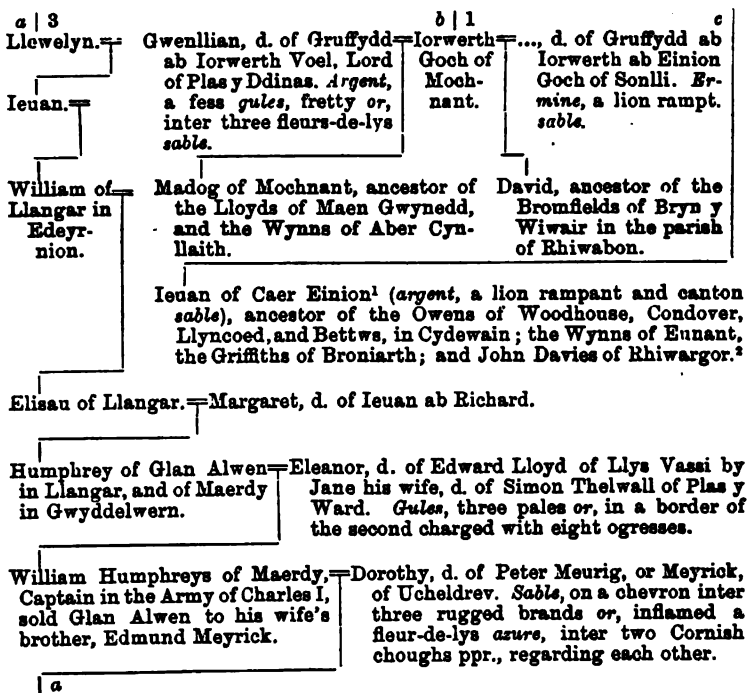
MAERDY IN GWYDDELWERN.

Ieuan Voelvrych ab Iorwerth Vychan—
ab Iorwerth Voel of Mynydd Mawr,
ab Madog Vychan ab Madog ab
Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir
ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord
of Maesbrwg in the Lordship of
Oswestry.

Agnes, d. of Madog Goch of Lloran
Uchav in Cynllaith, ab Ieuf ab
Cuhelyn ab Ehan ab Einion Evell,
Lord of Cynllaith. Party per fess
sable and argent, a lion rampant
countercharged.

| ^a | ^b | ^c |

Meredydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Ben-
llyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd,
lord of Penllyn. *Vert.*, a chevron inter three wolf's heads erased
argent. See *Montgomeryshire Collections*, April 1876.

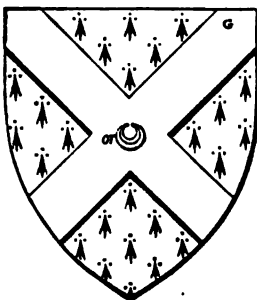


¹ Ieuan of Caer Einion married Nesta, fourth daughter of Madog of Cryniarth in Edernion, second son of Elisau, lord of Llangar, second son of Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn, and sister and co-heiress of Llewelyn ab Madog, who became Bishop of St. Asaph in 1357, and died in 1375. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, debased by a baton sinister *gules*. It is most likely that, in consequence of his marriage with Nesta, Ieuan changed his armorial bearings to *argent*, a lion rampant and canton *sable*.

² John Davies of Rhiwargor in the parish of Llanwddyn, in Mochnant, was the son of David ab Thomas ab Howel ab Meredydd of Rhiwargor, who was the son of Bedo ap Jenkyn ab Ieuan Caer Einion. He married Gwen, daughter of Sir Humphrey, M.A., vicar of Corwen, son of Ednyved ab John Lloyd ab Thomas of Vairdrev, ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors y Gedol, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, who married Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon in Mochnant.—See vol. iv, p. 368.

^a
 William Humphreys of Maerdy. = Jane, d. of Edward Wynne of Llangynhaval.

William Humphreys of = Grace, d. and heiress of Robert Lloyd of Porth.
 Maerdy, born 1666, ob. *Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or for differ-*
 7th Jan. 1718. *ence.*



CARROG IN GLYNDYVRDWY.

Hugh Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd ab Elisau ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruff. =
 ydd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitz Gerald.

David Lloyd = Jane, d. of Edward Pryse of Y Glwysegl. See vol. iv.

John Lloyd = Anne, d. of Richard Trevor ab Thomas Trevor of Trevlech. See
 vol. iv, p. 84.

John Lloyd =

Richard Lloyd = ..., d. of Arthur Ward of Croes Oswallt.

...gleton Lloyd.

AELHAIARN¹ AND PLAS Y LLOLO.

(Harl. MS. 1969-2299.)

Heilin ab Eunydd. = Margaret, d. of Madog ab Cadwgan, lord of Nannau.
See p. 6. Or, a lion rampant azure.

Ithel = ..., d. of Owain Brogyntyn, lord of Dinmael and Edern- Iorwerth =
ion. Argent, a lion rampant sable, surmounted by a
baton sinister gules.

Llewelyn of = Gwenllian, d. of Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Iorwerth Saeth Marchog. Azure,
Aelhaiarn and Derwen Ynial. lord of Penllyn. Vert, a dexter canton of the second a
chevron inter three wolf's pheon pointed upwards gules.
heads erased argent. Witness to charters in 1176,
1183, and 1195. See p. 7.

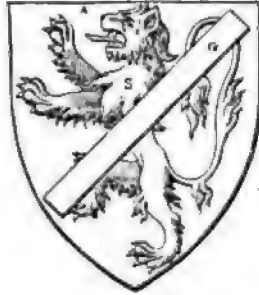
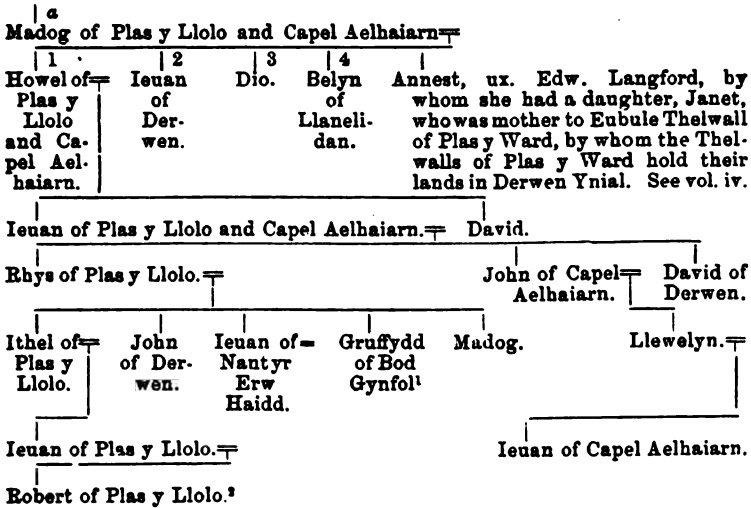
Madog of Aelhaiarn and Derwen Ynial =

Llewelyn of = ..., d. of Iorwerth ab David ab Iorwerth ab David ab Cowryd
Aelhaiarn and Derwen. ab Cadvan (Gwehelyth Dyffryn Clwyd). Argent, three
boar's heads coupé sable, tusked or, langued gules. See
vol. iv, p. 166.

Llolo of Capel Aelhaiarn and Plas y Llolo. = ..., d. of David ab Gruffydd ab
in Derwen, Esquire of the Body to the Madog ab Richard.
King.

| a

¹ This manor once formed a parish called Llan Aelhaiarn. The church is now demolished. A yew-tree is all that is left to mark the spot. See *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 696.



EDERNION.

The lordship or commot of Edernion contains the parishes of Llandrillo, Llangar, or Llan Garw Gwyn, and part of Corwen.

The parish of Llandrillo contains the manors or townships of—1, Branas; 2, Dinan; 3, Garth Iaen; 4, Llechwedd Cilan; 5, Y Faerdrev; 6, Pen-y-nant; 7, Syrior;

¹ Gruffydd had three sons, Rhys, David Lloyd, and Ieuan.

² This place now belongs to Jesus College, Oxford.

8, Tre'r Llan and a moiety of Tyvos, and had an area of 28,200 acres.

The parish of Llangar, or Llan Garw Gwyn, contains the manors or townships of—1, Cymmer; 2, Llangar; 3, Gwnodl, which last township is in Glyn Dyvrdwy, and is separated from the rest of the parish by the intervention of the parish of Gwyddelwern.

The parish church of Llangar was to have been built, according to a local tradition, near a spot where the Cynwyd bridge crosses the Dee. The masons had commenced their work, but all the stones they laid in the day were gone during the night, no one knew whither. The builders were warned supernaturally that they must seek a spot where, in hunting, a "carw gwyn" (white stag) would be started. They did so, and the church of Llan Garw Gwyn, or Llangar, was the result. A similar story is told relative to the foundation of Selattyn Church. Pennant states "that a noble Briton, being engaged in the chase, found in a thicket on this spot a white hind, which determined him (after the example of Ethelred, King of the Mercians, in the instance of St. John's Church, Chester) to dedicate it to sacred purposes. He accordingly translated to this place the ancient church, which tradition says stood previously on a spot still called "Bryn yr Hen Eglwys", or the hill of the old church. There is an ancient camp near the church called *Caer Wern*.

The parish of Corwen, or more properly perhaps *Caer Wern*, is partly in the lordship of Edernion and partly in that of Glyndyvrwy, and contained the manors or townships of—1, Corwen; 2, Gwern-y-Hywel; 3, Dol Aberalwen; 4, Tre'r Ddol; 5, Trewyn; 6, Llygadog; 7, Rhagad; 8, Bonwm; 9, Carrog; 10, Mwstwr; 11, Bodorlas; 12, Tir Llanerch; and 13, Hendre' Vorvudd. The eight last townships are in Glyndyvrwy, and Gwern-y-Hywel, which is extra-parochial, is in Dinmael.

In the *Harleian MS.* 2,129 is a rough sketch of the recumbent effigy of a priest, vested, and holding with

both hands on his breast a chalice with this inscription : " HIC JACET JORWERTH SVLIEN VICARIVS DE CORVAEN ORA PRO EO." This tomb is under an arch in the north wall of the church. In the *Llyfr Coch*, 40A, this place is called Corvaen. On a gravestone in the church is the following inscription : " Hic jacet corpus Marthæ filiæ Edwardi Price de Llwyn Yn, armigeri,¹ et uxor Richardi Yong de Bryn Yorkin, armigeri, quæ obiit 18 die Decembris, MDCLIV."

" Martha soror Lazari mundanis anxia curis
Martha quod elegit nostra necesse fuit."

In the churchyard is a stone pillar called " Carreg y Big yn y Vach Rewlyd," to which a legend is attached, to the effect " that all attempts to build the church in any other place were frustrated by certain adverse powers, till the founders, warned by a vision, were directed to a spot where this column stood." This stone pillar is now built into the wall of the north porch.

Mr. T. T. Wilkinson related similar stories of Lancashire goblins, who are believed to have determined the sites of Rochdale, Burnley, Lanlesbury, and some other churches, by removing the stones and scaffolding of the builders in the night time. There is a legend of this class in connection with Winwick Church, near Warrington, and Whaley-bridge, in Derbyshire. In the Chaldean account of the destruction of the Tower of Babel, we read that what the workmen built in the day the god destroyed in the night.²

CAER DREWYN.

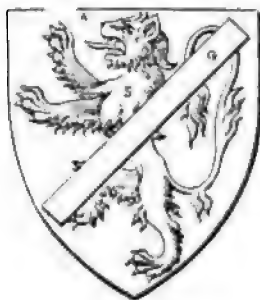
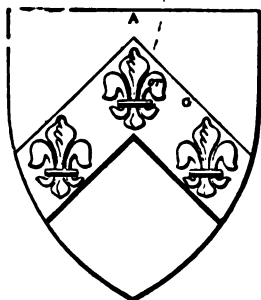
Near Rhagad is an ancient circular camp called Caer Drewyn, about one mile to the north of Corwen. This is an ancient British post, on a steep hill, which commands a fine view of the vales of Glyn Dyvrdwy and

¹ See vol. v, p. 257, and vol. iv, p. 187.

² *Chaldean Account of Genesis*, by the late George Smith, Esq., 1876, p. 172.

Edernion. This camp is circular, about half a mile in circumference, and defended by a single wall, now mostly in ruins, in the thickness of which are evident remains of apartments. It had apparently two entrances, nearly north-east, with an oblong rectangular enclosure added to the main structure, where the ground is flat, besides being strengthened with a great foss and wall. Within are the foundations of rude stone buildings, one of which is circular, and several yards in diameter; the foss is carried much further than the wall.

Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, encamped his army at Corwen in 1164, when Henry II came against North Wales, and the trenches of his camp are still to be seen. (Rob. Vaughan.) The lordship of Edernion anciently contained thirteen baronies, and held independent manorial rights, and one court was held for the whole at Cynwyd, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, by the great men of the neighbourhood, to settle the boundaries of their several claims on the wastes and commons, and to take cognizance of any encroachments; but, a feud arising between the lords, the records were burnt, and the courts have since been discontinued. Cynwyd is situated at the confluence of the Trystion with the Dee. The Trystion rises in the Berwyn mountains, a little to the south-west of Moel Fferna. Edernion is bounded on the east by the Berwyn mountains, the highest of which, Cadair Fronwen, rises to the height of 2,573 feet above the level of the sea. The statute of Wales, 12 Edward I, A.D. 1284, enacts that there should be a vice or sheriff of the cantref of Meirionydd, and that the commot of Ardudwy, the commot of Penllyn, and the commot of Edernion should be placed under his jurisdiction. Thus Penllyn and Edernion were severed from Powys.

YR HENDWR.¹

Gruffydd,² one of the sons of Owain Brogyntyn, lord of Edernion, had a moiety of that lordship. Janet, daughter of Sir William Say, Knt. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Chief Justice of England Sheriff of Shropshire in 1207, married Beatrice, a daughter and co-heir of William de Say, son of Beatrice, aunt and heir of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and obtained that earldom in his right. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.)

David ab Gruffydd ab Owain, grantee in a charter of 22 July, 12 Edward I (1284). This charter is cited in *Placita* of 8 Edward III and of about 24 Edward III, the former of which prove Gruffydd and Rhys (below) to have been the sons of Madog ab Davydd, lord of Hendwr; and by the latter this Davydd is shown to have been ancestor to Davydd ab Madog and Rhys, and they to have been his heirs by the law of gavelkind. There is an elegy upon him by Bleddyn Vardd in *Hengwrt MS.* 366.

<p>Madog de Hendour³, called also Madog ab Davydd, lord of Hendwr, mentioned and assessed in a tax-roll of 1293-4 as Madoc ab Davydd Hendwr, Edernion. The bailiwick of the comot of Penllyn committed to him, 15 Ed. II.</p>	<p>Eva, or Gwenllian, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Lloyd of Dinorwig, Knt.⁴</p>	<p>Llewelyn ab Davydd of Crogen. See <i>Peniarth MS.</i> 43, p. 55.</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

a |

b |

¹ This pedigree is taken from one by W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq., and printed in the *Mont. Coll.* of October 1874.

² He was the eldest son of Owain de Brogyntyn, according to the *Cae Cyriog MS.*

³ Madog, Baron of Hendwr, bore *argent* on a chev. *gules*, three fleurs-de-llys *or*. Besides Gwenllian, other heralds state that he married another wife, Eva, daughter and co-heiress of Llewelyn, second son of Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys. The mother of Madog of Hendwr was daughter of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of Eyton, etc.—*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. iii, p. 116.

⁴ Sir Gruffydd Lloyd bore *gules*, a chief *ermine*, and chevron *or*. See "Eleirinion".

a |
 Davydd ab Madog, living, and of full age,—"Sibilla Cornwall, ux. David de Hendor" about 15 Edward III. Sibilla shown to have been mother of David below, in some *Placita* of 14 Rich. II, when she was living.

Gruffydd, son of Madog of Hendwr. *Placita* on Wednesday, the morrow of All Saints, 8 Edw. III. See *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 169, 210. A fair at Llandrillo and free warren granted or confirmed to him, 8 Edw. III.

Rhys, son of Madog of Hendwr. *Placita* held on Wednesday, morrow of All Saints, 8 Edw. III. Plaintiff in a suit of law, 21 Edw. III. Surety for Madog ab Gruffydd about 24 Edw. III. See *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 183, 210.

Gwerfyl, wife of Tudor ab Goronwy, ancestor of the royal house of Tudor. He died in 1331. Owain Tudor was their great-grandson. Their daughter, Gweryyl, was wife of Gruffydd Hanmer, who appeared for Elizabeth, widow of David de Hendwr, in a lawsuit, 14 Rich. II.

David de Hendwr died possessed of a moiety of the manor of Hendwr, Aug. 1390.

Elizabeth, called also in the same record Isabella, Deveros (Devereux?) before their marriage, dated about 25 July 1383. Died the next Sunday before the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul, 20 Richard II (30 June 1396).

Gwido de Hendwr, called also Gwion Lloyd, died seized of certain lands, etc., in Llandrillo, etc., which were taken into the ... by ... , dated 3 Henry VI.¹

Lucy, d. of Goronwy² ab Gruffydd ab Madog.

Thomas, only child, three years of age in 1398, dead at Michaelmas 1433 (11 Henry VI). His early childhood was passed in Cornwall.

Anne, daughter of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David. She married, 2ndly, Llewelyn Ddu. (*Hengwrt MS.* 96, p. 367.)

Richard, son of Thomas de Hendwr, dead in 10 Henry VII. There is nothing to show that he was the son of Thomas de Hendwr by Anne, daughter of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David; but he was certainly legitimate, and there is nothing to lead to a supposition that Thomas had another wife.

| c

| d

| e

¹ From a document dated 3 Henry VI, we find that Gwido de Hendwr died seized of seven messuages in the manors of Llandrillo, Pennant, Tyvos, Garth Iaeu, Branas, Gwnodl, and Vairdrev.—*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 110.

² Goronwy was the son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vladaid, Lord of Penllyn.

c	= Mati, d.	d	e
Davydd, son of Gwido de Hendwr, pron. by inquisition one of the co-heirs (under the law of gavelkind) of his cousin Thomas, if the said Thomas were dead, which he was not, living at Michaelmas, 21 Rich. II. "David ab Gwyn ab David Madoc Hendor." (Extent in "Book of Extents", <i>Hengwrt MS.</i> 321).	of David ab Howel. ¹	Ieuan, ² another co-heir, 1389, married a daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel.	Guido, 1389.

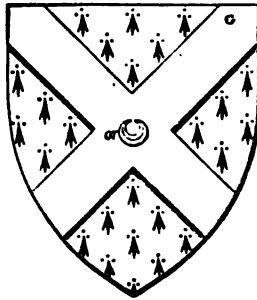
Angh-arad, co-heiress. — Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd. See Wynne of Peniarth pedigree. He and others held in farm, at Michaelmas, 2 Henry VI, certain lands which were ("fuerunt") of Thomas de Hendwr.

Margaret, co-heiress, wife of Maurice ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin. He was lessee of the Ragl (the rectorship, governorship) of Abertanar, and Advocate, co. Merioneth, at Michaelmas, 4 Henry V.

Lleuky (Lucy), co-heiress, wife of Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bers, co. Denbigh. "Merioneth, Edeirnion, vetera exacta in compotio exactorum comitatus predicti et adhuc annuatim in orere, etc., vjs. viijd., de exit xrti acr. terre arabilis in villa de Vaerdu ncha in comoto Edeirnion, in compotis predictis, de quibus Lleuky verete (daughter) David ab Gion obiit seisis in dominio suo ut de feodo militare, remanentium in manus domini Regis ab anno 16 Henrici VI, prout plene (patet) per inquisitionem inde inter alia captam, die martis proxima post festa Apostolorum Ph'i et Jaci' anno predicto." (Ministers' Accounts, 38 Henry VI, in Public Record Office.)

¹ Howel was the son of Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn.

² Ieuan had Branas Isav and Gwnodl (see "Glyndyvrwy"). He married ... d. of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuvab ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor, in Nanheudwy, by whom he had, besides a younger son, David of Gwnodl and Branas Isav, an elder son, Gruffydd, who married Morvydd, daughter of Howel ab Madog of Overton, by whom he had a son, Howel Vychan, who sold his estate. Howel Vychan married Gwenhwyvar, daughter and heiress of Iolyn ab David of Yr Hob, by whom he had an only daughter, Catharine, who married Richard ab Gruffydd of Llai, in Gresford. Her children being all dead, her mother's property went to John ab Elis Eyton of Watstay. — *Cae Cyriog MS.*



YR HENDWR.

Ieuan of Cryniarth in Edernion, second son of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osberne FitzGerald of Cors-y-Gedol. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference. Ieuan was one of the jurors at an inquisition held at Bala, Oct. 6, 1427, and one of the escheators of the co. of Merioneth at Michaelmas 1432.

Angharad, lady of Hendwr, eldest d. and heir of David, Baron of Hendwr, second son of Y Gwion Lloyd ab David ab Madog ab David ab Gruffydd, Baron of Hendwr, eldest son of Owain Brogyntyn, lord of Dinmael and Edernion. *Argent*, on a chevron *gules*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*.

<p>3 Gruffydd of Hendwr, one of the grand jury for co. Merioneth, 27 Henry VI (1461).</p>	<p>Isabel, d. of Ieuan ab Adda ab Iorwerth Ddu of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy; descended from Tudor Trefor.</p>	<p>1. David of Cryniarth, Constable of Harlech Castle.¹ He married a daughter of John Puleston of Emral in Maellor Saesneg, and was living in 1468.</p>
	<p>2 Rhys ab Ieuan, ancestor of the Wynnes of Peniarth.</p>	<p>4 Thomas ab Ieuan. John Lloyd of Y Vaerdref.</p>
<p>Ednyved of Hendwr.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, d. of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Hwlcyn ab Howel ab Iorwerth Ddu ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Mareddydd ab Mathusalem ab Hwfa ab Cynddelw. <i>Gules</i>, a chevron inter three lions rampant <i>argent</i>, armed and langued <i>azure</i>.</p>	<p>Gwenhwyvar, ux. Madog ab Edward ab Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel of Trefor. Catharine, ux. Howel ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Ieuan of Plas Ynghrogen.</p>

¹ Davydd ab Ieuan ab Einion was Constable of Harlech Castle, and held it for several years for King Henry VI against the Yorkists. It was during his custody of this fortress that the unfortunate monarch, accompanied by his intrepid queen, found a refuge within its walls in 1463. See "Pengwern, Ffestiniog," vol. iv.

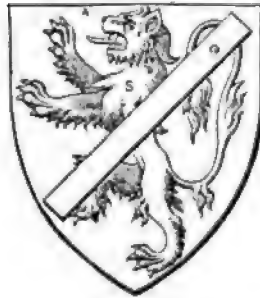
^a
 Huw = Lowri, d. of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David of Maesmor in
 Gwyn of Dinmael. Her mother was Margaret, d. of Harri Goch Salus-
 Hendwr. bury of Llywesog in the parish of Llanrhaiadr yn Ceinmeirch.

Humphrey = Jane, d. of Rhydderch ab Davydd ab Mareddydd of Llanycil-y-Bala,
 Wyn of ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab
 Hendwr. Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, lord of Penllyn. *Vert*,
 a chevron inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*.

Hugh Wyn = Janet, d. of Owain ab John ab Owain ab John ab Mareddydd
 of Hendwr. of Ystym Cegid in Evionydd. *Vert*, three eagles displayed
 in fess *or*.

Humphrey Wyn of Hendwr. =

Mary, heiress of = Nathaniel Jones, Coroner for co. Merionydd, and High
 Hendwr. Sheriff for that county in 1673.



Y PLASAU GWYNION¹ IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LLAN-
 ERCH VYDA AND PARISH OF LLANYMAWDDWY,
 AND LORDSHIP OF MAWDDWY.²

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 96.)

Rhys Goch ab Rhys ab Davydd ab Llewelyn ab Owain Hen ab Gruffydd =
 ab Owain Brogyntyn.

Robert = Maud, d. of Guttyn ab Davydd Lloyd.

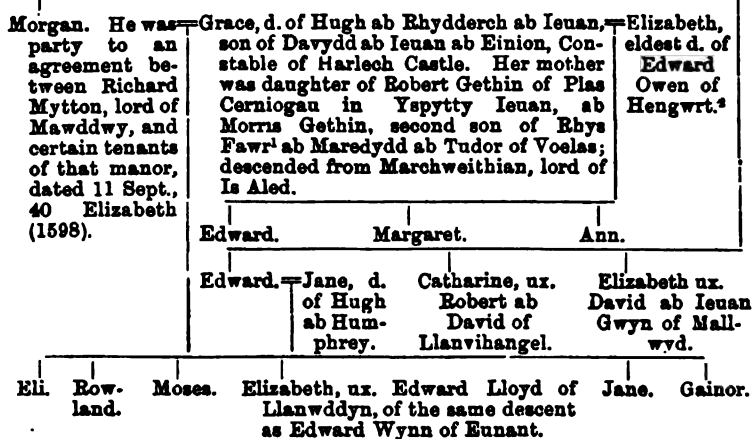
^a

¹ In the vale of the Dovey, about three miles from Dinas Mawddwy.

² The lordship or comot of Mawddy, with that of Cyveiliog, formed Cantrev Cynan, and contains the parishes of Mallwyd and Llany-mawddwy. Mallwyd contains the townships of Garth Einog, Maes Glasau, Camlan, Cerist, Gweinion y Mallwyd, Dugoed, Dinas Mawddwy, and Caer Einion Vechan. The parish of Llany-mawddwy

^a
Thomas = Gwenhwyvar Wen, d. of Llewelyn ab David ab Gruffydd of
Llangurig in Arwystli Uwch Coed.

John = Anesta, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Jenkyn ab Llewelyn ab Einion.
Her mother was Jane, d. of Sir John Puleston, Knt.



contains the townships of Cil Cewydd, Cywarch, Llanerch Vyda, and Pennant, in which latter township the river Dovey has its source.

¹ Rhys Vawr ab Maredydd was entrusted by Henry VII with the Royal Standard at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. According to a Rhiwlas MS. he slew Richard III with his own hand.

² Edward Owen is party to a deed, in which he is described as of Hengwrt, dated 20 November, 1 Elizabeth, 1558-9. He was the third son of the Baron Lewys Owen of Cwrt Plas y Drev, in Dolgelly, who was murdered on the 11th October 1555. Edward Owen married Elen, daughter of Robert ab Morgan of Llan Aber. Margaret, second daughter of Edward Owen, married Howel Vaughan ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Gwengraig, by whom she was mother of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, the antiquary. Hengwrt was purchased from the Owen family by the Vaughans.

TYVOS.

Thomas ab Ieuan ab David ab Ieuan of Gwnodl in Glyndyvrddwy. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Deicwa.

2
Davydd Goch. = Gwenhwyvar, d. and heiress of Gruffydd ab Davydd ab Davydd Vychan of Trev Gilau. Ieuan. = Margaret, d. of Ednyved ab Gruffydd.

Rhydderch. = Ellen, d. and co-heiress of Ieuan ab Rhys Lloyd of Gydros, ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Rhys ab David of Garth Garmon, ab Rhys Vychan ab Rhys of Garth Garmon, ab Ednyved Vychan, lord of Bryn Ffanigl. Her mother was ..., d. of Howel ab David Coetmor. Rhydderch.

David Lloyd. = Catharine, d. of William ab Davydd Lloyd.

Rowland Lloyd of Tyvos. = Jane, heiress.

Thomas Lloyd of Tyvos = ..., d. of Ieuan ab Rhys ab Howel of Llandrillo.

Y VAERDREV IN LLANDRILLO.

(Add. MS. 9865.)

Gruffydd ab Owain Brogyntyn = Janet, d. of Sir William Say, Knt.

Madog. = Owain Hen.¹ = Lleucu, d. of Mareddydd ab Rhirid Vlaidd.

Y Teg Vadog, Steward to Gruffydd Vychan, = Maud, d. of Morgan of Maelor Baron of Glyndyvrddwy. He did homage to the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III, in 1343. Saesneg, third son of Iorwerth Voel, lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy.

Iorwerth. = Mali, d. of Gwennllian, ux. Madog ab Iorwerth Goch of Moch-Llewelyn nan, ab Ieuan Voel Vychan ab Iorwerth Vychan; ab Owain des. from Idnerth Benfras. Vychan.

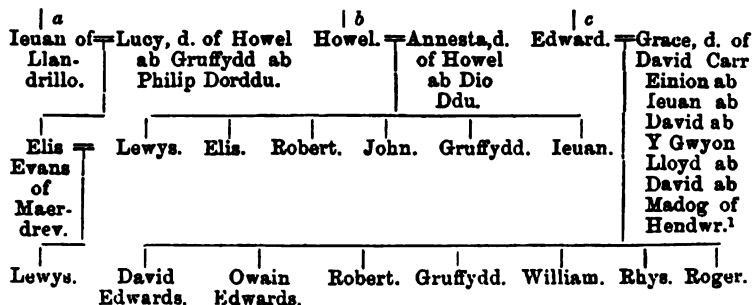
Davydd. = Alson, d. of Ieuan ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd.

Ieuan. = Gwenhwyvar, d. of Jenkyn ab Ieuan ab Davydd.

Thomas of Llandrillo. = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Howel ab Meurig ab Davydd ab Gruffydd.

a b c

¹ According to *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 109.



RUG.

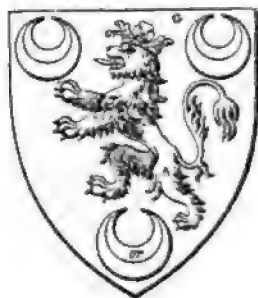
The lordship of Rug contains the townships of—1, Gwnodl; 2, Bod Heulog; 3, Ucheldrev; 4, Trewyn; 5, Cynwyd Vawr; 6, Cynwyd Vechan; 7, Y Vairdrev; 8, Bryn Saethu; 9, Aelhaiarn; 10, Meiarth; 11, Clegyr; and 12, Aber Alwen, in the parish of Corwen, in which last township the manor house of Rug is situate. It was at Rug that Gruffydd ab Cynan was staying when he was treacherously betrayed by Meirion Goch of Llyn, in A.D. 1080. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Earl of Salop, hearing that the Prince was at Rug, came with a large body of horse and foot, under the pretence of visiting him. Meirion Goch persuaded Gruffydd to go with a small guard to meet them, who little thinking of the base plot that had been arranged between the two earls and Meirion Goch, went forward to meet them, and was immediately seized and carried off to Chester Castle, where he was kept bound in iron chains for twelve years. The other guests who were with Prince Gruffydd were likewise taken prisoners, and, after having been barbarously treated, and the right-hand thumbs of each cut off, they were allowed to go free.² It is stated that Owain Brogyntyn resided at Rug after he

¹ See *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 283. Madog of Hendwr bore *argent on a chevron gules, three fleurs-de-lys or*.

² Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan.

became Lord of Dinmael and Edernion, and the lordship of Rug devolved on the descendants of Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, the second son of Owain Brogyntyn, as previously stated. Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, sole daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rug, married Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd,¹ whose pedigree is as follows.

Arms.—*Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, ducally crowned *or*, between crescents of the third.



John Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq., was the fourth son (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Jenkyn Done of Utkinton in Cheshire, son of Sir John Done, Knight) of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq., son and heir of Sir Harri Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. He married Lowry, daughter and co-heir of Robert, brother of Rhys (p. 22), ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Vychan of Yspytty Ieuan, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled,² who bore *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, by whom he had issue a son and heir,

¹ Bachymbyd is one of the two townships in the parish of Llannys, the other being that of Ysgeibion, which lie in the comot of Ceinmeirch, one of the two comots of the cantrev of Ystrad, the other comot being that of Hiraethog. See "Plas ym Machymbyd."

² Is Aled is one of the two comots, the other being that of Uwch Aled, which form the cantrev of Rhyvoniog. It contains the parishes of Nant Glyn, Llan-Nefydd, Llanvair Talhuiarn, and Llansannan.—See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, p. 168.

Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd, who married Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rug (see vol. v, p. 284), by whom he had issue—1, Robert, of whom presently; 2, Harri Salusbury of Llanyynys; 3, Ffoulke Salusbury of Maes Cadarn, in Clocaenog, ancestor of the Salusburs of Maes Cadarn; 4, Thomas Salusbury of Pont y Gov, in Llanellidan, ancestor of the Salusburs of Saith Marchog in Coleigion; 5, Edward Salusbury of Llandyrnog, ancestor of the Salusburs of Llandyrnog; 6, John Wyn Salusbury; and 7, Howel Vychan Salusbury.

Robert Salisbury, Lord of Rug, purchased the lordship of Glyndyvrddwy from William, Lord Graye of Wilton, and John Banaster, Esq., to whom it had been granted by the Crown in the fifth year of Edward VI, 5th August, and in this grant a licence was inserted, authorising them to transfer the lordship to the said Robert Salisbury. He had also a grant of the township of Mwstwr from the Abbot and Convent of Valle Crucis Abbey. The original grant is now at Peniarth.¹ He was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1544 and 1549, and for Denbighshire in 1546, and married Catharine, daughter of Hugh ab John ab Madog of Bodvel in Lleyn, descended from Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd and Ardudwy, by whom he had issue—1, John, of whom presently; 2, Hugh; and 3, Piers, both of whom died *s. p.*; and three daughters—1, Jane, wife of John Conwy of Bodrhyddan; 2, Alice, wife of Simon Thelwall of Plas y Ward, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1572; and 3, Elen, wife of John Lloyd.

Sir John Salisbury, Knight, Lord of Rug and Glyndyvrddwy, Steward for Denbighshire under the Earl of Leicester, nominated with others by a commission of Queen Elizabeth, dated October 23, 1567, to hold an Eisteddfod at Caerwys in Tegeingl, M.P. for Merionethshire, and High Sheriff for that county in

¹ See *Mont. Coll.*, xiii, 307.

1559 and 1578. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight, Constable of Denbigh Castle, Chancellor and Chamberlain of Denbighshire, member of Parliament for the same county in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and High Sheriff for that county in 1542. He died in 1580, and was buried in Llanynys, leaving issue—1, Sir Robert, Lord of Rug, etc.; 2, John, who died *s. p.*; and 3, William, the successor of his nephew; and two daughters—Margaret, wife of John Lloyd of Bodidris yn Ial; and Mary, the wife of Elise, who died without issue in his father's lifetime, eldest son of Cadwaladr Price of Rhiwlas in Penllyn, Esq., ab Robert ab Rhys, the Standard Bearer (p. 22).

Sir Robert Salisbury, Lord of Rug and Bachymbyd, M.P. for Merionethshire, and High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1597. He married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Bagnell, Knight Marshal, which lady married secondly Thomas Needham of Pool Park in Clocaenog, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1606, and for Denbighshire in 1617, and brother of the Lord Viscount Kilmorey. Sir Robert died in 1603, leaving a son and heir, John Salisbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyvrwy, who died unmarried January 1, A.D. 1607, and was succeeded by his uncle—

William Salisbury (surname Hosannau Gleision), Lord of Rug and Glyndyvrwy, and colonel in the royal army. He repaired the Castle of Denbigh in 1643 at his own expense, and was made governor of it; he also maintained a garrison in it, which resisted all attempts of the Parliamentary forces to take the castle, until September 1646, when, in obedience to a special order from King Charles, he capitulated upon honourable terms, and delivered the keys to General Mytton, after having held the castle for his royal master two months longer than any other fortress in the kingdom was held. He was member of Parliament for Merionethshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1601,

by Catharine his wife, daughter and heiress of Maurice ab Robert ab Maurice ab Ieuan ab Howel ab Jolyn of Llangedwyn ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin of Lloran Uchav (vol. iv, p. 243), in the lordship of Cynllaith, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Owain, of whom presently; 2, Charles of Bachymbyd; and 3, John, who died without issue. Charles, the second son, had the Bachymbyd estate, and as some recognition of the great services rendered to the royal cause by the Salisbury family, the second son, Charles (for his elder brother Owain died in 1657), was, at the Restoration, selected as one of the seven Denbighshire gentlemen who were deemed fit and qualified for the contemplated Order of Knighthood of the Royal Oak, his estate being then valued at £1,300 per annum.¹ In 1661 he was High Sheriff for Denbighshire, and in 1666 he built the present house at Bachymbyd. He married Elizabeth, daughter (by Jane his wife, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgrev (Golden Grove), in Tegeingl) of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, in the parish of Llanychan, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1643, son and heir of John Thelwall of Bathavarn Park (*gules*, on a fess *or*, inter three boar's heads couped *argent*, three trefoils *vert*), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who became the wife of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield, M.P. for the county of Stafford, ancestor of the present Lord Bagot of Bachymbyd, Pool Park, and Blithfield.

Colonel William Salisbury, after the surrender of the Castle of Denbigh, retired to a farm of his own, called Bodtegyr, in the parish of Llanvihangel Glyn Myvyr. The remainder of his life seems to have been spent in obscurity and comparative indigence, having forfeited his fair fortune in maintaining the cause of his king, who was unable to reward his extraordinary merit or make him any indemnity for his losses. His royal master did not, however, forget his faithful servant. A little before his martyrdom, the deposed monarch pre-

¹ *Cambrian Quarterly.*

sented him with a most beautifully embroidered silk cap, which he himself constantly wore, as the only token of remembrance he had in his power to bestow. This valued relic is still in the possession of Colonel Salisbury's descendant, Lord Bagot. The brave Colonel founded and endowed Rug chapel.¹ At his death he was succeeded by his eldest son,—

Owain Salisbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyvrddwy, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1647. He married, 28th Oct. 1625, Mary, daughter and heiress (by Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of John Saunders of Aberconwy) of Gabriel Goodman of Abinbury, Prothonotary of North Wales, son of Godfrey Goodman, third son of Edward Goodman of Ruthin. He died 17th January 1657, leaving issue three sons—1, William, of whom presently ; 2, John, *s. p.* ; and 3, Gabriel ; and two daughters—1, Dorothy, who married, 16 April 1651, John Wynne of Melai and Maenan Abbey, in Denbighshire, ancestor to the present Lord Newborough, whose third son, the Honourable Charles Henry Wynne, is the present possessor of Rug, and lord of Rug and Glyndyvrddwy. Mrs. Dorothy Wynne died 2 March 1677, aged 41. And 2, Janet, who married Hugh Nanney of Nannau, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1626 and 1639.

William Salisbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyvrddwy, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1662. He died in 1677, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, six sons—1, Owain, of whom presently ; 2, John, *ob. s. p.* ; 3, Gabriel ; 4, Roger, *ob. s. p.* ; 5, Piers, *ob. s. p.* ; and 6, Lumley ; and one daughter, Mary, who died *s. p.*

Owain Salisbury, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Lord of Rug and Glyndyvrddwy. He married an English lady, and joined the Catholic Church, and dying in A.D. 1694, left issue two daughters, co-heirs—1, Elizabeth, of whom presently ; and 2, Margaret, who married Richard Tracy of Cosconel, eldest son of the

¹ *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 237.

Hon. Robert Tracy, younger son of Robert, second Lord Viscount Tracy. His confessor was Father John Húgh Owen, S.J., the author of the Welsh Catechism and Prayer Book entitled "*Allwedd yr Enaid*", a cart-load of copies of which, tradition says, were brought from Holywell, and burnt in front of St. Asaph Cathedral, c. 1750. (See "*Welsh Books printed Abroad*", in the *Cymmrodor* of 1880.)

Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heiress, married Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, in Cyfeiliog, Esq., who held the lordship of Meirionydd *in capite* from the sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. He was heir to his eldest brother, John Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., Lord of Cyfeiliog, Member of Parliament for the county of Montgomery, and second son (by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Plas yn Gheiswyn, in the parish of Tal y Llyn, and of Aberllyveni, Esq.) of William Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., who was lineally descended from Einion ab Seisyllt of Mathavarn, Lord of Meirionydd, who bore *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*. Seisyllt, Lord of Meirionydd, married Annesta, sister of Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, and was the son of Ednowain ab Eunydd ab Brochwel ab Iswallt ab Idris Arw, who, after the decease of his wife, used to spend his nights in the study of astronomy, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, astrology, for which purpose he had a cell or hut erected on the summit of a mountain near Dolgelly, which, from this circumstance, has been called ever since Cadair Idris.¹ This chieftain Idris was the son of Clydno ab Ynyr Varvdrwch, son of Gwyddno Garanhir, Prince of Cantrev y Gwaelod, or the Lowland Cantrev, which was inundated by the sea in A.D. 516, and now forms the present Bay of Cardigan. This most probably was caused by the gradual sinking of the coast, which enabled the waves of the Atlantic to burst through the embankment. This gradual sink-

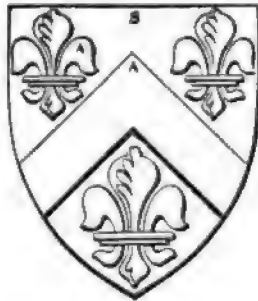
¹ *Leroys Duenn*, vol. i, p. 295.

ing of the coast is still going on, as is well known by the owners of estates lying between the estuary of the Dyvrdwy river and the Promontory of Gogarth, now called the Great Orme's Head. In the churchyard of Abergeleu is the grave of a man whose tombstone records that he lived three miles due north of that village, which is now within a mile of the sea.

Elizabeth had issue by her husband, Rowland Pugh, one son, William Pugh Salisbury, who died *s. p.*, and two daughters—Maria Charlotte, of whom presently, and Elizabeth Margaretta, who was baptised April 24, A.D. 1724, and died unmarried.

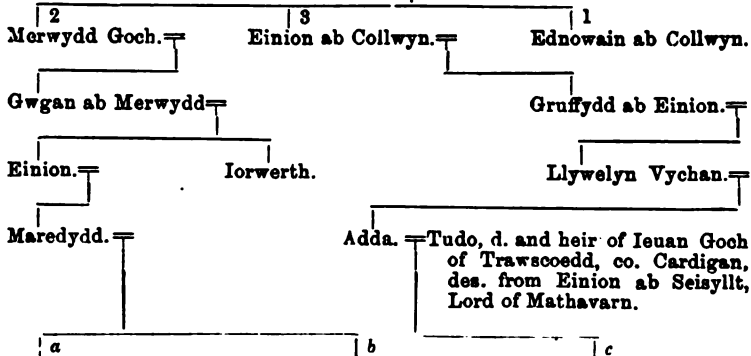
Maria Charlotte, heiress of Rug and Mathavarn, and lady of Rug, Glyndyvrwy, Meirionydd, and Cyveiliog, was baptised September 7, A.D. 1721. She married Thomas Pryse of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan, Esq., High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1740, and M.P. for Cardiganshire in 1743. He died May 21, A.D. 1745, leaving issue one son, John Pugh Pryse of Gogerddan, Esq., who was aged seventeen at the death of his father. John Pugh Pryse was M.P. for Cardiganshire and Merionethshire, and died unmarried in 1774, in the lifetime of his mother, who sold the Mathavarn estate and the lordship of Cyveiliog to Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart. She married, secondly, the Rev. John Lloyd, and died August 26, A.D. 1780, aged 59, and was buried at Corwen, where a monument is erected to her memory. At her death, the representation of the lords of Rug and Glyndyvrwy devolved upon Thomas, first Lord Newborough, as senior co-heir, but by a will which she was said to have made on her death-bed, Rug and the other estates of the family went to Edward William Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who took the name of Salisbury, and built the present house of Rug. He was the second son of Sir Robert Howel Vaughan of Nannau and Hengwrt, Bart., and died without issue in Sicily in 1807, leaving Rug to his younger brother, Gruffydd Howel Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel of the Merioneth-

shire Militia and Constable of Harlech Castle, who died unmarried in 1848. He left Rug to his nephew, Sir Robt. Williames Vaughan of Nannau and Ystum Colwyn, Bart., who married Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd of Rhagad, in Glyndyvrwy, Esq., and died without issue April 29, A.D. 1859, leaving Rug to the Hon. Charles Henry Wynne of Glynllivon, third son of the present Lord Newborough, the rightful heir.



WYNNE OF RŪG.

Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Eivionydd, Ardudwy, and part of Lleyn. He lived at Bronwen's Tower, which he called Caer Collwyn, but is now called Harddlech Castle. — Madlen Benlydan, d. of Cynan ab Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cardigan, and sister of Ednowain Bendew.



^a Howel = Gwenllian, d. of Gruff- ydd, second son of Bron y Ednyved Vychan. See Voel. "Tregayan", vol. ii.	^b Iorwerth, ancestor of the Gruffydds of Plâs Tan y Bwlch ¹ and Ellises of Brenbwl.	^c Mareddydd ab Adda of Trawscoed, an- cestor of the Earls of Lisburne.	
Gruffydd ab = Howel of Bron y Voel Ystymlyn.	Angharad, d. of Tegwared y Bais Wen, an illegitimate son of Llyw- elyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales. See "Prydderch of Trev Gayan", vol. ii.	Ieuan ab Howel of = Henllys in Cevn y Van, now called Ys- tym Cegid.	
	¹ Eva, co-heir, ux. Howel ab Davydd ab Gruff- ydd, Lord of Rhiw Llwyd. See vol. iv, p. 268.	² Gwenllian, ux. Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Llanuwchllyn. See vol. iv, p. 360.	³ Alson, ux. Gor- onwy ab Hwva of Havad y Wern. See vol. ii.
¹ Sir Hywel y Vwyall, ² ob. sans issue legi- timate.	² Einion ap Gruffydd of = Bron y Voel Ystym- lyn and Chwilog. Sheriff for co. Caer- narvon for three years, 1 Oct., 25th Edward III (1352).	Nest, d. of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadivor ab Cunillin ab Gwaeth- voed, Lord of Cered- igion. Or, a lion ram- pant regardant sable. See vol. v, p. 129.	³ Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Madryn, Llanerch Carnguwch, and Plâs Ddû. ³
^a		^b	^c

¹ Evan Gruffydd of, Plâs Tan y Bwlch, the last heir male of this family, had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married William Oakeley, eldest brother of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.

² Sir Hywel y Vwyall, who distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers, is said to have been the person who took the King of France prisoner. On this occasion, he received the honour of knighthood; and still more to commemorate his services, the King of England conferred on him a mess of meat, to be served before his pole-axe for ever. This mess, upon his death, was carried down to be distributed among the poor, for his soul's sake, till the reign of Elizabeth, when the custom was abolished.—*History of the Gwydir Family*.

³ William Madryn sold the Madryn estate; he was the son of Thomas Madryn of Madryn, ab Gruffydd Madryn, High Sheriff in 1633, ab Robert Madryn of Madryn, High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1605, ab Thomas Madryn of Madryn, High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1587, ab Gruffydd Madryn ab Thomas ab John Madryn Hên,* ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Rhys of Madryn, son of the above-named Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Madryn (see vol. iv, p. 383, note).

* John Madryn Hên was the ancestor of Richard Madryn of Llanerch Vawr, ab Owain Madryn ab Richard Madryn ab Owen Madryn ab Richard ab David ab Hugh Lloyd, younger son of the above-named John Madryn Hên of Madryn.

<p>a Ieuan ab Einion of Bron y Voel and Chwilog. See vol. v, pp. 290-1.</p>	<p>= Gwenhwyvar, d. of Ynyr Vychan ab Ynyr, Lord of Nan-nau. See vol. v, p. 55.</p>	<p>b Rhys ab Einion, ancestor of Evan Lloyd of Dol y Penrhyn.</p>	<p>c Nesta.</p>
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<p>4 Madog ab Ieuan of Talhenbont.</p>	<p>= Gweryll, d. and heir of Tudor of Arddreiniog ab Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan. See vol. ii, "Tregayan". "In most books Madog's wyf is called Gweryll, d. of Rhys ab Tudor of Tregayan."</p>	<p>1 Howel Vychan of Bron y Voel. See "Hist. of Gwydir Family".</p>	<p>2 Rhys of Chwilog.</p>	<p>3 Goronwy of Gwyn-vryn. See vol. v, p. 291.</p>
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Howel ab Madog = Erddylad, d. of the Baron Howel Coetmore of Nant of Talhenbont. Conwy. See vol. iv.

<p>4 Madog Bodvil.</p>	<p>= Eliw, d. of Morgan ab Ieuan of Penllech in Llyn, des. from Trahaiarn Goch of Llyn.</p>	<p>1 Gruffydd ab Howel of Talhenbont.</p>	<p>= Lowri, d. of David, 5th Baron of Kymmer in Edeyrnion, ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn Ddû ab David ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn.</p>	<p>2 Rhys of Chwilog and Aberkin, onwy. ancestor of the See Vaughans of vol. v, Aberkin and p. 291. Pryddercha of Trev Gayan. See vol. ii.</p>
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<p>John ab Madog Bodvil.</p>	<p>= Janet, d. of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Hwlkin of Chwain Isaf in Anglesey.</p>	<p>Robert Vychan = Lowri, d. of Conwy of or Vaughan of Talhenbont.</p>
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Llys Bryn Eurin ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhôs. Or, griffon gules.

<p>1 Hugh ab John of Bodvil.</p>	<p>= Catharine, d. of Henry Salusbury of Llanrhaidr, ab Thomas Salusbury. Hén of Llyweni.</p>	<p>2 Richard = Elizabeth, d. and heir of John Bodwrda.</p>	<p>Gruffydd Vaughan of Talhenbont, H. S., co. Caernarvon, 1541.</p>	<p>= Elizabeth, d. of Owain ab John ab Mareddydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid in Cevyn y Van. See vol. iv, p. 296.</p>
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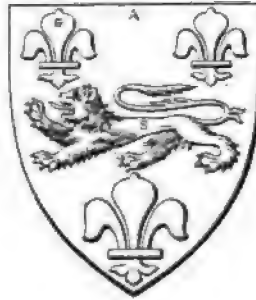
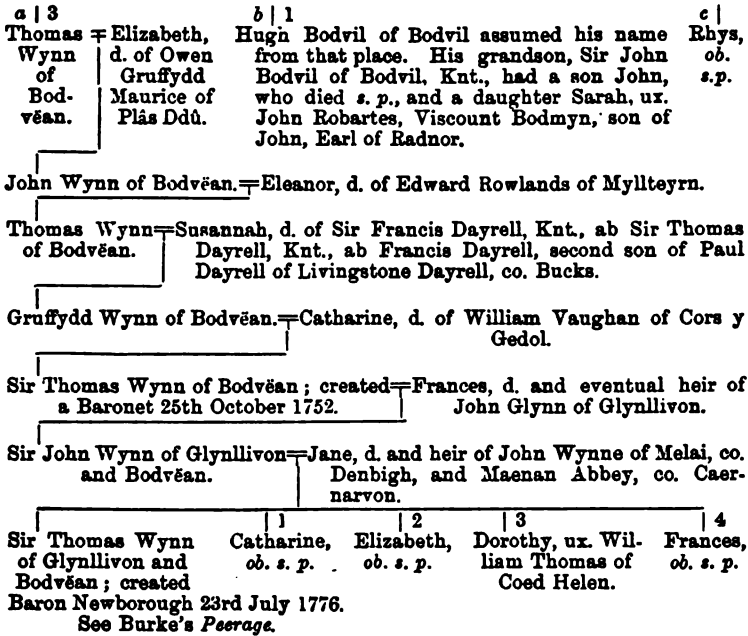
Hugh, who through his marriage with Catharine, d. of Sir William Norris of Speke, co. Lancaster, Knt., was the ancestor of the Bodwrda of Bodwrda.

Robert Vaughan of Talhenbont.

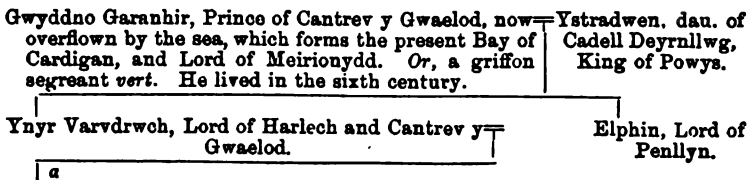
Lowri, d. of Hugh ab John ab Madog Bodvil.

<p>John Wynn of Bodvil, Standard-bearer at the battle of Norwich in 1549. High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon, 1551 and 1560.</p>	<p>= Elizabeth, d. of Sir John Puleston, Knt., Chamberlain of North Wales.</p>	<p>Richard Vaughan of Plas Hén, whose only d. and heiress, Anne, married William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol.</p>	<p>= Catherine, d. of Rhys Wynn ab Maurice of Graianog in Llyan.</p>
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a | b | c |



PUGH OF MATHAVARN AND RUG.



^a
Clydno.

Idris Arw. He had a cell or hermitage on the summit of Cadair Idris, and thus the mountain has borne his name ever since.

Iswallt.

Brochwael.

Eunydd.

Ednowain.

Seisyllt, Lord of Meirionydd. Ancesta, d. of Goronwy ab Einion ab Owain ab Howel Dda, King of Wales.

Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Meirionydd. By an inquisition held at Bala, before Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Justice of North Wales, the next Monday after the festival of St. Michael, 6th Henry VI, it was found that in the time of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, he had all the lands between the Dovi and the Dewlas, and held the Lordship of Meirionydd *in capite*, from the sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. *Argent, a lion passant sable, inter three fleurs-de-lys gules.*

Ancesta, d. of Madog ab Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau.

Goronwy, Lord of Mathavarn. Methevys, d. of Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Upper Powys.

Tudor, Lord of Mathavarn.	Gwervyl, d. and heir-ess of Mareddydd ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyveiliog.	Gwen went to the Penrhôs, ancestor of many families in Carno and Llanwnnog in Arwystli.	Iorwerth, ancestor of the Pryces of Gunley.
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Llywelyn of Mathavarn. Gwenllian, d. and heiress of Llywelyn ab Howel ab Madog ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Gwrgeneu ab Hoedliw Goch ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrhudd, Prince of Fferlis, founder of the Fifth Royal Tribe.

Ieuan Lloyd of Mathavarn. Mabel, d. of Philip Vongam ab Mareddydd Benwyn of Arwystli. *Sable, three horse's heads erased argent.*

Gruffydd of Mathavarn.	Arddun, d. of Ieuan ab Madog ab Gwenwys. <i>Sable, three horse's heads erased argent.</i>	Llywelyn Gogov, father of David, father of Ieuan Llwyd of Esgair Weddan.
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Llywelyn of Mathavarn. Golenbryd, d. and heiress of Madog ab Gwilym ab Iorwerth ab Allo ab Rhiwallawn Vychan ab Rhiwallawn Llwyd ab Ithel ab Rhys ab Ivor, Lord of Cantrev Selyv, ab Howel ab Morgan of Ewias, ab Morgan Hir ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, Founder of the Fourth Royal Tribe. See vol. iv, p. 175.

^a

| a
David Lloyd of Matha.—Margaret, d. of Gwilym ab Llywelyn Vychan ab
varn, Esquire of the | Llywelyn ab Ieuan Vychan of Garthvawr, ab
Body to Henry VII. v Ieuan ab Rhys ab Llawdden, Lord of, Uwch
Aeron. *Gules, a griffon segreant or.*

The above-named David Lloyd had issue by his wife Margaret, besides a daughter, Margaret, wife of Roger Walcot, three sons—

I. Ieuan, of whom presently.

II. Mareddydd, who married Catharine, daughter and coheirress of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Jenkyn of Llwydiarth (*sable, a he-goat argent, attired and unguled or*), by whom he had a son named Llywelyn, whose daughter and heirress, Jane, married Gruffydd ab Gwilym ab Gruffydd Derwas.

III. Llywelyn ab David Lloyd of Mathavarn married Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maen Gwyn (see vol. v), by whom he had issue one son and two daughters—

I. Hugh ab Ieuan, of whom presently.

I. Margaret, ux. Ieuan ab David Lloyd of Ceiswyn, in the parish of Tal y Llyn.

II. Catharine, ux. Humphrey ab David ab Howel of Gelli Dwyll (see vol. v).

Hugh ab Ieuan of Mathavarn married Mary, daughter of Howel Vaughan ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Jenkyn of Llwydiarth, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters—

I. John Pugh, of whom presently.

II. Richard Pugh of Rhos y Garreg and Dol y Corsllwyn, ancestor of the Pritchards of Ceniath (see vol. iv, p. 136).

III. Humphrey Pugh of Aberffrydlan (see vol. v).

IV. David Lloyd. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Powys of Cymmer or Vaner Abbey (vol. v, p. 112).

I. Mallt, ux. John ab David Lloyd of Machynlleth.

II. Jane, ux. Rhys ab Ieuan ab Lewys of Abergwydol (see vol. v).

III. Elizabeth, ux. Richard Blaeney of Ystymgwyn.

John Pugh of Mathavarn married Catharine, daughter

of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, Knt., by whom he had issue five sons and seven daughters—

- i. Rowland Pugh, of whom presently.
- ii. Richard Pugh of Cwm Bychan, who married Jane, daughter of Watkin Thomas, Esq.
- iii. William, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Lewys Gruffydd, Esq.
- iv. Francis Pugh, who by Eliw his wife, daughter of Rhys Hughes, Esq., had issue—1, John Pugh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Owain ab John ab David Lloyd of Machynlleth; 2, Rhys Pugh, who married Janet, daughter of Ieuan ab Hugh of Llanworin; 3, Humphrey; 4, Rowland, who married Jane, daughter of Gruffydd ab Oliver of Welshpool; 5, William; 6, David; 7, Richard; 8, Hugh; and 9, John; and two daughters—1, Eliza, ux. Thomas ab Owain ab John ab Ieuan Gwyn of Towyn Meirionydd; and 2, Anne, ux. Rowland ab Maredydd ab Gruffydd.

v. Hugh Pugh ab John Pugh.

i. Mallt, ux. Thomas ab Rhys ab Maurice ab Owain ab Ieuan Blaeney of Aberbechan, Esq., by whom she had an only daughter, Gwen, heiress of Aberbechan, who married Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerddan, Knt., son of John Pryse, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Perrott of Haroldstone, co. Pembroke, Knt.

ii. Jane, ux. Morgan Glynn of Glyn Clywedog, in the parish of Llanidloes (see vol. v).

iii. Jane, ux. Morgan ab Thomas of Pumwern.

iv. Catharine, ux. Maurice ab John ab Ieuan Gwyn.

v. Catharine, Ieunga, ux. Hugh Owen of Caer Berllan (see vol. iv).

vi. Anne, ux. Humphrey Hughes of Maes y Pandy.

vii. Margaret, ux. David Lloyd ab Owain ab Howel Goch of Machynlleth, Esq.

Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., who by Eleanor his wife, daughter of Nicholas Purcel of Dynlle, Esq., had, besides a daughter, Anne, the wife of Thomas Wynn ab James ab Lewys ab David Goch, a son and heir—

Richard Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., married Gaynor, daughter of Rhys Thomas of Coed Helen, co. Caernarvon, and of Abêrglasney, Llangathan, co. Caermardden, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Caermardden in 1564, and for co. Caernarvon in 1574, son of Sir William Thomas of Abêrglasney and Coed Helen, Knt., High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1539 (see vol. v, and vol. iv, p. 122) ; which lady married, secondly, John ab Owain ab Howel Goch of Machynlleth, Esq., ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Philip ab Madog ab Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ab Howel ab Madog, who lived at Plâs Madog, near Dolver in Ceri, son of Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Gwr-geneu ab Hoedliw Goch ab Hoedliw ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrhudd. The last heir male of this family, Richard Owen, Esq., had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who married, first, Richard, Lord Viscount Bulkeley, and secondly, Edward Williams, Esq. She died in 1765 (see "Peniarth", vol. v). By his wife Gaynor, Richard Pugh had issue two sons and two daughters—

I. Rowland Pugh, of whom presently.

II. John Pugh of Croft, who married Gwen, daughter of Hugh Nannau ab Nannau of Nannau, Esq., by whom he had two daughters, Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Maredydd ; and Bridget, ux. Evan Owen of Ty yn Vach.

I. Elizabeth, ux. Rowland Owen of Llynllŷeth, Esq.

II. Eleanor, ux. Maredydd ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Lewys.

Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq. In his time, in the year 1644, the ancient mansion of Mathavarn was taken by the Parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Myddleton, Knt., and burnt to the ground (see vol. iii, p. 410). He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Pryse of Gogerddan, Knt., by whom he had two daughters—

I. Bridget, ux. Richard Pugh ab Rowland Pugh of Dol y Corsllwyn.

II. Mary, ux. James Jones of Llanbadarn Vawr, co. Cardigan.

Rowland Pugh married, secondly, Mary, daughter of

James Lewys of Coedmore, Esq., by whom he had a son and heir—

John Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq. For the good and acceptable services of Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., and John Pugh, Esq., his son and heir, rendered to King Charles I and King Charles II, the last-named king granted to John Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., the whole of the lordship of Cyveiliog, in the sixteenth year of his reign, and in the year 1661.¹ By his wife Anne, daughter of John Mostyn of Rhyd, Esq., John Pugh had issue a son and heir—

William Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., Lord of Cyveiliog, living in 1711. He married Margaret, daughter of John Lloyd of Ceiswyn and Aberllyveni, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons—

I. John Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., Lord of Cyveiliog, barrister-at-law, and M.P. for co. Montgomery. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Viscount Scudamore, by whom he had no issue.

II. Rowland Pugh of Mathavarn, Esq., Lord of Cyveiliog, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Salusbury of Rûg, Esq., Lord of Rûg and Glyndyvrddwy, by whom he had issue—

I. William Pugh Salusbury, *ob. s. p.*

I. Maria Charlotte, heiress of Rûg and Mathavarn, and Lady of Rûg, Glyndyvrddwy, and Cyveiliog (see p. 31).

II. Elizabeth Margareta, *ob. s. p.*

The Pughs of Mathavarn, unfortunately, owned a great amount of the tithes in the lordship of Cyveiliog, and gradually the estate became involved, and was sold, with the lordship, to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart.

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. xvi, p. 125.

CWM YR ON, IN LLANGURIG.

David, third son of Ieuan Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Tudor of Mathavarn. =

Llywelyn = Gwervyl, d. of Gruffydd ab Howel ab Howel ab Iorwerth ab
ab David. Mareddydd Benwyn of Pen y Rhuddlan, in the parish of Llan-
idloes (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*). Her mother
was Margaret, d. of Llywelyn, Mayor of the town of Llanidloes.
The mother of Margaret was Tangwystl, d. of Ieuan ab
Philip ab Gruffydd ab Madog Danwr of Llangurig.

Gruffydd = 1st wife, ..., d. of = 2nd wife, Eva, d. of Mare-	Elen, ux. Ieuan
Mawdd- Howel ab Gruff- ydd ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab	Blaeney ab Gruff-
wy. ydd Derwas of David Goch of Caelan in	ydd of Grugynog.
Cemmaes. Llanbrynmair. <i>Gules</i> ,	<i>Sable</i> , three
See vol. v. three snakes ennowed in	horse's heads
triangle <i>argent</i> .	erased <i>argent</i> .
See below.	

Howel = Gwenllian Vechan, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab David ab Howel
Mawdd- Vychan of Gilvachwen, second wife. Her mother was Elliw, d.
wy. of Jenkyn Goch ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan ab
Llywelyn ab Howel ab Mareddydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn. See
vol. i, p. 111.

Lewys ab = Elen, d. of Ieuan	Mallt, ux. Maurice ab Llywelyn of Llan y
Howel ab David ab	Wared, second son of Ieuan ab Gruffydd
of Cwm Llywelyn Goch.	ab Howel Lloyd of Clochvaen. See vol. ii.
yr On.	

Rhys of Cwm yr On. David.

CAELAN IN LLANBRYNMAIR.

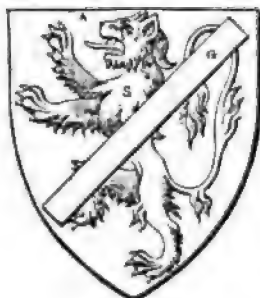
(*Harl. MS.* 1966; *Add. MS.* 15,017.)

Mareddydd ab Rhys of Caelan, ab Ieuan ab David Goch ab David ab Gruffydd =
ab Ednowain ab Bradwen, Lord of Dolgelli. *Gules*, three snakes ennowed
in triangle *argent*.

Ieuan of = Mallt, d. of Aron ab Ednyved ab Llywelyn ab Tudor	Eva, ux.
Caelan. ab Gwyn ab Perydir ab Ednowain ab Bradwen.	Gruffydd
	Mawddwy.

Gruffydd ab = Margaret, d. of Robert ab Mareddydd ab Howel of Gwydir.
Ieuan Her mother was Angharad, d. and heiress of David ab
of Caelan. Llywelyn ab David of Cevn Melgoed (*Harl. MS.* 1966).

..... ab =	Mallt or Margaret, ux. Hywel ab Rhys ab Llywelyn of Rhos y
Gruffydd	Garreg in the parish of Penegoes. See vol. i, p. 111.
of Caelan. v	



PLAS ISAV IN EDEYRNION.

(Add. MS. 9864.)

Robert ab Gruffydd of Maesmor in Dinmael, ab Rhys ab David ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn.

5th son
Gruffydd = Lowri, d. of William ab Gruffydd Vychan.

Robert Wynn of = Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Lloyd Gethin of Ar Ddwyvaen
Llwyn y Bea. in Dinmael.

Pyers Wynn of Plâs Isav. = Jane, d. and heir of John Pryse, Clerk.

Robert Wynn = Catharine, d. of John Lloyd of Rhagad. of Plâs Isav.	Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or for difference.	Frances, ux. John Lloyd of Dolau Gleision.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

1		2	
William = Rebecca, Margaret, Wynn d. of coheirress. of Plâs Sidney She had. Isav, s.p. Ellis. Plâs Isav.	Owain Eyton, ¹ M.A., Rector of Corwen.	Dorothy, coheir.	William = Edward Owens. Wynn. Edward Wynn.

William Eyton of Plâs Warren.	Cynwrig Eyton	Robert Eyton.	John Eyton.
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Owain.	William.	Robert.	Roger.	Rebecca.	Margaret.	Elizabeth.
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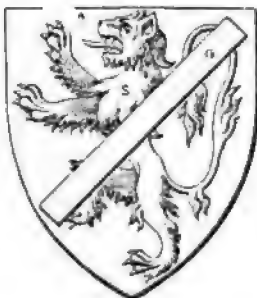
a

¹ Owain Eyton was the eighth son of Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knight Banneret. He was appointed Rector of Corwen in 1666, Canon of St. Asaph in 1685, sinecure Rector of Llanarmon yn Iâl in 1687, and Treasurer of Bangor in 1689. In 1709, William Eyton of Plâs Warren, co. Salop, Esq., founded at Corwen an almshouse for six clergymen's widows of Merionethshire; and the produce of lands to the amount of £60 per annum is equally divided among them. (Pennant's *Tour*, vol. ii.)

Elizabeth, ^a William Owen of Pentrev Gwyddel, of the family of Brannas
coheir. Uchav.

John, ob. s. p.

Rebecca, heiress.—John Lloyd of Pont Gruffydd in
Tegeingl, Esq.¹



THE BARONS OF CYMMER.

Iorwerth, the third son of Owain Brogyntyn, was Baron of Cymmer and Llangar. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog, Lord of Mawddwy, son of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys, by whom he had two sons—1, Gruffydd; and 2, Elissau, who was Baron of Llangar.

Gruffydd, who succeeded his father as second Baron of Cymmer, was compelled to submit to Edward I, and received in 1284 (12 Edward I) from that monarch a pardon and grant of confirmation to hold his land *per baroniam*. He married Gwenllian, daughter of David Goch, Lord of Pen Machno, who bore *sable*, a lion rampant *argent* in a border engrailed *or*, son of Gruffydd,

¹ John Lloyd purchased Pont Gruffydd in 1686. He was the son of William Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd, third son of William Lloyd of Fforest, ab David Lloyd, third son of Maredydd ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd Gethin of Dyffryn Aled, descended from Marchudd ab Cynan, Lord of Uwch Dulas and Abergeleu. *Gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck proper, wreathed about the temples *sable* and *argent*. By his first wife, Rebecca, John Lloyd had a son and heir, William, who married Frances, daughter and heir of Bell Jones of Plâs Mawr, co. Flint, by whom he had a son and heir, Bell Lloyd of Pont Griffith, the ancestor of Lord Mostyn. (See vol. v.)

Lord of Denbigh, second son of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. By this lady, Gruffydd had issue a son and heir—

David, third Baron of Cymmer, who married Annesta, daughter of Madog, Baron of Main, in Meivod ab Iorwerth Vychan, first Baron of Tre'r Main, ab Iorwerth Goch ab Maredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys (*or*, a lion rampant *gules*), by whom he had issue two sons—1, Owain, fourth Baron, who died *s. p.*; and a second son—

Llywelyn Ddu, fifth Baron, who married Anne, relict of Thomas ab David, Baron of Hendwr, and daughter of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid, in Penllyn, by whom he had issue—

Ieuan, sixth Baron, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Llywelyn, Baron of Crogen, in Penllyn, and of Branas Uchav, in Edeyrnion, son of David ab Gruffydd, eldest son of Owain Brogyntyn, by whom he had issue—

Rhys, seventh Baron of Cymmer and Baron of Branas Uchav and Crogen, and Raglor of Aber Tanad, 2 Henry V, 1415. He married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Howel, a younger son of Meurig Vychan, eighth Lord of Nannau (*or*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had two sons—1, Gruffydd of Plâs Ynghrogen, Baron of Crogen and Branas Uchav, who married Mallt, daughter of John Eyton Hên ab James Eyton, Lord of Trevwy or Eyton Isav (see *Mont. Coll.*, October 1876, p. 213), and a second son—

David, eighth Baron of Cymmer, who was living October 1427, married Mali, daughter of Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cryniarth and Hendwr, by whom he had issue, besides a younger son, Ieuan of Dolau Gleision, ancestor of the Lloyds of that place, an elder son and heir—

Gruffydd Vychan, ninth Baron of Cymmer.

Gruffydd Vychan, ninth Baron of Cymer. = Margaret, d. of Maredydd ab Iolyn ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn. Party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged. Her mother was Gwervyl, daughter of Gruffydd ab Maredydd ab Ednyved Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nantheidwy.

William, tenth Baron of Cymer. = Margaret, d. of Maredydd ab David ab Einion Vychan of Melai and Vron Haulog in Llanvair Dol Haiarn, ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab David Llwyd ab Y Penwyn of Melai¹ in the parish of Llanvair Dol Haiarn, who bore *gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*, and was the son of Tegwared ab Iorwerth ab Iddon ab Ithel ab Enathan, Lord of Abergeleu (who died in 840), son of Iorwerth ab Iapeth ab Carwed ab Marchudd ab Cynan, Lord of Uwch Dulas. *Gules*, a Saracen's head erased proper environed about the temples with a wreath *argent* and *gules*.

Hugh, eleventh Baron of Cymer. He removed his residence from Cymer to Gwerclas in the parish of Llangar. Ob. 28th Feb. 1600. = Alice, d. of Richard ab Thomas ab Edward of Caer Vallwch in Llaneurgain, ab Ithel ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy Voel ab Goronwy Vychan ab Goronwy ab Pyll ab Cynan ab Llywarch Holbwrch, Lord of Meriadog. *Vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled or. Richard ab Thomas, who was living in 1520, married Lowri, daughter and heiress of Simon ab Robyn or Robert of Ehydonen in the commot of Dogveilin, and in the parish of Llanynys, son of Bleddyn ab Madog Goch ab Heilin Vychan ab Heilin ab Ieuvab ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Owain ab Edwin ab Goronwy.

1	2
Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas, twelfth Baron of Cymer; High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd, 1618; ob. s. p., Feb. 6, 1620.	Richard Hughes of Gwerclas, thirteenth Baron of Cymer, ob. 1631.

Francesca, d. of Iovanni Volpe, an Italian doctor of physic.

Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas, fourteenth Baron of Cymer; High Sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1661, and for co. Denbigh, 1670; ob. 1682. = Magdalene, d. and heiress of John Rogers Wynn of Bryn Tangor in Iâl, ab John Wynn ab Roger ab John Wynn of Bryn Tangor in the parish of Bryn Eglwys, ab Elissau, second son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent or for difference. See vol. v.

Thomas Hughes of Gwerclas, fifteenth Baron of Cymer, a Captain in the Royal army, ob. April 2, 1670.² = Margaret, d. of Thomas Griffiths of Plâs Einion. Catharine, ux. John Maesmor of Maesmor in Dinmael.

a

¹ Y Penwyn of Melai was the ancestor of the Wynns of Garth Ewin and Melai, the Vaughans of Bron Haulog, the Ffoukesses of Eriwiad; Edmund Price, Archdeacon of Meirionydd; and the Lloyds of Plâs Madog in Llanarmon.

² According to the *Add. MSS.* 9864-5, Thomas Hughes married Maude, daughter and heir of John Gruffydd of Hendrev Vorvdyd,

| ^a
 Hugh Hughes of Gwerclas and Bryn Tangor, = Dorothy, d. of Thomas Yale
 sixteenth Baron of Cymer in Edeyrnion; of Plás yn Iâl. *Ermine*, a
 High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1720. saltier *gules*, a crescent or
 for difference.

Dorothy, heiress of Gwerclas, Cymer, and Bryn Tangor, and Lady of Cymer, married Edward Lloyd of Plymog in the manor of Llan y Cil in Iâl, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1732, and for Co. Denbigh in 1736, by whom she had a son, Hugh Hughes Lloyd of Plymog, Gwerclas, and Bryn Tangor, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1747, and ancestor of the Lloyds of Plymog and Gwerclas, Barons of Cymer in Edeyrnion. See vol. v.

DOLAU GLEISION.

(Add. MS. 9865.)

Ieuan, second son of David, eighth = Margaret, d. of Gruffydd ab Deicws ab
 Baron of Cymer in Edeyrnion. Ieuan Bach.

David Lloyd = Gwenhwyvar, d. of Rhys ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Ednyved
 ab Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant ab Ieuan Voel Vrych ab
 Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth Voel of Mynydd Mawr, ab
 Madog Vychan ab Madog ab Urian of Maen Gwynedd, ab
 Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbury.

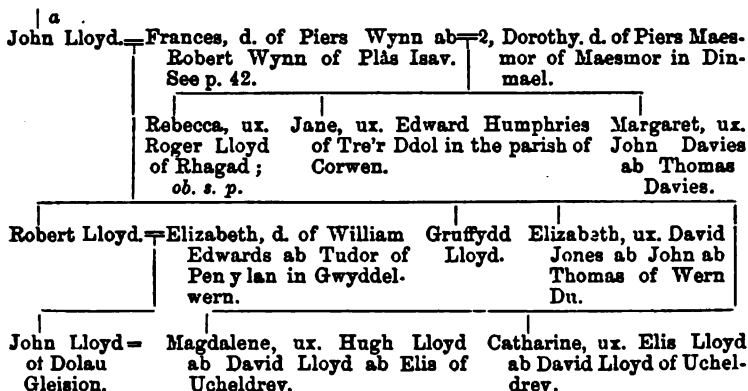
Robert Lloyd = Alice, d. of Maurice ab Gruffydd of Môn.

Richard Lloyd, M.A. = Annesta, d. of Rhys Wynn of Mwasoglen in the parish
 Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. of Llangeinwen in Cwmwd Menai, ab Hugh ab
 Rhys ab Howel ab Rhys ab Llewelyn ab David ab
 Ieuan Wyddel ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd Ddu ab
 Goronwy ab Mareddydd ab Iorwerth ab Llywarch
 ab Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menai.

1 Rowland Lloyd.	2 Sir William Lloyd, Parson of Llanberis. Gruffydd Hughes of Cevn Llanvair, who married Jane, the youngest daughter of Rhys Wynn of Mwasoglen, and sister of the above-mentioned Annesta, writes upon the 16th June 1619, "in the behalfe of a poore yonge man, William Lloyd", that he "may be admitted to the poore lyving of Llangevni." Gruffydd Hughes afterwards, in the same letter, alludes to the young man as his "wifs sister sonne".	3 Humphrey Lloyd.
 beth, d. of David, ab Ieuan; des. from Ithel Velyn.		

| ^a

son of John ab Robert ab Howel ab Iorwerth ab Twna ab Ieuan of Llanbedr, ab David Vychan, Parson of Llangwm, ab David ab Iorwerth ab Cowryd ab Cadvan of Dyffryn Clwyd.



BRANAS UCHAV, IN LLANDRILLO.

Gruffydd of Plás Ynghrogen, Baron of = Mallt, d. of John Eyton Hên ab
 Crogen and Branas Uchav, eldest James Eyton, Lord of Trevwy, or
 son of Rhys ab Ieuan, seventh Baron Eyton Isav, in Maelor Gymraeg.
 of Cymer, etc. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*.

² Reginalt = Lowri, d. of Elissan ab Gruffydd ¹ Howel of = Catharine d. of
 of Branas ab Einion of Allt Llwyn Dra- Plás Yn- Gruffydd ab
 Uchav in gon, now called Plás yn Iâl. ghydrogen, Ieuan ab Einion
 Llandrillo. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a cres- Lord of of Yr Hendwr.
 cent or for difference. Vol. v. Crogen. *Ermine*, a saltier
gules, a crescent or for diff.

¹ Robert of = Elizabeth, d. of Reginalt ² Owain = Catharine, d. of ³ John
 Branas ab Hugh Conway of Llys Elissan ab Ieuan ab Mar-
 Uchav. Bryn Euryn in Llan- edydd.
 drillo yn Rhôs. *Argent*,
 a griffin passant *gules*.

Thomas, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plás Elis, Lord of Palau in
 Ynghrogen in Penllyn. Penllyn.

Morgan of Branas Uchav. = Lowri, d. of Hugh Gwynn ab Ednyved.

Humphrey Branas = Margaret, d. of John Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Plás yn
 of Branas Uchav. Rhiwlas in Penllyn. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*,
 holding in its paws a rose of the second, stem and
 leaves *vert*.

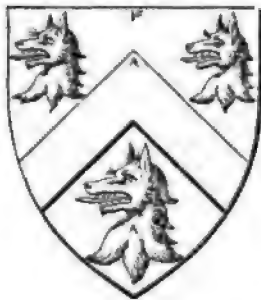
^a

He married Lowri, daughter of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn, by
 whom he had a son, Sir Robert, living 1594.

^{1 a}
Morgan Branas of Branas

Humphrey Branas of Branas, living in 1636. He sold Branas to William Wynn of Garth Gynan in the parish of Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd, Prothonotary of North Wales, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1651, and fourth son of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart.

William Wynn of Garth Gynan and Branas married Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Gwern y Brechdyn, by whom he had a son, Richard, who succeeded his father at Branas and Garth Gynan, and was High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1667. He married Catharine, daughter of Thomas, Lord Viscount Bulkeley, and had issue three children, who died infants; and was succeeded in his estates by his only sister, Sidney, the wife of Edward Thelwall of Plas y Ward, whose eldest daughter and heiress, Jane, became the wife, in 1689, of Sir William Williams of Llanvordav, Bart., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1696, ancestor of the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.



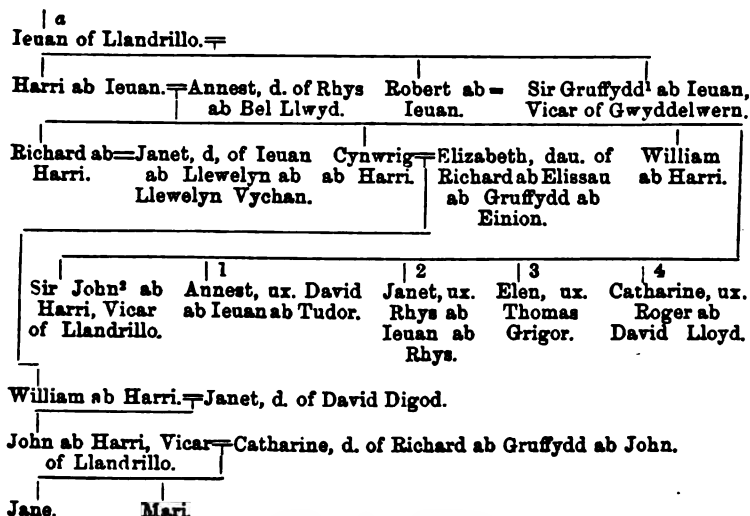
LLANELWY AND LLANDRILLO.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 285.)

Ieuan of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd. See "Ar Ddwyvaen in Dinmael", and *Mont. Coll.*, Oct. 1876, p. 224.

Robin of Llandrillo in Edeyrnion.

^{1 a}



THE BARONS OF LLANGAR.

Elissau, Baron of Llangar, the second son of Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn, had a confirmation of certain privileges in his manor of Llangar, in Edeyrnion, granted to him on the 22nd July, 12th Edward I (1284), by that monarch. He married Margaret, daughter of, by whom he had issue two sons—1. David, Baron of

¹ This is probably the same person as Gruffydd ab John, who in Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph* appears to have been collated to the Vicarage of Gwyddelwern in 1540. (Ed. Lewys Dwnn.)

² He was collated to the Vicarage of Llandrillo in 1583. (Ed. Lewys Dwnn.)

Llangar, whose line ended in coheiresses ; and 2, Madog. Elissau bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable* in a border *or*. (*Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 219.)

Madog of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion, the second son of Elissau, was one of the pledges for Howel ab Gruffydd of Maesmor, Lord of Rûg, 24 Edward III. He married and had issue, one son and seven daughters, co-heirs to their brother:—1, Llewelyn ab Madog, who became Bishop of St. Asaph in 1357, and died in 1375 ; 1, Gwenhwyvar, ux. Goronwy Llwyd ab Y Penwyn of Melai (*gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*) ; 2, Myvanwy ; 3, Mali ; 4, Nesta, ux. Ieuan of Caer Einion (who bore *argent*, a lion rampant and canton *sable*), son of Ieuan Voel Vrych ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth Voel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Vychan ab Madog ab Urian of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg ; 5, Margaret, ux. Ithel ab Gwrgeneu Vychan ab Gwrgeneu Llwyd ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd of Rhiwaedog, Lord of Penllyn (*vert*, a chevron inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*) ; 6, Eva, ux. Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference) ; 7, Angharad, ux. Madog ab Gruffydd Vyrgoch of Neuadd Wen in the parish of Llanervyl in Powys Wenwynwyn, ab Einion ab Ednyved ab Sulien ab Caradog ab Collwyn ab Y Llyr Craff ab Meredydd ab Cynan of Neuadd Wen, Lord of Rhiw Hiraeth, Llysyn, and Coed Talog (quarterly, *gules* and *argent*, four lions passant gardant counterchanged).

Names of the Barons of Edeyrnion who did homage to the eldest son of Edward III, 17 Edward III (1343).

Rhys ab Madog.

Gruffydd ab David Elissau.

Madog ab Elissau, Baron of Llangar.

Y Teg Vadog. (See "Vaerdrev in Llandrillo.")

Owain ab David ab Gruffydd, fourth Baron of Cymer.

The Abbots of Valle Crucis, Strata Marcella, Gruffydd de Glyndordo, and the Barons of Aber Tanad, did not come to take the oath of allegiance.



PLAS YN DOL EDEYRN, IN THE PARISH OF
CORWEN.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 253.)

Madog ab Tudor ab Cynwrig ab David ab Rhys ab Edryd ab Enathan ab Iasseith ab Carwed ab Marchudd, Lord of Uwchdulas, who bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased ppr., wreathed or and *sable*.

Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos and Eva, d. of Sir Ieuan ab Einion ab Rhuvoniawg in the time of Richard Llywarch, Knight of Rhodda. *Asure*, II. *Argent*, a griffon passant *gules*, a cross potent

Robin. = Lowry, d. and heiress of Tudor ab Gruffydd Vychan, Lord of Gwyddelwern. She married secondly, Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitzgerald of Cors y Gedol. Elissau, her second son by her second husband, succeeded to the lordship of Gwyddelwern.¹

David. = Lowry, d. of David ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn Ddu ab David ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn. Her mother was Mabli, sister of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, Constable of Harlech Castle.

David = Lowry, d. of Rhys ab Howel ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Einion of Abercun, in the parish of Llanystundwy in Evionydd; descended from Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd. *Sable*, a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*.

Richard = Lowry, d. of David ab Meredydd ab Howel of Llanycil y Bala, ab Lloyd. Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Ehirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn. *Vert*, a chev. inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*.

| a

¹ *Cae Cyriog MS.* Elissau became possessed of Allt Llwyn Dragon, now called Plâs yn Yale, by right of his wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Jencyn of Plâs yn Ial, one of the sons of Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd Lloyd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Bodidris in Ial.

| a
Gruffydd = Catharine, d. of Rhys Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq. *Ermine*, a
Vychan. saltier *gules*, a crescent or for difference.

Piers = Margaret, d. of Ellis Price of Plas Iolyn, Esq., LL.D., Lord of the
Lloyd. Manor of Ysphyty Ieuan. *Gules*, a lion ramp. *argent*, holding in
its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem *ppr.*

1	2
<p>Piers Lloyd. He died 15th April 1630, and was High Sheriff for Merioneddshire in A.D. 1627-28. He sold Plas yn Dol to Humphrey Jones, the King's Receiver for North Wales, by whose descendant, the late Richard Parry, Esq., it was again sold to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan of Râg and Hengwrt (<i>Lewys Dwnn</i>, vol. ii, p. 254, note).</p>	<p>Gruffydd = Anne, d. of Lloyd. John Davies. <i>Hart. MS.</i> 1969. Jane Lloyd, sole heiress, ux. John Vaughan of Caer Gerrig in Llangwm.</p>

II.—DINMAEL.

This comot or lordship contains the parishes of Llangwm and Bettws Gwervyl Goch, and parts of the parishes of Corwen,¹ or, perhaps, more probably Caer Wen or Caer Wern, and Cerrig or Caer y Drudion,² the townships of Llysan and Cysyllog in the parish of Llanvihangel, Glyn Myvyr, and the township of Gwern y Howel, which is extra-parochial.

The parish of Llangwm contains the townships of—1, Tre'r Llan; 2, Moelvre; 3, Penyved; 4, Dwgarth; 5, Rhos y Maen Brych; 6, Trev Llys Dinmael; 7, Nant Helog; and 8, Cefn Cymmer, and contains 10,578 acres.

There are several places of great antiquity in this parish, viz., Llys Dinmael, an ancient building which takes its names from Mael, a petty prince who, according to tradition, resided in it; Caer Dial and Castell Erw Dinmael, opposite Cwm Mein, in Llanfor, and Byrn yr Hyddod, a little higher up, are also in this parish.

The parish of Bettws Gwervyl Goch, which lies in the

¹ Carlisle's *Dict.*

² Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 278.

manor of Cevn y Post, contains the township of Pen y Craig, and receives its name from Gwervyl Goch, who lies buried in the church.¹ This lady was the daughter of Cynan, one of the sons of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who reigned from A.D. 1137 to A.D. 1169, and wife of Iarddwr ab Mor ab Tegerin ab Eulan ab Greddyv ab Cwnnws Ddu ab Cullin Ynad ab Pere-dur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd, descended from Cunedda Wledig, King of Gwynedd. This parish contains 1,757 acres 3 r. 25 p. There were two other chieftains in Gwynedd who bore the name of Iarddur, viz., Iarddur ab Dyvnaint, and Iarddur ab Cynddelw of Penrhyn, Lord of Llechwedd Isav.

The parish of Cerrig, or Caer y Drudion, contains the townships of—1, Tre'r Llan ; 2, Trev Llaethwryd ; 3, Tre'r Foel ; 4, Tre'r Cwm ; 5, Trev Clust y Blaidd ; 6, Tre'r Parc ; 7, Tir Abbad Uchav ; and 8, Trev Havod y Maidd.

There are several farms and places in this parish which bear unusual names, such as Carreg y Blaidd and Creigiau Bleiddiau, which show that these localities were once the favourite resort of wolves. Other uncommon names to be met with here are Ffrydd Gistvaen, Rhos Chwarenva, Cae'r Groes, Maenllwyd, Y Garreglwyd, Y Garreg Corva, and Nant y Crogwr.

The township of Tir Abbad Uchav is in the manor of Hiraethog, in the cantref of Ystrad, in the principality of Gwynedd, and was granted, together with the township of Tir Abbad Isav, in the parish of Pentrev Voelas, in Hiraethog, the lands of Voelas and Cynriogau, and other large estates, to the Cistercian Abbey of Conwy, by Prince Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, by charter dated 7th January 1198.

The first founder of the church of Cerrig y Drudion was a priest, "Evanus Patricius, Animarum Confessor", in A.D. 1440. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the festival is kept July 22. It was afterwards

¹ *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 17.

repaired and augmented in 1503, in the time of Henry VII, when John Robin was rector.¹

The deanery of Dinmael contains the parishes of Llangwm, Llanvihangel Glyn Myvyr, Bettws Gwervyl Goch, and Cerrig, or Caer y Drudion.²

There are three ancient mansions in the parish of Llangwm in this lordship—Maesmor, Y Ddwyvaen, and Garth Meilio. This last house, with the manor of Cevn y Post and large estates belonging to it, was long the property of the Wynns, who were descended from Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn, who bore *argent*, six bees ppr. 3, 2, 1.

The river Alwen, which flows through Dinmael, rises in Llyn Alwen, in the Hiraethog mountains, passes between Caer Ddunod and Craig Bron Banawg, which is 1,656 feet above the level of the sea, and after passing by Llanvihangel Glyn Myvyr, Cevn y Post, Dol y Gynlas, and Bettws Gwervyl Goch, receives the Geirw at Glyn Diffwys, and then empties itself into the Dee at Aber Alwen, a little to the west of Rug. Cadair Dinmael, whose summit is 1,549 feet above the level of the sea, lies between Bettws Gwervyl Goch and the river Geirw.

Six miles from Corwen, on the road to Capel Curig, is Pont Glyn Diffwys. This pont, or bridge, stands at the head of a woody glen, with projecting rocks almost obscured by the surrounding foliage. It consists of a single arch thrown over the rugged bed of the precipitous river, where, among immense masses of rock, the stream foams most furiously. The cataract is not very high, but situated near the bridge, where its white foam, dashing among dark opposite rocks, with pendant foliage on each side, form a scene of great beauty. The bridge stands upon two nearly perpendicular rocks of about sixty feet high from the bed of the river below, and the whole scenery is very grand.

In the year 993 a battle was fought at Llangwm in Dinmael, between Mareddydd ab Hywel Dda, Prince of

¹ Willis's *Survey of St. Asaph*.

² Pope Nicholas's Taxation, A.D. 1291.

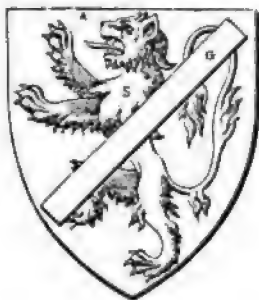
Powys and Dinevor, and Idwal ab Meurig ab Idwal Voel, who had been chosen by the inhabitants of Gwynedd to be their prince. Mareddydd had conquered Gwynedd in 985, in a battle that he fought in that country with Cadwallawn¹ ab Ieuan, the then reigning prince, and his brother Meurig. In this battle Cadwallawn was slain, and Mareddydd took Gwynedd and ruled over it, and established government over Mona, Arvon, and Meirionydd, where proper government had not been obtained for a long time.

In 993 the black Danes came to the island of Mona, and devastated the whole island as they pleased, for Gwynedd at that time had neither head, nor owner, nor court, nor government, nor anyone who would up on behalf of the country against strangers and spoliation. On that account the Cymry took Idwal, son of Meurig, one of the sons of Idwal Voel, King of Gwynedd, who died in 943, and made him prince over them; and they received assistance from Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, and they put the Danes to flight with a great slaughter. Idwal was a praiseworthy and just prince, and established government in Gwynedd, and the disposition proper in peace and war.

In the same year the battle of Llangwm took place, by which Mareddydd hoped to reconquer Gwynedd, but Idwal defeated him, and in this battle Tudor Mawr, the son of Einion ab Owain ab Hywel Ddu, and nephew of Prince Mareddydd, was slain. Mareddydd succeeded to the principality of Dinevor on the death of his brother Einion, who was slain at the battle of Pen Coed Colwyn in 982. Mareddydd died in 994, and in the same year the battle of Pen Mynydd, in Mona, took place between Idwal ab Meurig, Prince of Gwynedd, and Swayn, son of Harold, King of Denmark, in which battle Idwal was slain.²

¹ Cadwallawn had usurped the throne of Gwynedd. In this battle the royal castle of Penrhyn was destroyed.

² *Brut y Tywysogion.*



THE LORDS OF DINMAEL.

(Cae Cyriog MS.)

The comot or lordship of Dinmael was given by Madog ab Mareddydd, Prince of Powys, to Owain Brogyntyn, one of his illegitimate sons, whose mother was a daughter of the Maer Ddu of Rug, and on the deposition of his half-brother, Elissau, Lord of Edeyrnion, in 1202, he appears to have succeeded him as Lord of Edeyrnion also, and the seignorial rights of these lordships descended from him to his posterity, the Barons and Lords of Dinmael and Edeyrnion. Owain Brogyntyn married, first, Sioned, daughter of Howel ab Madog ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, by whom he had no issue, and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathavarn (*argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*), by whom he had issue three sons—1, Gruffydd, Baron of Yr Hendwr, Branas Uchav, Branas Isav, and Gwnodl; 2, Bleddyn; and 3, Iorwerth, Baron of Cymmer and Llangar. “Ar varred oedd vam plant Owain Brogyntyn Medd Llyvr Swri Wyn ab Davydd ab Gruffri” (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 109).

Bleddyn of Maesmor, the second son of Owain Brogyntyn, had the lordship of Dinmael and Rug in Edeyrnion. He was living 2nd Henry III (1218),

when he did homage to that monarch in conformity with the treaty of the first year of his reign between Henry and Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales: "Rex Lewelino Principi Norwalliæ salutem. Sciatis quod Madog filius Griffini Coswell (Croes Oswallt: viz., Oswestry), Oeni Bothi, Blebh filius Oeni de Porkinton (Brogyntyn) venerunt ad fidem et servitium nostrum, etc. Teste apud Wudestock xxv die Maiæ, A.D. 1218, An. 2, Hen. III."¹ Bleddyn married Margaret, daughter of Gwyn ab Gruffydd, by whom he had a younger son, Howel, and a son and heir—

Owain ab Bleddyn of Maesmor, Lord of Dinmael and Rug. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Ieuan Llywd, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Gruffydd; 2, Howel, who was the ancestor of the Wynns of Pentrev Morgan in Dudlyston yn Y Waun, the Vaughans of Dudlyston (Trev Dudlysh), and the Lloyds of Ebnall in Drewen; and 3, Llewelyn; and a daughter, Annesta, who married Heilin² ab Sir Tudor ab Ednyved Vychan, Lord of Nant and Llangynaval in Mon.

Gruffydd ab Owain of Maesmor, the eldest son, succeeded his father as third Lord of Dinmael and Rug. He gave the royalties of his lordship to Henri de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, being compelled, most probably, to do this by forfeiture. The comot of Dinmael, with the cantrefs of Rhos and Rhuvoniog, was confirmed to the Earl of Lincoln, 16th October, 10 Edward I, by that monarch. Previous to this there was a hangman (Crogur) at Maesmor, where the criminals were executed, as the barons had "*liberas furcas*"—i.e., the right of executing malefactors. Gruffydd married, first, Elen, the only daughter of Roger Ingram of Denbigh, by whom he

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, 1816, vol. i, p. 151.

² Heilin was living 25th May, 2 Henry III. He was the ancestor of the Morgans of Golden Grove in Tegeingl; Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley of Baron Hill and Cwch Willan, Bart.; the Baronet family of Williams of Vaenol, now extinct; Williamses of Meilionydd Hugheses of Prestatyn and Ffeydor; and Lloyds of Nant.

had a son, John ab Gruffydd. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Madog, second son of Glyndyrvrdwy, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Howel; 2, Madog; 3, Llewelyn offeiriad; and 4, Owain Hen, who married Lleicu, the daughter of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, by whom he was father of Owain Vychan of Y Ddwyvaen and Llewelyn ab Owain Hen. Gruffydd had also a daughter named Generis, who came to Ddwyvaen to end her days at a place still called Muriau Generis.

Llewelyn offeiriad, the third son (or the second son, according to Lewys Dwnn) of Gruffydd ab Owain, became a priest. He was an eminent herald and bard, and his works are still preserved at Jesus College, Oxford. In consequence of differences that arose between him and his brothers, he sold his lands to the Earl of Lincoln, and obtained from the said Earl a charter for his son Howel for thirteen parcels of land, which his descendants hold by privilege of their nobility (*ym mraint Uchelwyr*) by this charter; and for these thirteen parcels of land they pay thirteen pairs of gloves, as an acknowledgment (see "*Llysan*" at a future page).

Howel ab Gruffydd of Maesmor, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Lord of Rug in Edeyrnion. He was summoned about 1351, 24 Edward III, with his brother Madog, to appear before Richard de Stafford, Justiciary, by Edward, the last prince, at Aberconwy, to answer by what right they have free court in all their lands in Edeyrnion to be held by Seneschal, when they pleaded that from time immemorial they were seised of the liberties. Fined *xd*.¹ Their pledges were Madog, the second son of Elissau, Lord of Llangar, and Llewelyn ab David Bach, Lord of Cymmer in Edeyrnion. Howel ab Gruffydd married Angharad, daughter and co-heiress of Cynwrig Sais of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl, who bore quarterly *argent* and *sable*, four lions rampant counter-charged. Cynwrig Sais was one of the sons of Ithel Fychan of Llaneurgain, Lord of Mostyn, in Tegeingl,

¹ *Record of Caernarvon.*

who bore *azure*, a lion statant *argent*, armed and langued *gules*, the son of Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam, Lord of Mostyn, son of Mareddydd ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyveiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. By this lady Howel ab Gruffydd had a son and heir, David ab Howel of Maesmor, Lord of Rug. This baron married, first, Angharad, daughter of Rhys ab Rotpert of Kinmael,¹ ab Gruffydd ab Sir Howel, Knight, son of Gruffydd of Henglawdd,² youngest son of Ednyved Vychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl, who dwelt at Trev Garnedd in Mon. The Kinmael family appear to have changed their armorial bearings very frequently, for Rhys bore *sable*, a chev. inter three molets *argent*, and his father Rotpert bore *gules*, a chev. inter three molets *or*.

Ednyved Vychan bore *gules*, a chev. *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, coupéd ppr. ; and their ancestor, Marchudd of Bryn Ffanigl, Lord of Uwch Dulas, bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased gardant, evined and bearded ppr., wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*. David ab Howel ab Gruffydd married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Richard ab Sir Roger Pulestone of Emeral, Knight, by whom he had three daughters, viz., Gwladys, ux. Gruffydd ab Ednyved ; Lleucu, ux. Rhys ab Llewelyn ab David ab Ieuan Wyddel³; and Gwen, ux. Twna ab Ieuan ab David Vychan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Iorwerth ab Cowryd ab Cadvan, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llanbedr⁴ (see *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 284). By his first wife, Angharad, David had issue a son and heir—

¹ According to the sound, should not this place be spelt Cunnmael?

² Besides Sir Howel, Gruffydd of Henglawdd had another son, Sir Rhys ab Gruffydd, the father of Sir Gruffydd Lloyd, who received the honour of knighthood from Edward I on bringing him intelligence of the birth of his son, Edward of Caernarvon. (See *Arch. Camb.*, July 1876, p. 178, *note*.)

³ Ieuan Wyddel of Mwssoglen, in the parish of Llangeinwein in Cwmwd Menai, ab Ieuan ab Meredydd Dhu ab Goronwy ab Meredydd ab Iorwerth ab Llywarch ab Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menai.

⁴ See vol. iv, p. 167.

Rhys ab David of Maesmor, Lord of Rug. He married Gwervyl Hael of Blodwel, daughter and co-heiress of Madog ab Maredydd ab Llewelyn Ddu of Abertanad and Blodwel in Mechain Is y Coed,¹ by whom he had two sons, Howel and Gruffydd. By an inquisition taken after the death of Rhys ab David ab Howel at Cerrigavel, in the county of Meirionydd, for his manor of Rug, on the 20th November 1479, 19 Edward IV, it was found that his co-heirs were Howel ab Rhys and Gruffydd ab Rhys.

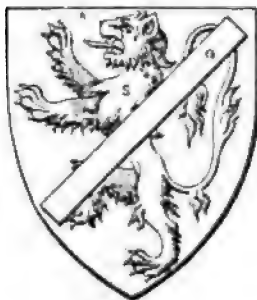
Gruffydd ab Rhys, the second son, had Maesmor. He married Margaret, daughter of Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Llys Bryn Eurin, in the parish of Llandrillo Uwch Dulas, Lord of Rhos and Rhuvoniog, who bore *argent*, a griffon statant, *gules*, by whom he had a son, Robert ab Gruffydd of Maesmor, who was the ancestor of the Maesmors of Maesmor and the Wynns of Plas Isav in Edeyrnion.

Howel ab Rhys, the eldest son, succeeded to the manor of Rug. He married Margaret, daughter of John Eyton Hen of Trevwy or Eyton Isav in Maelor Gymraeg, in 1477 (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had a son and heir—

Ieuan ab Howel, Lord of Rug, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Elissau ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Allt Llwyn Dragon, now called Plas yn Ial (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress—

Margaret Wen, Lady of Rug, who married Pyers Salusbury of Bachymbyd ab John Salusbury, fourth son of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq. (see "Edeyrnion").

¹ See vol. iv, p. 191.



MAESMOR AND CEVN Y POST.

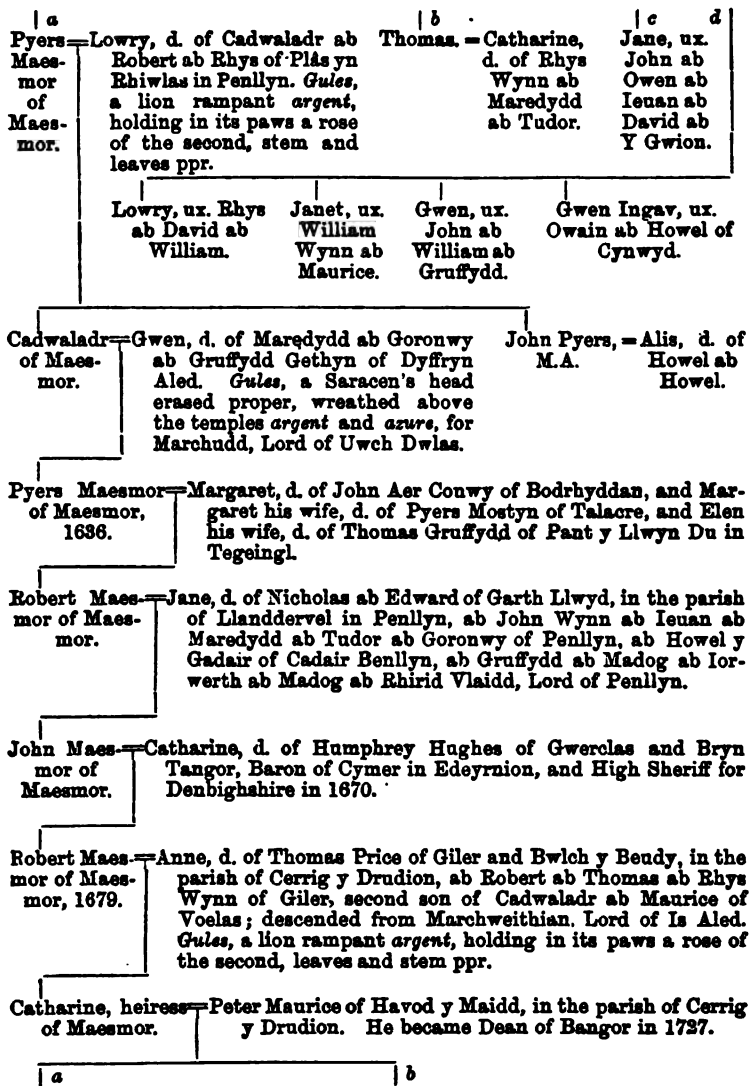
Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor ab David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn. Margaret, d. of Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Llys Bryn Euryn in the parish of Llandrillo Uwch Dulas; descended from Marchudd. *Argent, a griffon passant guardant gules, for Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos and Rhuvon-iog.*

Robert of Maesmor. He bought Llwyn Dedwydd from Ieuan ab Owain ab David.	Margaret, d. of Harri Salusbury of Llewesog, ab Thos. Salusbury Hen of Llyweni.	Catharine, ux. Ieuan ab David ab Ithel of Tegeingl.	Lowry, ux. William, second son of Ienkin ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maen Gwyn.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------

Robert Wynn of Maesmor.	Mallt, d. of David Lloyd ab David ab Ieuan Vychan of Glanllyn.		2	Ieuan.	3	David Lloyd.	4	Thomas of Llwyn Dedwydd. ²	5	Gruff. ydd. ¹	6	John Wynn.			
	7		8	Maurice.	9		Huw Maesmor.	10		Sir Rhys Wynn.		John Lloyd.			
	1		2	Gwenhwyvar, ux. David Lloyd ab John ab Edward of Plas Is y Clawdd yn Y Waun.	3		4	Lowri, ux. Hugh Gwyn ab Ednyved.	5		6	Angharad, ux. Robert Trevor of Plas Teg.	Gwen, s. p.	Margaret, ux. Robert ab Ieuan ab John ab Maredydd of Brynceyr, i.e., Bryn y Ceirw, co. Carnarvon.	...
	a				b				c				d		

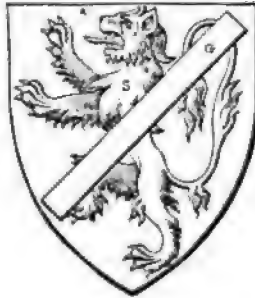
¹ Ancestor of the Wynns of Plas Isav in Edeyrnion.

² Thomas ab Robert of Llwyn Dedwydd, married Elizabeth Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Morgan ab John of Cynllwyd, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who married John Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Plas yn Rhiwlas; by which marriage the Rhiwlas family became possessed of Llwyn Dedwydd and Cynllwyd. By his wife



Jane, John Wynn had a son and heir, Cadwaladr Wynn, who was the ancestor of the Prices of Rhiwlas. Morgan of Cynllwyd was the son of John ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd. (See *Mont. Coll.*, October 1876.)

<p> <i>a</i> Peter Maurice of Maesmor, = Clerk, Prebendary of Pen- mynydd, and Rector of Llanllechid.</p>	<p> <i>b</i> Captain Maesmor = Margaret, dau. and Maurice of heiress of John Rhagad, High Lloyd of Rhagad. Sheriff, 1750, She died 22nd Oct. <i>s. p.</i> 1779, <i>s. p.</i></p>
<p>1st, John = Catharine, Kyffin of heiress of Uchel- Maesmor. drev.</p>	<p>2nd, Edward Lloyd of Trevnant in Caer Einion; descended from Alo ab Rhiwallon of Trevnant, who bore <i>or</i>, three lion's heads erased <i>gules</i>, in a border engrailed <i>azure</i>; descended from Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan. <i>Gules</i>, three chevronells <i>argent</i>.</p>
<p>John Lewys Parry, Esq., = Catharine Maria Margaretta, = Lieut.-General of the Royal Marines; heiress of Maesmor. John Manners <i>ob.</i> 8th May 1822. Carr.</p>	



HENDRE ARDDWYVAEN, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MOELVRE.

(*Harl. MSS.* 2299, 9865.)

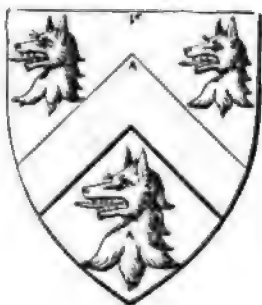
<p>Owain Vychan of Ar Ddwyvaen, = Gwennllian, d. of Tudor ab Ithel Vychan, ab Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab Lord of Mostyn, ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Gam ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd, Lord of Brogyntyn. See p. 58. Cyveiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. <i>Azure</i>, a lion statant guardant <i>azure</i>.</p>	<p>Tudor of Ar Ddwy- = Alson, d. Erddylad, ux. Gruff. Ieuan. An- Jane. vaen. By an in- of Gruff. ydd Llwyd ab Gruff. nest, quisation taken ydd ab Robert ab ydd ab Robert ab the 9th June, 27th Rhys ab Robert of ydd ab Robert of Henry VI (1449), Kinmael, in the co- ydd ab Robert of relative to lands mot of Is Dulas and ydd ab Robert of called "Y Ddwy- cantrev of Rhôs, ab ydd ab Robert of vaen", David ab Gruffydd ab Sir Howel ydd ab Robert of Tudor was found y Pedolau ab Gruf- ydd ab Robert of to be his heir. fydd ab Ednyved Vychan.</p>		
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>

a David of Ar Ddwy- vaen.	= Mabli, d. of Thomas ab Llewelyn ab Madog of Maerdrev in Edeyrnion.	b Llewelyn of Llwyn Dedwydd and Caer Gerrig in Llangwm.	c Ieuan. =	d Elen, ux. Ieuan ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais of Llanynys. Or, three grey- hounds courant sable.
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Ieuan of Ar Ddwyvaen.	= Margaret, d. of Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanynys. ¹	Mali, ux. Richard ab Ithel, Baron of Llanbedr in Dyffryn Clwyd, by whom she had a son, David Lloyd.
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David of Ar Ddw- yvaen.	= Margaret, d. of David Llwyd ab David ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Plâs yn Dôl Edeyrn. See "Edeyrnion".	Reignallt of Llysan.	Margaret, ux. Harri Gervys ab Maurice of Tref Rhuddin.
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Catharine, heiress of Ar Ddwyvaen. She married Thomas Lloyd Gethin, eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Mareddydd of Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.



HENDREV ARDDWYVAEN, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MOELVRE.

Collwyn ab Moreiddig ab Rhys ab Gwrystan ab Llywarch ab Rhiwallawn ab Aradri ab Mor ab Tegerin ab Aylan ab Greddyf ab Cwnnws Dû ab Cyllin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd ab Ticho Tyvode ab Gwilvyw ab Marchudd ab Bran ab Pill ab Cervyr ab Melivron ab Gwron ab Cunedda Wledig,

¹ Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanynys, ab Howel ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy.

who is said to have been King of Gwynedd in A.D. 330—that is, during the time that the province of Britannia Secunda, of which Gwynedd or Venedocia was a portion, formed a part of the Roman Empire; but it was not till after the departure of the Roman legions from Britain, in A.D. 448, that any part of this province fell under the government of the Britons. Collwyn married, daughter and co-heir of Gwrgeneu ab Ednowain ab Ithel, Lord of the Bryn, Pennant Melangell, and the eleven towns in the lordship of Oswestry (*argent*, three wolves statant in pale *sable*, collared of the field), by whom he had issue a son—

Gwrgeneu, Lord of Penllyn. He married Generis, daughter and co-heiress of Cynvyn Hirdrev, Lord of Nevyn,¹ in the comot of Dinlleyn and cantrev of Lleyn, and Haer his wife, daughter and heiress of Cynillon ab Y Blaidd Rhudd, Lord of Gêst, in the comot of Eivionydd and cantrev of Dinodig, who bore *azure*, a wolf passant *argent*, his head and neck *gules*. Haer married, secondly, Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys from 1062 to 1072. Gwrgeneu obtained the lordship and lands of Penllyn from his wife's half-brother, Mareddydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. By his wife Generis he had issue a son and heir—

Rhirid Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, in the lordship of Mechain Is y Coed, Glyn, and the eleven towns in the cantrev of Trevryd in Powys-land, and of Gêst in Eivionydd, in Gwynedd. He bore *vert*, a chevron inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*, and he resided at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, in the time of Madog ab Mareddydd, who reigned over Powys Fadog from 1133 to

¹ Nevyn is a small town situate on the Irish Sea. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales; and, perhaps to conciliate the affections of his new subjects, in imitation of the hero Arthur, held a Round Table, and celebrated it with dance and tournament. The concourse was prodigious, for not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers from foreign parts, graced the festival with their presence.

1159. Rhirid Vlaidd married Gwenllian, daughter of Ednyved, Lord of Brochdyn or Broughton, in the manor of Y Glewysegl, in the lordship of Maelor Gymraeg, second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who was slain in 1073 (*ermine*, a lion passant gardant *gules*, for Ednyved ab Cynwrig), by whom he had issue—1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Einion, who was slain by an arrow at the siege of the castle of Din-serth or Diserth, in Tegeingl, at a place since called Bryn Einion, in 1261. The cross which was erected on the spot where he fell has been removed from its original site to the churchyard at Diserth. It has the same sort of interlaced ornamentation as Maen Achwynvan, which is not far from this place. According to Gruffydd Hiraddug, it once bore the following inscription:—

“Oc si petatur, lapis yste kausa notatur
Einion oxi' Ririd Vlaidd filius hoc memoratur.”

His son Einion Greulon was Lord of Crugaeth, in the lordship of Croes Oswald or Oswestry (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1873, p. 307). Rhirid Vlaidd had also, among others, a daughter named Gwenllian, who married Gruffydd of Henglawdd, son of Ednyved Vychan, Lord of Bryn Ffanigl, by whom she was mother of Sir Howel y Pedolau,¹ who was knighted by Edward II, to whom he was foster-brother, and was noted for his great strength. His monumental effigy in the church of Caermarthen represented him recumbent in armour, breaking a horseshoe with his hands; and this monument remained till it was broken by some plasterers. He was the ancestor of Gruffydd Lloyd of Cinmael, whose daughter and heiress Alice was the second wife of Richard ab Ieuan ab David ab Ithel Vychan of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl, whose daughter and heiress Catharine married Pyers Holland ab John Holland, ancestor of the Hollands of Cinmael. This Vnglyn was composed in honour of Rhirid Vlaidd by Cynddelw—

¹ *Lewis Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 16, note.

"Mae im vlaidd a'm Car, o'm caffael wrthaw
Yn wrthel, gerth, Avaes,
Nid blaidd Coed, williaidd allael
Ond Blaidd Maes, moesawg a hael."

And the following he composed on the death of Rhirid Vlaidd—

"Rhirid rwyv gwryd a garav hevyd
Mi a geveis olav
Duw a'i dug oddiarnav
Ve ddwg pawb a vo pennav."

Rhirid Vlaidd was succeeded by his eldest son—

Madog ab Rhirid of Rhiwaedog. He married Arddun, daughter of Philip ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyveiliog, ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl,¹ by whom he had issue—1, Gwrgeneu Llwyd of Rhiwaedog, father of Gwrgeneu Vychan of Rhiwaedog, father of Ithel of Rhiwaedog, whose son Einion ab Ithel was Esquire of the Body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd for life. At his death, in 1401, he left issue two daughters, co-heirs; Margaret, the eldest, had Rhiwaedog, and married Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid, ab David, Lord of Rhiw Lwyd, descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd, by whom she was ancestor of the Lloyds of Rhiwaedog²; 2, Iorwerth of Penllyn; and 3, Rhirid Vychan, ancestor of the Myddletons of Gwaunynog, Garthgynan, Chirk Castle, etc.

Iorwerth of Penllyn married Gwervyl, daughter of Cynwrig ab Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of Cegidva and Deuddwr (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had issue four sons—1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Gruffydd; 3, Iorwerth Vychan; and 4, Ynyr³; and of the daughters, Gwenllian married Llewelyn ab Ithel of Aelhaiarn in Glyndyvrwy, and

¹ *Lewis Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 229.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. ix.

³ Ynyr was the ancestor of William ab Robert ab Richard ab William of Bedd Gelert, ab Robert ab Howel ab Rhys ab David ab Cynddelw ab Iorwerth ab Ynyr ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd.

of Derwen Ynial, son of Heilin ab Eunydd, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd ; and Maud married Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan.

Madog ab Iorwerth of Penllyn. In the petitions presented to the English Prince of Wales at Kensington, 33 Edward I, A.D. 1305, the name of Madog appears as petitioning that he might quietly enjoy certain lands and the bailiwick "Unius Cantr' in Penllyn and Ardudewey", which the king had given him for his service. He married Eva, daughter of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters—1, Gruffydd, of whom presently ; 2, Goronwy, who married Eva, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth (*sable*, a he-goat *argent*, attired and unguled *-or*), and two daughters—1, Gwervyl, ux. Iorwerth ab Hwva of Dudleyston, ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn ; 2, Margaret ; and 3, Gwenllian.

Gruffydd ab Madog of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid married, according to the *Harl. MS.* 2,288, Alice, daughter of Bleddyn Vychan ab Bleddyn of Havod Unos, who is there stated to have been the mother of all his children. According to other accounts,¹ he married Janet, daughter of Cynvelyn ab Dolphyn, Lord of Manavon (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*), who was the mother of Ieuan, and that afterwards he married Gwenllian, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel ab Mareddydd ab Howel ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Fferlis. By one or other of these three ladies Gruffydd had issue—1, Ieuan of Llan Uwch Llyn and Cevn Trevlaith, in the parish of Llanstumdwy, in Eivionydd. He "lived in great credit and esteeme in the days of King Edward III, who allowed him an annual stipend for guarding and conducting of ye justice of North Wales with a companie of archers, whilst he should soejourne and stay in ye countie of Meirionydd."²

¹ *Lewis Dwnn*, vol. ii, "Cevn Trevlaith", p. 95.

² Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt.

He died in 1370,¹ and was buried at Llanuwch Llyn, where his tomb still remains, on which he is represented recumbent in armour, with a shield charged with the arms of his house, and this inscription, "HIC IACET IOANNES AB GRIFFIT AB MADOG AB IERWERTH, CIVIS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEVS. AMEN ANO. DNI. MCCCLXX." He was the ancestor of the Vaughans of Glan Llyn Tegid, Rowlands of Myllteyrn, and Pryses of Trev Brysg; 2, Howel y Gadair of Cadair Penllyn; 3, Rhys, ancestor of the Joneses of Llandyrnog in Dyffryn Clwyd, and Helygin in Tegeingl, and John ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Y Ddol or Llechwedd Ystrad; 4, Goronwy of Penllyn, of whom presently; and 5, Gruffydd of Trevgoed.

Goronwy of Penllyn, the fourth son of Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanuwch Llyn Tegid, married Isabel, daughter of Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, fourth Baron of Glyndyvrddwy, of the English creation, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John L'Estrange of Knockyn Castle (*gules*, two lions passant *argent*) and Jane his wife, daughter of John Charleton, Lord Powys, by Maude his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. By this marriage Goronwy had, besides other issue, a son and heir—

Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn. He married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Howel Selyv, Lord of Nannau (*or*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had, besides other issue, a younger son, Ieuan, who was one of the sureties for the farmer of the Raglotship of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI (1426), and a son and heir—

Howel ab Tudor of Penllyn, who was farmer, under

¹ "He was alive after this year. I think that a numeral, probably an 'x', has been broken off at the end of the inscription" (W. W. E. Wynne). One of his daughters, named Angharad, married Ithel ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Llwyd, son of Ithel Anwyl, who lived at Ewlo Castle, and who was one of the captains of Tegeingl, to keep the English from invading them. His grandson, Cynwrig ab Bleddyn, died in Harlech Castle, aiding its brave defender, David ab Ieuan ab Einion, Constable of the Castle (*Hart. MS.* 1969).

the Prince of Wales, of the Mill of Pen Aran in Penllyn, at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV, 1399, and held on lease the extent lands of the Crown in the comot of Penllyn, Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI (1426). He married Tibot,¹ relict of Ieuan Vychan of Moeliwrch, who held on lease the Raglotship of Aber Tanad in Mechain Isgoed, at Michaelmas, 1 Henry IV (1400), and daughter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had an elder son, Mareddydd, of whom presently; David Lloyd; Gwervyl, ux. Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower near Mold; and Mallt, ux. Mareddydd ab Owain ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn.

Mareddydd ab Howel, the eldest son, was of Bala. He was one of the jury on an inquest held in that town 31 Henry VI (1453). He married Gwenhwyvar Vechan, daughter of Ieuan ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, by whom he had a son and heir—

David ab Mareddydd of Bala, in the parish of Llanvihangel, in Migneint.² He married three times; by his first wife, Gwenllian, daughter of William ab. Gruffydd ab Robert, he had issue a son and heir, Howel Lloyd, of whom presently. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, the brave Constable and defender of Harlech Castle; and thirdly he married Annesta, daughter of Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Vychan of Y Voelas, in Yspytty Ieuan, who was entrusted by Henry VII with the standard of England at the battle of Bosworth, after

¹ Tibot married, first, Howel ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth of Glasgoed, in Cynllaith.

² The parish of Llanvihangel yn Migneint, in Penllyn, contained the townships of Maestran, Strevelyn, and Cyffty, Gwern Evel, Bedwarien, Llanycil, and Bala, Llangower and Dwygraig. Bala is a market town, having in the end thereof a great mound, whereon sometime stood a castle, which, in 1202, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, fortified (R. Vaughan of Hengwrt).

the former standard-bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. By this lady David had issue four sons—1, Rhydderch of Llanycil; 2, Hugh; 3, Sir John, collated to the rectory of Llanycil in 1537; 4, David Lloyd; and three daughters—1, Elen ux. William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn; 2, Lowri, ux. Richard Lloyd of Plas yn Dol Edeyrn in Edeyrnion; and 3, Margaret, ux. Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab David.

Howel Lloyd of Bala, the eldest son, married Maltt, daughter of Howel Vychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn, by whom he had four sons—1, Thomas Lloyd Gethin, of whom presently; 2, Piers Lloyd, of whom presently; 3, Howel Lloyd; and 4, Robert Lloyd; and five daughters—1, Gwen, ux. Robert ab Thomas of Bala; 2, Lowri, ux. Edward ab John Wynn of Dol Derwen in Llanddervel, ab Ieuan ab Maredydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair; 3, Elen, ux. Thomas ab Reignallt of Glan Tanad, ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant¹; 4, Elizabeth, ux. John Gruffydd of Llanddervel; and 5, Jane, ux. Rhydderch ab Richard ab John ab David.

Piers Lloyd, the second son of Howel Lloyd, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Howel ab Ieuav Llwyd² ab David Vychan, by whom he was father of

Oliver Lloyd of Mochnant, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, in Llan-

¹ Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant was the son of Ieuan Voel Vrych ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth Voel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Vychan ab Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, Lord of Maesbrwg. He was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd in Mochnant, the Wynns of Aber Cynllaith, and the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwair, in Rhiwvabon.

² Ieuav Llwyd ab David Vychan married Nesta, relict of Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern of Cors y Gedol, and daughter and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dol Goch in the parish of Towyn, and of Ynys y Maen Gwyn, a taxer of the fifteenth in 1293-4, Raglot (governor) of the comot of Ystym Aner, 3 and 7 Edward III. Gruffydd's tomb is still to be seen in Towyn Church. He was the son of Adda ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadivor ab Cenillin ab Gwaethvoed, Lord of Ceredigion (*or, a lion rampant regardant sable*).

rhaiadr in Mochnant (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had a son and heir—

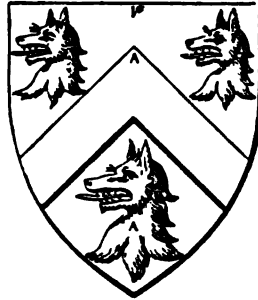
Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, and *jüre uxoris* of Trevor Hall in Nanheudwy, and Valle Crucis Abbey in Iâl, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1749 (see vol. iv).

Thomas Lloyd Gethin, the eldest son of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Meredydd of Bala, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of David ab Ieuan ab David of Ar Ddwyvaen, by whom he had issue—1, David Lloyd, his successor; 2, Elis ab Thomas; and two daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. Robert Wynn of Llwyn y Bee, son of Gruffydd, fifth son of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor; 2, Margaret, ux. Hugh ab Thomas ab David of Cil Talgarth in Penllyn, ab Madog ab Ieuan Vychan ab Ieuan y Cott ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Madog Heddgam of Cil Talgarth.¹ *Azure*, a bow and arrow distended and pointed downwards (see vol. v).

David Lloyd of Ar Ddwyvaen, the eldest son, married Gwen Lloyd, daughter of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Plas yn Rhiwlas in Penllyn (*gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem ppr., seeded *or*). Her mother was Jane, daughter of Maredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyvarch, who purchased Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor. By this lady David Lloyd had issue—1, John Lloyd, of whom presently; 2, Cadwaladr Lloyd of Penyved in Llangwm—1, Jane; and 2, Lowri.

John Lloyd of Ar Ddwyvaen, the eldest son, married Catharine, daughter of Edward Brereton of Borasham, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1598, and Anne his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Bodidris in Iâl, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1551, by whom he had issue Owain Lloyd, who was the father of John Lloyd of Ddwyvaen (*Harl. MS.* 1969) and Edward Lloyd of Ar Ddwyvaen. This family is now represented by Alfred Lloyd of Y Ddwyvaen, Esq., and of The Dome, Upper Bognor, Sussex.

¹ Cil Talgarth, in the lordship of Penllyn.



PENYVED IN LLANGWM, AND CWM PENANER
IN CERRIG Y DRUDION.

Cadwaladr Lloyd of Penyved, and of Ty Mawr in Cwm Penaner, second son of David Lloyd ab Thomas Lloyd of Ar Ddwyvaen.

John ab Cadwaladr of Penyved and Magdalene, d. of Thomas ab William Cwm Penaner, 1629. of Derwen Anial.

John Lloyd. He left Catharine Lloyd, Ieuan ab John ab Roderig ab his estates to his living in 1701. Ieuan of Pant y Mel, in the nephew, John Jones. township of Llysan.
Ob. s. p.

John Jones of Penyved, Penaner, and Pant y Mel. Douce, d. of ...

Margaret, heiress of Penyved, Edward Jones ab John ab Thomas of Bryn Penaner, and Pant y Mel. Banon, in the parish of Llanvor in Penllyn.

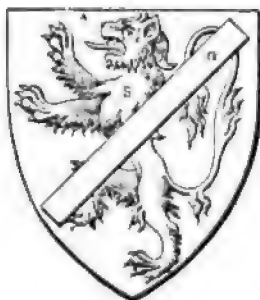
<p>Dr. Jones of Bryn Banon, Penaner, Penyved, Pant y Mel, and <i>jure uxoris</i> of Gallt Vaenan. <i>Ob. s. p.</i></p>	<p>Salisbury of Gallt Vaenan, in the parish of Henllan, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1726. She left Gallt Vaenan to her cousin, Colonel John Lloyd, on condition of his taking the name and arms of Salisbury. <i>Ob. s. p.</i></p>	<p>Margaret Jones. Critchley Lloyd¹ of Rhyd Wrial in Llanrhudd, and of Bryn Eglwys. Descended from Owain Brygyntyn.</p>
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John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial. Anne, sister, and eventual heiress, of Simon Thelwall of Blaen Iâl.

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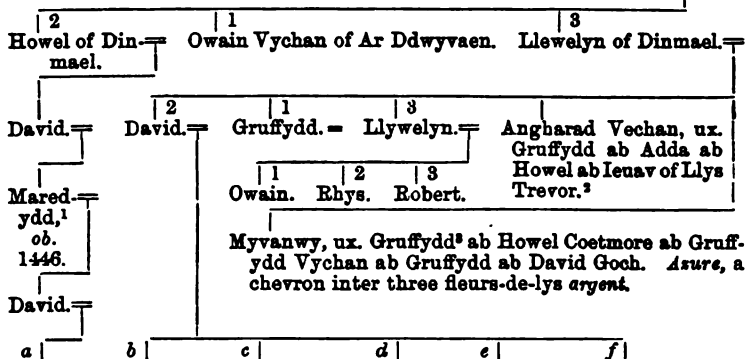
¹ Critchley Lloyd ab Godfrey Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial and Bryn Eglwys, ab David ab Robert ab Richard.

^a
Colonel John Lloyd Salusbury of Gallt Vaenan, = Anna Maria, d. of John Mostyn of Segrwyd and Llewesog in Ceinmeirch. Ob. December 8, 1846, and is buried at Henllan. See "Blaen Iâl".



DINMAEL.

Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab Owain of Dinmael, ab Bleddyn ab Owain = Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael.

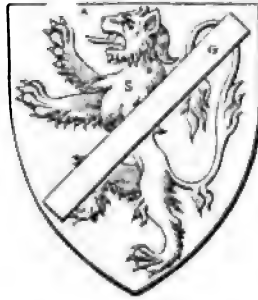


¹ An inquisition taken after his death, relative to his lands in Dinmael, on the next Thursday after Michaelmas, 25th Henry VI (6th Oct. 1446), finds David ab Maredydd to be his heir (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 110).

² *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1876, p. 264.

³ Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Gruffydd ab Howel Coetmore, married Heilin ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Cravnant of Pennardd, Pen Machno, son of Llywarch ab David Goch ab David,

a John. =	b 1 Ieuan.	c 2 Owain. =	d Robert.	e Howel.	f Rhys. =
 Ieuan.		 Ieuan.		/	 David. =
					 Thomas.



CAER CERRIG AND LLWYN DEDWYDD.

(Harl. MS. 1969.)

Llywelyn, second son of Tudor ab Owain Vychan of Ar Ddwyvaen. = Angharad, d. and heir of Goronwy ab Tudor ab David ab Rhirid ab Ionas of Penley in Maelor Saesneg, Llwyth, Llanerch Banna. *Azure*, three boars passant in pale *argent*, tusked and unguled *or*, and langued *gules*.¹

David ab Llywel-yn. = Gwenllian, d. of Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Maes Maen Cymro in Llanynys, ab Howel ab Madog ab Maredydd ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. See "Maes Maen Cymro" and "Plas yn Machymbyd".

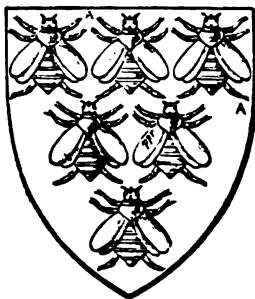
1	2	5	3	4
Robert of Caer Gerrig, in the township of Pen-y-ved.	Catharine, d. of Maredydd ab Ieuan Llwyd.	Tudor. Rhys.	Owain of Llwyn Ddewydd, in the township of Rhôs y Maen Brych.	Gruffydd.
	Ieuan of Llwyn Ddedwydd, which place he sold to Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor. <i>Ob. s. p.</i>			Angharad, d. of Ieuan ab Maredydd of Yr Hôb, ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Maredydd ab Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl.
a	b			

Lord of Denbigh, son of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Lleicu, another daughter and co-heir of Gruffydd ab Howel Coetmore, married David ab Einion Vychan ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab David Llwyd ab Goronwy Llwyd ab Y Penwyn of Melai, in the parish of Llanvair Talhaiarn, or Dol Haiarn, in the comot of Is Aled in Rhiwvoniog. *Gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*. The ancestor of the Lord Newborough. ¹ *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1873, 310.

<p> a John ab = Robert of Caer Gerrig.</p>	<p> b Angharad, ux. Madog ab Ieuan ab Madog Ddu of Rhan Bervedd yn Yr Hôb, ab Ieuan Goch ab Einion ab Iorwerth ab Philip of Yr Hôb, ab Y Conias ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors y Gedol. <i>Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or, for difference.</i></p>
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Robert Vaughan of Caer Gerrig. =

<p>John Vaughan = Jane, sister and heiress of Piers Lloyd of Dol Edeyrn, High of Caer Sheriff for co. Meirionydd, 1627-28; and daughter of Piers Gerrig. Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd of Dol Edeyrn. See "Edeyrn- ion".</p>



WYNNE OF GARTH MEILIO, IN THE TOWNSHIP
OF TRE'R LLAN.

(Add. MS. 9864.)

Llywelyn Goch of Llanvair, co. Denbigh, son of Ieuv Goch ab Ieuv ab Madog ab Rhirid of Dinmael, ab Adda ab Ieuv ab Adda Vawr ab Adda Voel ab Llywelyn ab Bleddyn ab Mareddydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn in Cwch Castell, in South Wales. Trahaiarn Goch bore *argent*, six bees ppr. 3, 2, 1, and was the ancestor of the Wynnes of Fferm and Nantglyn, the Lloyds of Nantglyn, and the Pryses of Derwen Anial. Llywelyn Goch married, and had issue a son and heir—

Ieuv Llwyd, who married Eva, daughter of David ab Madog Vychan ab Madog Wyddel of Maes Maen Cymro,

in the parish of Llanynys, son of Madog¹ ab Einion ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Mareddydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy. By this lady Ieuav Llwyd had issue two sons—1, Tudor ab Ieuav; and 2, Mareddydd ab Ieuav, ancestor of the Pryses of Derwen Anial.

Tudor ab Ieuav of Garth Meilio in Dinmael, married Margaret, daughter of Twna ab Ieuav ab David Vychan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Cowryd ab Cadvan, Lord of Ceinmeirch (*argent*, three boar's heads coupé *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*), by whom he had issue, besides two daughters, Marred, ux. Gruffydd ab Ieuav ab Y Goch of Garth Garmon, and Gwenhwyvar, ux. Thomas ab Davydd ab Jenkyn ab Bleddyn, a son and heir—

Mareddydd ab Tudor of Garth Meilio, who married Janet, daughter of Harri ab Cynwrig, by whom he had two sons—1, John Wynne, and 2, Rhys Wynne.

John Wynne ab Mareddydd of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married and had issue an only daughter and heiress, Lowri, who married Hugh ab Hugh, and the Garth Meilio estate passed to his younger brother—

Rhys Wynne ab Mareddydd of Garth Meilio, who, by Angharad his wife, had issue a son and heir—

John Wynne of Garth Meilio, who married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Robert Gethin of Plas Caerniogau in Ysphytty Ieuan, second son of Maurice Gethin ab Rhys ab Mareddydd of Y Voelas in Ysphytty, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled (*gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in his paws a rose of the second seeded *or*, leaves and stem ppr., for Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Tudor of Y Voelas, standard-bearer to Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard-bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain). Rhys was buried in the church of Ysphytty Ieuan, where the alabaster effigies of himself and his wife Lowri, daughter and

¹ Madog ab Einion ab Mareddydd ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Owain ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

heir of Howel ab Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos and Rhiwvoniog, are still to be seen. By this lady John Wynne had issue, besides a daughter Jane, ux. William ab Ieuan Llwyd, fifth son of William ab Maredydd ab David of Melai in Llanvair Dol Haiarn (*gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*, for Y Penwyn of Melai), two sons—1, Robert Wynne, and 2, Thomas Jones of Meivod, who married and had issue two sons—Daniel Jones and John Jones, and a daughter named Gaenor.

Robert Wynne of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad in Glyndyvrddwy (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had issue four sons—1, Cadwaladr Wynne; 2, Thomas Wynne, who married the daughter and heiress of Cadwaladr ab Maredydd of Coed y Voel; 3, Rhys Wynne, the father of John Wynne¹; and 4, Piers Wynne; and three daughters, Seina,² Catharine, and Elizabeth.³

Cadwaladr Wynne of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married Catharine, daughter and heiress (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Elis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, third son of Howel Vaughan of Glan Llyn Tegid in Penllyn) of John Wynne Pryse of Cwm Mein, second son of John Wynne ab Cadwaladr of Plas yn Rhiwlas in Penllyn (*gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second seeded *or*, leaves and stem ppr). Cwm Mein is now called Vron Goch, and lies at the extreme end of the parish of Llanvor in Penllyn, touching the parishes of Llangwm and Caer y Drudion, at a place called Cwm Pen Aner. The streamlet that runs through Cwm Mein, and empties itself into the Geirw at Aber Cwm Mein, forms, as far as it runs, the boundary between the parishes of Llanvor and Llangwm. Cadwaladr Wynne left issue by his wife Catharine three

¹ Vicar of Llangwm.

² Ux. John ab Gruffydd of Llwyn Mali, ab Thomas ab Gruffydd ab Thomas ab John.

³ Ux. Cadwaladr ab Maredydd of Penmaen.

sons—1, John Wynne ; 2, Elis Wynne ; and 3, Robert Wynne ; and two daughters—1, Margaret, ux. Humphrey ab Owen of Crŷg Vryn ; and 2, Dorothy, ux. John Pryse of Nant Mawr.

John Wynne of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1664, *ob.* 26th November 1679. He married Mary, daughter of Owain Pryse of Nant Mawr, Garthewin (*sable*, a stag *argent*, attired and unguled *or*). She died 19th January 1682, and was buried at Nantglyn, in the comot of Is Aled, in Rhiw-*vonio*g. In the church is a monument with the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Corpus Mar Wynne uxor Joh'n's Wynne de Garthm. Arm. et fil Owen Price de Garthe (Garthewin) ac Nantmeth (Nantmel).¹ W. Wynne de Me. (Melai) fil et Mar fil. Ric. Clough² Merc. Copt Gresh. et sa. sep. ord. E. Q. et Cather de Berain. Sepult. 19 die, Januar. Ano. Dom. 1682."

"Hic etiam humat. est Corpus ja fil Joh'n's et Mar Wynne supra et uxor Fulk Wynne de Nantglyn Can-Genek. ib. die Mart. Ano. Dom. 1701. R. P."

By his wife Mary, John Wynne had issue three sons—1, Robert Wynne ; 2, Owain Wynne, who married Ann, daughter of Gabriel Pryse of Llanvyllin, and died *s. p.* ;

¹ John Price of Nant Mawr and Garthewin, ab Owain ab John ab Owain ab Ieuan ab Rhys Wynne ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan ab Davydd Llwyd ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Bleddyn Llwyd ab Bleddyn Vychan of Havod Unos. *Sable*, a hart *argent*, attired and unguled *or*.

² Sir Richard Clough of Maenan Abbey, Knight of the Sepulchre, travelled much abroad, and was knighted at Jerusalem. He afterwards became a partner with Sir Thomas Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and factor to Queen Elizabeth. He built Bach y Graig in the parish of Din Meirchion, and Plas Clough, Denbigh ; and died at Antwerp, whence his heart was brought in a silver urn to Denbigh. He married the celebrated Catharine of Berain, in the parish of Llan Nevydd in Is Aled, by whom he had two daughters, co-heirs—1, Anne, to whom Sir Richard gave Bach y Graig—she married Roger Salusbury, son of Sir John y Bodiau of Llyweni, by whom she was the ancestress of the celebrated Hester Lynch Piozzi ; and 2, Mary, to whom he gave Maenan Abbey. She married William Wynne of Melai, Esq., by whom she had a son and heir, John Wynne of Melai and Maenan Abbey, ancestor of the Lord Newborough. Mrs. Mary Wynne died in 1632.

and 3, David Wynne, parson of Llanvihangel Glyn Myvyr (1689-1729); and one daughter, Jane, ux. Ffoulk Wynne ab Robert Wynne of Nantglyn. She died in March 1701. *Argent*, six bees ppr. 3, 2, 1.

Robert Wynne of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, was parson of Caer y Drudion in 1679, *ob.* 26th Dec. 1696. He married Margaret, daughter of Captain Evan Lloyd of Plas Duon, in the parish of Llanwnnog in Arwystli, descended from Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathavarn, in Cyveiliog (*argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*), by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Wynne, and 2, Evan Wynne.

John Wynne of Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1708. He was aged nine years in 1664, and died *s. p.* (*Harl. MS.* 1977). He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Lloyd of Fferm. She died *s. p.* 13th Jan. 1686. John Wynne was succeeded by his younger brother—

Evan Wynne of Cwm Mein, in the township of Uchel-drev, in the parish of Llanvor in Penllyn, High Sheriff for co. Meirionnydd in 1700. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Pryse of Bwlch y Beudy, son of Robert Pryse of Giler, ab Thomas ab Rhys Wynne of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice of Y Voelas, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters—1, Robert Wynne, of whom presently; 2, Thomas Wynne, who married Jane, daughter of John Griffith of Llanddyvnan, Esq.; 3, John Wynne, M.A., Rector of Cerrig y Drudion, 1725; R. sinecure of Corwen, 1727; Canon of St. Asaph, 1729; R. of Llan y Myneich, 1731; Prebendary of Meliden, 1734; *ob. s. p.* at Llan y Myneich, Oct. 27, 1745, *æt.* 50; 4, David Wynne, Attorney-at-law, *ob. s. p.*; 5, Evan Wynne, M.A., R. of Cerrig y Drudion, 1731, married Rebecca, daughter of John Evans of Kyffidy; 1, Jane, ux., first, John Thomas of Llechwedd Garth, co. Montgomery, Esq., and secondly, Edward Madocks of Vron Iw, co. Denbigh, Esq.; 2, Margaret, ux. David Lloyd of Bodnod, Esq.

Robert Wynne of Cwm Mein, M.P., married, June

30, 1713, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Griffith of Plâs Newydd, now called Plâs Heaton, in the parish of Henllan, barrister-at-law (see vol. v. p. 400), by whom he had issue a son and heir, Robert Wynne, of whom presently, and six daughters—1, Grace, ux. William Mostyn of Bryngwyn, *ob.* March 17, 1786 (vol. iii, p. 9); 2, Elizabeth, ux., first, Owen Owen, Rector of Nantglyn, secondly, Thomas Fluett, attorney at Chester; 3, Barbara, ux. John Lloyd of Havodunos, Esq.; their son Heddd, *n.* 1746, *ob.* 1748; 4, Margaret, ux. Ellis Mostyn of Calcot, Esq.; 5, Anne, ux. Hugh Stodart, apothecary at Denbigh; 6, Catharine, ux. ... Myddleton, Esq.

Robert Wynne of Garthmeilio, etc., High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1741 and 1762, and for co. Denbigh in 1748. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Humphreys of Bryn y Neuadd, co. Caernarvon, Esq., by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Jane, ux. John Wynne Griffith of Garn, Esq. (vol. v, p. 295), a son and heir—

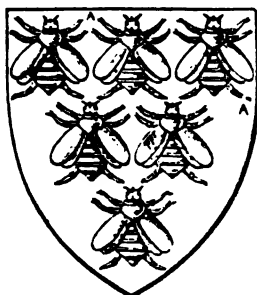
Robert Watkin Wynne of Plâs Newydd Garthmeilio, etc., M.P. for co. Denbigh, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1798. He married Anne Sobieski, daughter of Thomas Dod of Edge, co. Chester, Esq., by whom, who died 8th Dec. 1818, he had issue five sons and two daughters—1, Robert Wynne, *ob. s. p.*; 2, John Wynne, of whom presently; 3, Julius Wynne, *ob.* 1832; 4, Watkin, *n.* 15th Nov. 1786, killed at Waterloo, June 18th, 1815; 5, Charles Wynne, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1845, died in Jersey 1851, and buried at St. Heliers. He married ..., daughter of ... Sparrow of Red Hill, co. Anglesey, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons—1, Charles Watkin, *n.* 1817, *ob.* 16th Feb. 1838, at St. George's Hospital; and 2, Augustus, *n.* 1820, *ob.* 4th Dec. 1845, at King's College Hospital—1, Anne, ux. Colonel Ogelvie; 2, Emma, *ob. s. p.* 30th Nov. 1856.

John Wynne, the second son, succeeded to the Garthmeilio estates. He died suddenly at the Inn at Capel Curig, 19th Dec. 1836, *æt.* 58, and was buried at Llan-

gwm. He married twice; by his second wife, Anne Fry, who was living in 1871, he had issue one son, John Wynne, who married, in 1846, Phœbe Virginia Monier, by whom he had, besides a daughter, Phœbe, who died an infant in 1851, two sons—1, John Michael, *n.* 1848, *ob.* at Boulogne, 1st Oct. 1855; and 2, Robert Watkin, *n.* 1853, *ob.* at Boulogne, 7th Oct. 1855.

By his first wife, Sarah Anne, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Parr, whom he married, 24th July 1797, and who died 8th July 1810, John Wynne of Garthmeilio had issue three daughters—1, Caroline Sobieski, of whom presently; 2, Augusta Eliza, *n.* 16th July 1800, she married, 17th September 1828, Sir John Michell, Knt., Captain in the Royal Navy, and died *s. p.*, 29th January 1869; 3, Madelina, died unmarried in 1810.

Caroline Sobieski, the eldest daughter, who was born at Plâs Newydd (now Plâs Heaton), and living in May 1881, married, in 1822, Rev. John Lynes, LL.B., of Pooley Park, by whom she had two daughters—1, Augusta Sarah, ux. Wollaston F. Pym, Esq., son of Rev. W. W. Pym, Rector of Willian, co. Herts, younger brother of ... Pym of the Hayles, co. Beds., Esq.; and 2, Emma Catharine; and a son and heir—Samuel Parr Lynes, *n.* at Halton, co. Warwick, 29th June 1838, and married, 28th August 1872, Florence, daughter of Henry Akroyd, Esq.



PRYSE OF TREV DDERWEN.

(Add. MS. 9864; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 354.)

Mareddydd, second son of Ieuan Llwyd ab Llywelyn Goch ab Ieuav Goch of Dinmael, married Gwen, daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuav ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor in Nanheudwy (see "Garth Gynon", *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October 1876), by whom he had issue a son—

John ab Mareddydd, who married Gwen, daughter of David Lloyd of Abertanad in Mechain, by whom he had no issue, but by Morvydd, daughter of Edward ab Madog ab Gruffydd, he had a natural son—

Rhys ab John of Trev Dderwen. He married Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Cwnnws ab Llywelyn Gethin ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig Rwth of Cerrig y Drudion, ab Ieuav ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch Holbwrch,¹ Lord of Meriadog, who bore *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, by whom he had issue one son, John ab Rhys, and three daughters—1, Gwen, ux. John Lloyd ab David Lloyd; 2, Elizabeth, ux. Ieuan ab Ithel; and 3, Catharine, ux. William ab David ab Howel Goch.

¹ Llywarch Holbwrch was the ancestor of the Gethins of Bod Vari, the Joneses of St. Asaph and Llan Nevydd, and the Rogerses of Din Meirchion. There is a large cromlech at Cerrig y Drudion, which was called Carchar Cynwrig Rwth, after the chief above-named.

John Pryse of Trev Dderwen, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1580. He married Gwen, daughter of Ffoulke Salusbury of Rhuddin, third son of Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd and Rûg, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters—1, John Pryse; 2, Edward Pryse; 3, Thomas Pryse; 4, William Pryse; and 5, Piers Pryse; and two daughters, Margaret and Gwen.

John Pryse of Trev Dderwen, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Hanmer of Llys Bedydd, by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Pryse; and 2, Geoffrey Pryse of Bryn Cyffo; and one daughter, Jane, ux. Thomas Tudor of Llanrhaiadr in Ceinmeirch.

John Pryse of Trev Dderwen married Jane, daughter of Nicholas ab Edward ab Watkin of Garth Llwyd in Llanddervel, ab Edward ab John Wynn of Dôl Derlwyn in the same parish, ab Ieuan ab Maredydd, fifth son of Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn (*vert*, a chevron inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*, langued *gules*), by whom he had issue one son, John Pryse, and three daughters—1, Magdalen, ux. John Sande of Morton, in Maelor Gymraeg; 2, Judith, ux. John Thomas of Coed y Talvryn in Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd; and 3, Grace, ux. Robert Lloyd of Caer Gwrlly yn Yr Hôb.

John Pryse of Trev Dderwen married Margaret, daughter of John Hughes of Vraich y Bib in Evionydd, by whom he had issue five sons and seven daughters—1, John Pryse; 2, Humphrey Pryse; 3, Owain Pryse, B.A.; 4, William; and 5, Thomas. The seven daughters were—1, Jane, ux. Richard Evans of Aberffraw; 2, Anne; 3, Gwen, ux. David ab Owain ab David of Derwen Anial; 4, Dorothy; 5, Margaret, ux. David Morgan of Nanerch or Cil Cain; 6, Elizabeth, ux. Richard Calcot of Coed yr Olau in Llanvyllin (? Coed-oerle in Meivod); and 7, Elin, ux. William Hall, iron-monger in Rhuddin.

John Pryse of Trev Dderwen, and *jure uxoris* of Llwyn y Wern, living in 1693. He married Elizabeth, daughter

and heiress of Elis Lewys of Llwyn y Wern in Penllyn, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Thomas Prysc, and a daughter, Margaret.

LLOYD OF NANTGLYN.

Davydd Gethin ab Rhirid ab Adda ab Ieuan ab Adda Vawr ab Adda Voel =
ab Llywelyn ab Bleddyn ab Maredydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn.
Argent, six bees ppr., 3, 2, 1.

Madog. = Maud, d. of Rhys Vychan ab Rhys.

Llywelyn. = Alson, d. of Hugh Talbot of Abergelau.

Ieuan. = Myvanwy, d. of John ab Tudor.

Davydd. = Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Rhys Lloyd of St. Asaph.

Rhys Lloyd. = Ales, d. of John Wynn of Penporchell, in Henllan parish.

John Lloyd. = Jane, d. of Edward Lloyd of Glasgoed.

John Lloyd. = Elizabeth, d. of William Thomas of Llandyrnog.

Edward Lloyd, living 1688. = Margaret, d. of Tudor ab Robert of Segrwyd.

In 1749, Peter Lloyd of Nantglyn was one of the burgesses of Denbigh.

NANTGLYN.

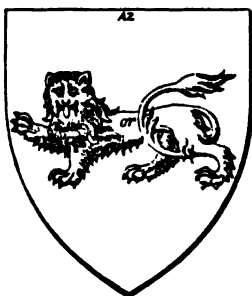
Tudor ab David ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab David Gethin ab
Rhirid ab Adda ab Ieuan ab Adda Vawr ab Adda Voel ab Llywelyn ab
Bleddyn ab Maredydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn. *Argent, six bees*
ppr., 3, 2, 1.

Maredydd = Catharine, d. of John Wynn ab Ieuan ab Rhys. Her mother
ab Tudor was Catharine Llwyd, d. and heiress of Robert Llwyd ab
of Nant- Llywelyn ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Rhys ab David ab Rhys
glyn. Vychan ab Rhys ab Ednyved Vychan. The mother of Catha-
rine Llwyd was Angharad, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Y Goch of
Garth Garmon, ab Ieuan Ddu ab David ab Einion ab Cynwrig
Vychan ab Cynwrig ab Llywelyn Vychan.

Robert ab Jane, relict of David Lloyd ab John ab David ab John ab David
 Mareddydd ab Madog of Pentrev Llech near Denbigh, and daughter of
 of Nant- Edward Lloyd of Llangwyvan, and Mary his wife, daughter
 glyn.¹ of Robert Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Voelas.

Ffoulk Wynn of Nantglyn.

Robert Wynn of Nantglyn; married 6th February—Jane, d. of Hugh Lloyd
 1631, at St. Hilary's Chapel, Denbigh. of Foxhall, near Denbigh.



DERWEN ANIAL.

(*Myvyrian MS.*)

Ieuan ab David ab Rhirid Ddu ab Gwyn ab Howel ab Carwed ab Iorwerth—
 ab Llywelyn Eur Dorchog.

Gruffydd Margaret, d. and heiress of Deio, third son of Madog ab Llolo of
 ab Ieuan Plas y Llolo in Derwen, ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Llywelyn
 of ab Ithel of Aelhairn and Derwen Anial, ab Heilin ab Eunydd,
 Derwen Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd (*azure, a lion salient or*). See vol. v.
 Anial.

John ab Gruffydd of Derwen Anial.

Rhys Wynn ab John Alice, d. of Owain ab Madog ab Jenkyn ab Ieuan of
 of Derwen Anial. Derwen Anial, second son of Madog ab Llolo of
 Plas y Llolo.

^a

¹ The only families that I know of who descend from Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn, are the Wynnes of Garthmeilio, of Farm and Nantglyn, and the Lloyds of Nantglyn.

^a
 Lewis ab Rhys Wynn of Derwen Anial. = Gwenllian, d. and heiress of John ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan ab Jenkin ab Ieuan, second son of Madog ab Llolo of Plas y Llolo. The mother of Gwen was Catharine, d. of John ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Einion Llwyd. The mother of John ab Llywelyn was Margaret, d. of John ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Adda (see "Pentrev Cuhelyn", vol. iv). The mother of Llywelyn ab Ieuan was Mali, d. of Ithel ab Tudor ab Ieuan ab Ithel Goch of Rhyd yr Hirddôl ar Alwen (see *Arch. Camb.*, January 1877, p. 29; and at the bottom of the page, for "Gwenllian, d. of John of Derwen Anial, ab John ab Ieuan", read "Gwenllian, d. and heiress of John ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan of Derwen Anial").

John Wynn of Derwen Anial.

LLANVIHANGEL GLYN MYVVR.

This parish lies partly in the barony of Glyn Dyvrdwy and partly in the lordship of Dinmael. The river Alwen flows through this parish, and passes by the village. It contains four townships—1, Cevn y Post; 2, Maes yr Odyn; 3, Llysan; and 4, Cysulog. Of these, the two last only are in Dinmael.

CAER CARADOG.

There is a very remarkable and well-defined British camp in this parish called Caer Caradog, with a deep foss, easily traced. It is, as usual, circular, covering about three acres of ground on the summit of a hillock, which forms the western extremity of an elongated hill called "Y Drum". A Roman road runs over a portion of a higher range called "Y Gadair", to the south-east. The position of this Caer is about nine miles west of Caer Wen, or Corwen, by the London and Holyhead road, and about a mile from Cerrig, or Caer y Drudion. All the neighbouring farmhouses take their names from the Gaer, as Pen y Gaer Uchav, Pen y Gaer Isav, Llechwedd Gaer, Votty Llechwedd Gaer, and Tan y Gaer. Close by is Caer Vechan, which lies in the parish of Llangwm.

CAER DDUNOD.

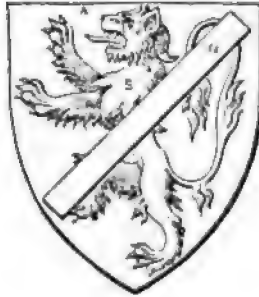
Caer Ddunod is another ancient camp in this parish. It lies close to the river Alwen, and is of an oval form, composed of stones rudely heaped together, 300 ft. perpendicular, next the river, but elsewhere not half that height. On the other side of the river is a steep hill, about twice the height of this, on which is Caer Vorwyn, i.e., the Fort of the Maiden—a large circular entrenchment.

DINAS MELIN Y WIG.

This is supposed by Mr. Edward Lhwyd to have been a British “oppidum”, being much such a place as Cæsar describes. This place, as the name implies, is full of woods, dingles, etc. The vallum rises about fifteen or twenty yards where lowest, and is faced for the most part with a craggy rock, encompassed by a deep foss, having two entrances, called Y Porth Uchav and Y Porth Isav.

TYDDYN TUDYR.

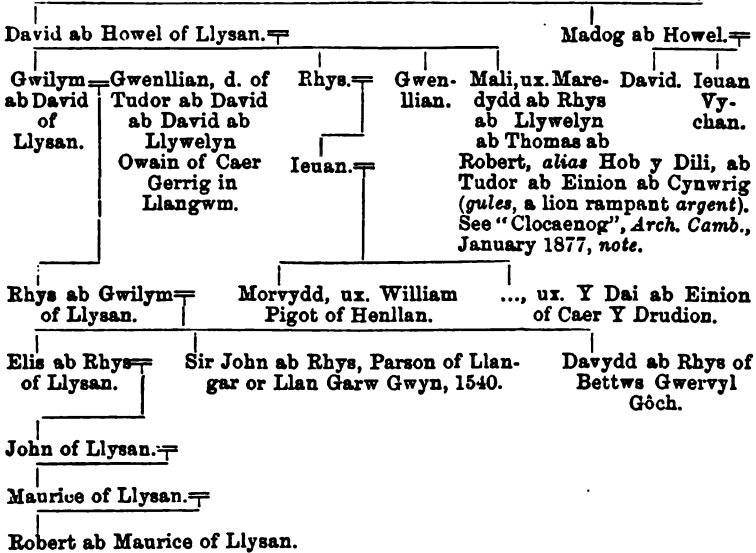
This was the birthplace of Mr. Owain Jones, who himself, at the cost of great labour and heavy expense, collected the manuscripts which form the work known as the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*. This work was published in London in three volumes (1801-7), under the joint editorship of himself, Dr. Owain Pugh, and Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg). Mr. Owain Jones was the founder of the “Gwyneddion” Society in London, 1772, editor of the poems of Davydd ap Gwilym, 1789, and of the *Greal*, 1805. Mr. Owain Jones, the eminent decorative painter and illuminator, was his son.



LLYSAN.

(Harl. MS. 2299.)

Howel, a natural son of Llewelyn Offeiriad, second son of Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael.



The above-named priest, Llewelyn Offeiriad, sold his share of the lands of his ancestors to Henri de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on account of the enmity that sprung up between himself and his brothers, Owain Hên and Howel. "Ar un Llywelyn hwnnw a gymmerth gau yr

un rhyw Iarll, Siarter i Howel ei vab, ar dri pharsel ar ddeg o dir, yr hwn mae ei hiliogaeth yn ei veddu ym mraint uchelwyr wrth y Siarter honno; ac am y tri pharsel ar ddeg hynny, yr oedd tri pharsel ar ddeg o venig y ardraeth arno."¹

BETTWS GWERVYL GOCH.

The church of Bettws Gwervyl Goch was built by Gwervyl Goch, daughter of Prince Cynan, Lord of Meirionydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who reigned from 1137 to 1190. She was the sister of Mareddydd ab Cynan, Lord of Neuadd Wen, Coed Talog, and Llysin, in Upper Powys, who bore quarterly *gules* and *argent*, four lions passant counter-charged. She married Iarddur ab Bod, and lies buried in the church.²

David ab Rhys ab David ab Llywelyn³ of Bettws = Gwenllian, d. of Rhys ab Tudor.
Gwervyl Goch.

Thomas ab David of Bettws = Elizabeth Lloyd, sister of Owain Glyn.

David Lloyd, 1594. = Alis, d. of Ffoulk Salusbury.

Robert.

Elizabeth, ux. David Huw.

David ab Madog ab Belyn ab = Margaret, d. of David of Bettws Gwervyl
Gruffydd Grug. Goch, son of Rhys ab Gwilym of Llysan.

¹
Rhys. = Margaret, d. of
John ab Howel
ab Robin.

Sir Ieuan, Parson,
Bettws Gwervyl
Goch, collated in
1689.

= Elizabeth, dau. of Owain ab
Maurice ab David Llwyd ab
David ab Ieuan Vychan of
Tal y Llyn Mein Gul. Her
mother was Alis, d. of John
Llwyd ab John ab John ab
Ithel of Tegeingl.

John ab Margaret.
Rhys.

David ab
Ieuan.

Rhys ab
Ieuan.

Jane.

Alis.

Janet.

¹ *Cae Cyriog MS.*

² *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 17. See also *Arch. Camb.*, April 1877, p. 108.

³ *Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 254.

DERWEN ANIAL, IN THE CWMWD OF COLEIGION
AND CANTREV OF DYFFRYN CLWYD.

The parish of Derwen Anial contains the two townships of Dyvanedd and Ysceiviog. In the parish church is a handsome screen and rood-loft of the fifteenth century. In the churchyard is a cross nine feet and a half high, with canopied niches, filled with various figures, carved in *alto relievo*. The pedestal on which it stands is a cube, the sides of which are two feet six inches, to which there is an ascent of (now) two steps, making the height of the whole thirteen feet six inches. The work belongs apparently to the thirteenth century.

"At Cevn Vynydd in this parish there appears to have been a *capella* with right of sanctuary. A witness living in 1863 remembered the ruins of the church having been pointed out to him by his father, the walls at that time being two or three feet above the ground. A spot near the present plantation of Cevn Mawr had at the same time been pointed out as a sanctuary for criminals charged with lesser offences, who were free from arrest so long as they remained within its limits."¹

This parish abounds with springs of excellent water, one of which, called Ffynnon Sarah, is in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of cancers. Those dreadful diseases, stone and gravel, are totally unknown to those inhabitants who are natives, and some who have removed hither from other situations have been completely cured.²

¹ *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A. Cf. *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 331.

² Carlisle's *Topographical Dict.*



(*Harl. MSS.* 1969–2299.)

Jenkyn ab Ieuan of Derwen Anial, ab Madog ab Llolo of Plas y Llolo in Derwen, ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Llewelyn of Aelhaiarn and Derwen Anial, ab Ithel ab Heilin ab Eunydd. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, pp. 180, 181.

1	2	3
Ieuan = Mali, d. of of Ithel ab Der Tudor ab wen Ieuan ab Anial. Ithel Goch.	Madog, ancestor of David ab Owain ab Ednyved ab Owain ab Madog ab Jen- kyn ab Ieuan of Derwen Anial.	Tudor. He had two sons—1, Llewelyn, grandfather of John ab William ab Llewelyn ab Tudor of Derwen; and 2, Rhys, who was grandfather of Lewys ab Gruffydd of Derwen, ab Rhys ab Tudor ab Jenkyn of Derwen.
John of Derwen Anial. =		
John of Derwen = Catharine, dau. of John ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Einion Anial. Llwyd.		
Gwenllian, ux. Lewys ab Rhys Wynn of Derwen Anial.		

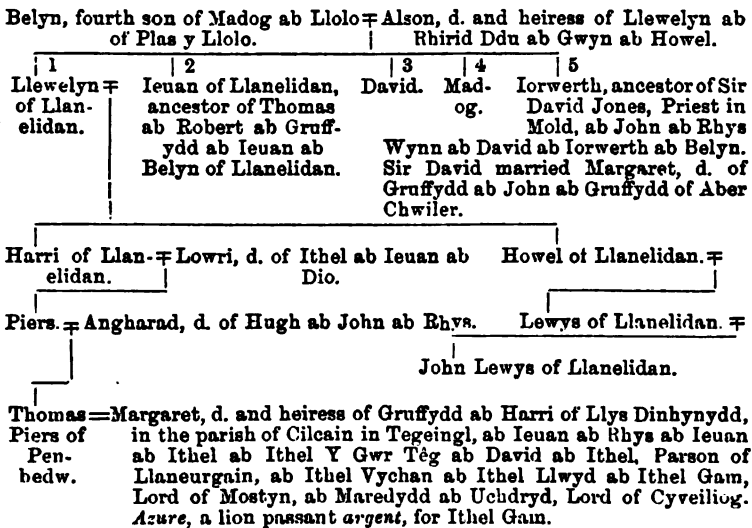
LLANELIDAN IN THE CWMWD OF DOGVEILIN AND CANTREV OF DYFFRYN CILWYD.

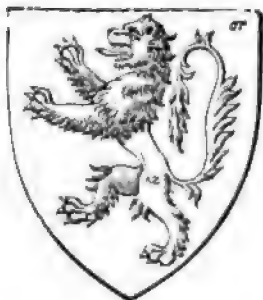
The parish of Llanelidan contains the townships of Llanelidan, Nantclwyd, Bryncyme, Trewyr, Bodlowydd, and Garth Neuadd. Piers Roberts, in his *Diary* (Tyn y Rhyl MS.) has a note, that “on the road from Ruthin to Corwen are Erw'r Benglog and Rhyd y Crogwr, in the township of Llanelidan. A bishop of Bangor gave the township to one Iorwerth ab Cadwgan free, but the tenants to be vassals; and they disobeying, he beheaded one on the plough-bear in Erw'r Benlog, and hanged

another in Rhyd y Crogwr, while a third fled for sanctuary." A deed in the Rhûg MS. at Peniarth records the purchase of Banhadlawn Undiawn by the monks of Ystrad-Marchell from the sons of Iorwerth ab Cadwgan and his coheredes in Llanelidan. The parish of Llanelidan contains 5,109 acres.

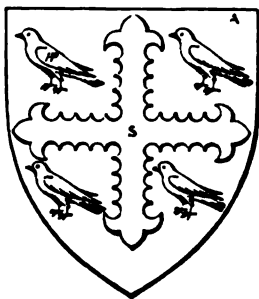
There is a circular hill in this parish called Caer Ddineu, about half a mile perhaps in circumference, which lies in the townships of Trewyr and Bodlowydd, but there are no remains of earthworks to be seen there at the present time. Some few years ago there was a large number of Roman coins and some few rings found accidentally in a dingle near this place. In the parish of Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd, on the summit of a rock called Craig yr Adwy, a great part of which is in this parish, there are the remains of some ancient entrenchments extending in the form of a crescent, and terminating at each extremity in an abrupt precipice; the area of this camp is about seven acres.

PENBEDW AND LLANELIDAN.





CADWGAN AB BLEDDYN.

GRUFFYDD AB MEREDYDD,
OWAIN CYVEILIOG, AND GWENWINWYN

UCHTRYD AB EDWYN.



GRUFFYDD AB GWENWINWYN.

THE LORDSHIP OF PENLLYN.

Prince Cadwgan, the second son, by a daughter of the Lord Picot de Say of Stoke Say, of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys, was Lord of the cantrev of Penllyn; the cantrev of Cynan, which contained the comots of Mawddwy and Cyveiliog; the cantrev of Meirion, which contained the comots of Tal y Bont, Pennal, and Ystym Aner; the cantrev of Arwystli, which contained the comots of Uwych Coed, Is y Coed, and Gwarth Rynion or Reinion; and Lord also of Ceredigion and Ystrad Tywy, in South Wales. This prince, called by Camden "the illustrious Briton", bore *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, and resided at Nannau, from which circumstance he has

been generally styled Cadwgan of Nannau. This place, which is a mansion and park in the township of the same name, is in the parish of Llanvachraith, in the manor or comot of Tal y Bont, and is still in the possession of the prince's descendant, ... Vaughan, Esq., the representative of the Nannaus, and Vaughans of Nannau.

Prince Cadwgan married three times ; his first consort was the Princess Gwenllian, daughter of Gruffydd ab Cynan, who was King of Gwynedd from 1082 to 1137 (*gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*), by whom he had issue three sons, of whom presently. He married, secondly, a lady of the family of Say, of Stoke Say, by whom he had issue two sons, Henri and Gruffydd. Prince Cadwgan married, thirdly, Gwenllian, daughter (by Morvydd his wife, daughter of Goronwy ab Ednowain Bendew, Chief of one of the Noble Tribes) of Owain, eldest son of Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. Prince Owain bore *gules*, three men's legs conjoined at the thighs in triangle *argent*, and died of consumption in 1102.

It is probable that it was about the time of his third marriage, with Gwenllian, daughter of Owain ab Edwin, that Prince Cadwgan conferred the cantrevs of Penllyn and Meirion, and the comots of Mawddwy and Cyveiliog, upon his consort's uncle, Uchtryd, the second son of Edwin ab Goronwy ab Einion, Prince of Tegeingl, in Gwynedd. Edwin, who was one of the royal family of South Wales, obtained the cantrev of Tegeingl through his mother, Ethelfleda, the daughter and heiress of Edwin, Earl of Mercia, and relict of Edmund Ironside, King of England. These cantrevs were conferred upon Uchtryd, upon condition of his rendering faithful service to Prince Cadwgan himself and his family ; but instead of doing this he became their enemy. In consequence of which, in 1113, Einion ab Cadwgan ab Bleddyn and his cousin, Gruffydd ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, fought with Uchtryd and his sons, and dispossessed them of the cantrevs of Meirion and Penllyn, and the comots of Mawddwy and

Cyveiliog, which the conquerors divided between them. In this division Gruffydd got Cyveiliog, Mawddwy, and half of Penllyn, which thus became a portion of that part of Powys which was named Powys Wenwynwyn, after Gruffydd's grandson, Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys, who bore *or*, a lion's gamb erect, *gules*. Einion ab Cadwgan and his brother got the other half of Penllyn and the cantrev of Meirion. In 1284, however, the cantrev of Penllyn was, together with the cantrev of Meirion, the comot of Ardudwy in cantrev Dunodig, and the comot of Edeyrnion, united so as to form the county of Merioneth. The Statutes of Wales, 12 Edw. I, 1284, enact as follows:—

“Volumus etiam et statuimus quod Vicicomitis Coronatoris et Ballivi Commotorum sint in Snaudon, et terris nostris partium eandarum.

“Vicecomes de Meyrionnyth sub quo Cantreda de Meirionith, Commotum de Ardudo et Commotum de Penthlin et Commotum de Dereynan, cum metis et Bundis suis.”

By a statute of the 27th Henry VIII, 1536, the lordship's marcher were divided into the present counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecknock, and Monmouth, and the lordship, town, and parish of Mawddwy was taken from cantrev Cynan and added to Meirionydd, which had been formed into a county in the 12 Edw. III. This cantrev was formerly divided into three comots, viz., Uwch Meloch, Is Meloch, and Mignant; but at present these three comots form but one, which is divided into the bailiwicks of Uwch Trewerin, which comprises Uwch Meloch and Mignant, and Is Trewerin, which comprises Is Meloch.

Uwch Meloch contains the parish of Llangwyr or Llangower, which is divided into the townships of Llangwyr Uwch Avon, and Dwy Graig or Llangwyr Is Avon. Near the village is a stone called Llêch Gwyr, which is marked with a cross, and also a well, Ffynnon Gwyr. Llangwyr and Dwy Graig were once townships in the parish of Llanvihangel in Mignant. Here, on the east bank of the river Dee or Dyvrddwy, are situate two small

tumuli, one of which bears the name of Castell Goronwy Befr o Benllyn, who lived in the time of Maelgwm Gwynedd, who reigned over a great part of Britain from 517 to 560.

IS MELOCH.

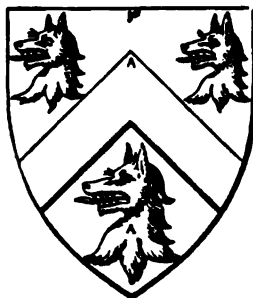
Is Meloch contains the parishes of Llanvor and Llanddervel, and is now called the bailiwick of Is Trewerin.

PARISH OF LLANVOR.

This parish is divided into the townships of Tre'r Llan, Rhiwaedog Uwch Avon, Rhiwaedog Is Avon, Pen Maen, Cil Talgarth,¹ Llawr y Bettws, Ucheldrev, Garth, and Nant Lleidiog, and contains upwards of 20,000 acres.

Llywarch Hên was buried at Llanvor, and there is his grave, as is proved by a stone in the wall of the church.¹ There is a stone embedded in the wall of the church, with letters inscribed on it which Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt read as "OVO SENARCHII". Near the village is a circle of large stones, which is called Pabell Llywarch Hên, *i.e.*, the Pavilion of Llywarch Hên; and this prince, who was also a celebrated bard, is said to have resided at Rhos y Gwaliau in this parish.

¹ *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 104.



RHIWAEDOG.

(EYTON PEDIGREE, *Harl. MS.* 2288.)

Rhirid Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell = Gwenllian, d. of Ednyved, Lord of Broughton (*ermine, a lion statant gules*), second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg.

Madog of Rhiwaedog. = Eva, d. of Phillip Ddu ab Howel ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn.¹ = Arddun, d. of Phillip ab Uchdryd of Cyveiliog.²

Gwrgeneu Llwyd of Rhiwaedog. =

Iorwerth of Penllyn.

Gwrgeneu Vychan of Rhiwaedog. = ..., d. of Ithel Vychan of Llaneurgain in Tegeingl. Iorwerth. =

Madog. = Generis, d. of Goronwy Vychan ab Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan.

Ithel of Rhiwaedog. = Margaret, eldest daughter of Madog of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion (second son of Elissau, Lord of Llangar, second son of Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn), and sister and co-heiress of Llewelyn ab Madog, who became Bishop of St. Asaph in 1357, and died in 1375 (*argent, a lion rampant sable, debriused by a bâton sinister gules*). Madog ab Elissau was one of the pledges for Howel ab Gruffydd of Maesmôr in Dinmael, Lord of Rûg, 24th Edw. III.

| a

| b

¹ Eyton pedigree, *Harl. MS.* 2288.² *Lewys Dunn*, vol. ii, p. 229.

<p>^a Einion ab Ithel = of Rhiwaedog, Esquire of the Body to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and High Sheriff for Meirionydd for life. Ob. 1401.</p>	<p>Mallt, d. and heir of Madog ab Meredydd Ddû of Ar- wystli ab Meredydd ab Einion ab Cynvelyn, Lord of Manavon (<i>azure</i>, a lion passant <i>argent</i>). Her mo- ther was Angharad, d. of Tudor¹ ab Goronwy ab Tudor ab Ednyved Vy- chan, Lord of Bryn Vlan- igl.</p>	<p>^b David Lloyd. He had an only d. and heir, who married Llewelyn ab Madog ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Ed- nyved ab Sulien ab Cara- dog ab Collwyn ab Y Llaw- Crach of Meivod, ab Mered- ydd² ab Cynan ab Owain Gwynydd. Quarterly, <i>gules</i> and <i>argent</i>, four lions pas- sant counterchanged.</p>
<p>³ Angharad. She married Mau- rice ab John ab Meredydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid.</p>	<p>² Gwenhwyvar, co-heir. She married John Eyton of Trevwy or Eyton Isav, Seneschal of the lord- ship of Bromfield or Mae- lor Gymraeg, in 1439. <i>Ermine</i>, a lion rampant <i>azure</i>.</p>	<p>¹ Margaret, heiress of Rhiw- aedog. She married Mer- edydd ab Ieuan ab Mer- edydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid, for whose descend- ants see vol. iv, p. 295.</p>



LLOYD OF RHIWAEDOG.

Lewis Lloyd of Rhiwaedog (refer to vol. iv, p. 297), who is said to have died on the 20th March 1663, aged sixty, must have been living in 1664, as over the portal of the house in the courtyard is this inscription, "L. 1664

¹ Tudor was the ancestor of Henry VII. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Llewelyn ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Meredydd, Lord of Isgoed, the heir and representative of the sovereign princes of South Wales, and died in 1367.

² When Meredydd ab Cynan was driven from Gwynedd by his uncle, Prince David Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Upper Powys, gave him Neuadd Wen in Llanervul, and the lordships of Rhiwhiraeth, Llyssin, and Coed Talog, in 1173.

s.", and LL. over the date for himself and his second wife, Sidney Thelwall. His great-grandson, John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, married Margaret, daughter of John Jones of Nant Budur, by whom he had issue one son, William, who succeeded to Rhiwaedog, but *ob. s. p.*, and two daughters—

I. Susan, ux. ... Dolben, Esq., by whom she had a son and heir, William Lloyd Dolben of Rhiwaedog, Esq., who died *s. p.*

II. Anne, ux. ... Eyles, Esq., by whom she had two daughters—

I. Anna Sophia Maria Eyles, who bequeathed the Rhiwaedog estates to Frances, daughter of John Lloyd of Berth and Rhagatt, Esq., Chief Justice of the Caermarthenshire Circuit, and ux. Richard Watkin Price of Rhiwlas, Esq.

II. Martha (see vol. iv, pp. 298-9).

BALA, PLÂS YN DREV, AND MOEL Y GARNEDD.

Simon Lloyd, second surviving son of Lewis Lloyd of Anne, d. of Edward Rhiwaedog, Deputy Lieutenant of the county in 1696. He bought Plâs yn Drev and Moel y Garnedd. Wynne of Llanganaval.

William Lloyd, Captain in the Army.
Ob. s. p.

Rowland Lloyd, *ob.* 1744, buried at Llanyoil.

Winefrid, d. of Pugh of Penrhyn Deudraeth. *Ob.* 1755.

Ellin Lloyd.

Simon Lloyd of Plâs yn Drev; mar. Sarah Bowen of Tyddyn, co. Montgomery. married 1755.

Rev. Simon Lloyd,¹ B.A.; born 1758. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford. *Ob.* at Bala, 1836, aged 80.

Bridget, d. of George Price of Pidgeon's Ford, co. Cardigan, Esq.

Hugh Lloyd of Chester and Cevn Bodig, H. S. for co. Meirionydd, 1831. *Ob. s. p.*

1 Lydia, ux. Thomas Foulkes of Llandrillo. *Ob.* at Machynlleth, 1837, aged 80.

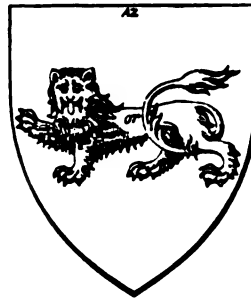
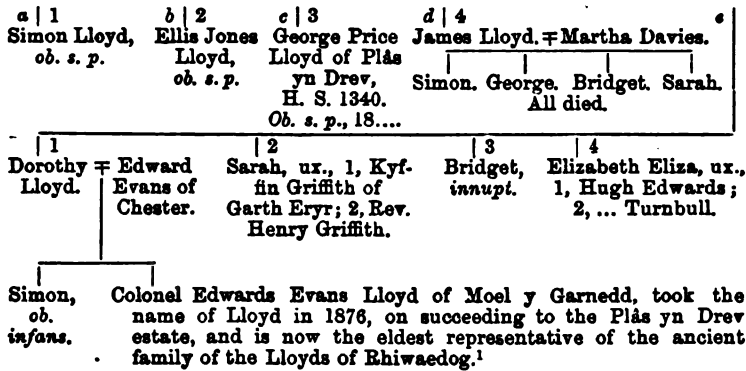
2 Hannah, ux. Lewis Gwynn of Gwastadged, co. Mont.

3 Cordelia, ux. Thomas Jones of Bathavarn, Ruthin.

4 Anne, ux. John Jones of Waun Ivor.

a | b | c | d | e |

¹ He was nominated by Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., to the parish church of Llanuwchllyn, but rejected by Bishop Horsley, and joined



MANOR OF LLANDDERVEL, IN IS MELOCH.

(Cae Cyriog MS.)

This was one of the seven manors belonging to Llewelyn, the son and heir of Dolphyn, the fourth son of Llewelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun, Prime Minister to Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, King of Wales. Llewelyn Eurdorchog bore *azure*, a lion passant guardant, his tail between his legs and reflected over his back, *or*, and was the son of Coel ab Gweryd ab Cynddelw Gam ab Elgud ab Gwrisnadd ab Dwywg Llythyr aur ab Tegawg ab Dyvorvath ab Madog

the Calvinistic Methodists. He was a friend of Thomas Charles of Bala. (See "Enwogion".)

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct. 1884.

Madogion ab Sanddeu Bryd Angel, one of the sons of Llywarch Hên, Prince of the Strath Clyde Britons in the sixth century, who was buried, as before stated, at Llanvor (see p. 97).

Llewelyn ab Dolphyn had issue by his marriage one only daughter and heiress named Eva, who married Eunydd ab Gwernwy, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, the manors of Trev Alun and Y Groesffordd in Maelor Gymraeg and Lleprog Vawr, Lleprog Vechan, and Trevnant y Rhiw in Tegeingl. Eunydd bore *azure*, a lion salient *or*, quartered with those of his mother, Gwenllïan, daughter and heiress of Rhys ab Marchan, Lord of seven manors in Dyffryn Clwyd, who bore *azure*, a fess *or*, inter three horse's heads erased *argent*.

Eunydd ab Gwernwy, by his marriage with Eva, had issue, besides a daughter named Heunydd, the consort of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys (*or*, a lion rampant *gules*), two sons,—1, Ithel ab Eunydd, Lord of Trev Alun, Y Groesffordd, Lleprog Vawr, Lleprog Vechan, and Trevnant y Rhiw; and 2, Heilin ab Eunydd.

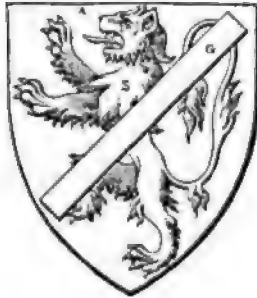
Heilin ab Eunydd, who was styled Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, had the seven manors belonging to his mother Eva, the daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Dolphyn, two of which were Llanddervel, and Saeth Marchog in the parish of Derwen Ynial. Heilin and his descendants had their residences and their sepulchres in Llanddervel and Derwen Ynial or Anial. He married Margaret, daughter of Madog ab Cadwgan, Lord of Nannau, by whom he had, besides other issue, a son named Iorwerth, the father of Iorwerth Saeth Marchog, Lord of that manor, who bore *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, in a dexter canton of the second, a pheon pointed upwards, *gules*.

Iorwerth Saeth Marchog was one of the witnesses to the grant of the land of "Esgyngainog", in the parish of Gwyddelwern, from Meredydd ab Howel, Lord of Edeyrnion, to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, in 1176; one of the witnesses also to the grant of "Llecheudin" by Elissau ab Madog, Lord of

Edeyrnion, to the same Abbey in 1183; and one of the witnesses also of the grant of the land called "Gwyddelwern", by the Lord Elissau to the same Abbey in 1198.¹

THE PARISH OF LLANDDERVEL.²

This parish contains the township of Trev Llan, Nant Ffreiar (*i.e.*, the Foaming Brook), Trev Gynlas, Selwern, Crogen, Dol Drewyn, and Llaethgwm.



PLÂS YNGHROGEN.

<p>Ieuan, sixth Baron of Cymer in Edeyr- nion, son of Llewelyn Ddu ab David ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion. <i>Argent</i>, a lion rampant <i>sable</i>, debruised by a bâton sinister <i>gules</i>.</p>	<p>Margaret, d. and heiress of Ieuan ab Llewelyn, Baron of Crogen in Penllyn, and of Bronas Uchav in Edeyrnion, ab David ab Gruffydd, eldest son of Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion.</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>Rhys, Baron of Cymer and Bronas Uchav in Edeyrnion, and Crogen in Penllyn, Raglor of Aber Tanad, 2 Hen. V, 1415.</p>	<p>Angharad, dau. and heiress of Howel, a younger son of Meur- rig Vychan, eighth Lord of Nannau. <i>Or</i>, a lion rampant <i>azure</i>.</p>
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| a

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 20, 24, 30.

² See *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A., for the ecclesiastical account of the parishes of Penllyn.

|^a
 Gruffydd of Plás Ynghrogen, Baron = Malt, d. of John Eyton Hân ab James
 of Crogen and Branas Uchav. His Eyton, Lord of Trevvy or Eyton
 brother David was Baron of Cymer Isav. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*.
 in Edeyrnion.

Howel of Plás Ynghrogen. = Catharine, d. of Gruffydd ab Ieuan
 ab Einion of Yr Hendwr in Edeyrnion. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*.
 Reginallt of Branas Uchav in Llandrillo.

Thomas of Plás Ynghrogen. = Catharine, d. of Robert Salusbury of Llan-
 rwst. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*,
 crowned or, inter three crescents of the
 third. Elis, Lord of Palau,
 or Pale, in Llan-
 ddervel in
 Penllyn.

Morgan Lloyd of Plás Ynghrogen. = Elizabeth, d. of Humphrey ab Howel = Catharine, d. of John
 ab Jenkin of Ynys y Maengwyn. Trevor of Wigington,
 Her mother was Annest, d. of Sir St. Martin's parish.
 Richard Herbert of Montgomery.

David Lloyd of Plás Ynghrogen. = Gwenhwyvar, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd
 ab Ieuan ab Sion (Owain Gwynedd, Prydydd) ab Gruffydd.
 Gaynor, ux. Robert
 ab Edward ab John
 Wynne.

Morgan Lloyd of Plás Ynghrogen. = Margaret, d. of Peter
 Meurig of Ucheldrev,
 in the Barony of
 Glyndyvrddwy.¹ Eliza- beth. Sarah. Jane, ux. Thomas
 Lloyd of Llan-
 gollen Vechan in
 Nanheudwy.

David Mor- gan, bapt. 14th Dec. 1606.	Edmund, bapt. 30th Sept. 1610.	Meyrick, bapt. 3rd July 1614.	Humphrey, bapt. 8th March 1625.	Elizabeth, bapt. 8th March 1611.	Lowry, bapt. 8th Oct. 1620.
------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1876.



LLOYD OF PALAU OR PALE.

Bleddyn Lloyd of Havod Unnos, in the parish of Llangerniw, in the lordship of Rhuvoniog, ab Bleddyn Vychan ab Bleddyn ab Y Gwion ab Radvach ab Alser ab Gwrgi ab Hedd Moelwynog, one of the Noble Tribes. *Sable, a hart argent, attired and unguled or.*¹

Cynwrig of Havod Unnos. =

Gruffydd of Havod = ..., d. of Cynwrig ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhirid ab Unnos. Madog ab Ednowain Bendew.

David Lloyd = ..., d. of Gruffydd Goch of Ruthin, ab Ieuan ab David Vychan of Havod ab Iorwerth ab David ab Iorwerth ab Cowryd ab Cadvan. *Argent, three boar's heads coupes sable.*

Meredydd of Havod Unnos. = Morvydd, d. of Howel ab Rhys Gethin.

David of = Mallt, d. and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Llewelyn Vychan of Llwyn Dyrys in Lleyn. *Gules, a chev. or, and chief ermine,* for Sir Gruffydd Lloyd of Trev Garnedd.

Ieuan Lloyd of = Lowry, d. of Howel ab David = Alice, d. of Robert ab John Havod Unnos. ab Meurig. (First wife.) ab Meurig.

1st son.	8th son.		
John Lloyd of Havod Unnos.	Geoffrey Lloyd of Dyffryn Erethlyn, in the parish of Eglwys Vach, bard and antiquary.	Margaret, d. and sole heir of John ab William ab Robert ab Gwilym ab Madog ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Gruffydd Moel of Merchlyn; descended from Marchudd.	Mallt, ux. John ab Rhys Wynne of Ffynogion. ² <i>Gules, a chev. inter three stag's heads caboshed argent.</i>

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, April 1876, "Llwyn y Maen".

² Rhys Wynne of Ffynogion, in Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd, was the second son of Gruffydd ab Madog Vychan of Garth y Medd, in the parish of Abergeleu, descended from Iarddur of Penrhyn, Lord of Llechwedd Uchav (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, pp. 89, 340).

The above-named Geoffrey Lloyd of Dyffryn Erethlyn had issue, by his wife Margaret, a son and heir—

Evan Lloyd of Dyffryn Erethlyn, and *jure uxoris* of Palau. He married, on the 12th of July 1591, at Llandrillo in Edeyrnion, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Maurice, Lord of Palau, who died in 1614, son of John Lloyd ab Elis Lloyd, Lord of Palau, ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Plâs Ynghrogen. The said Evan Lloyd was, at the time of his marriage, just sixteen years old, and the said Margaret eleven years of age. He died 8th July 1639, and was interred at Llanddervel, having had issue, besides two sons, ten daughters—1, Elizabeth, the first child, *n.* 12th Oct. 1597, at Palau, *sepult.* 5th April 1612; 2, Jane, *n.* 1599; 3, Margaret, *n.* 1601, *ob.* 1602; 4, Mary, *n.* 1602; 5, Alice, *n.* 1605; 6, Gwen, *n.* 1608; 7, Elizabeth, *n.* 1612; 8, Catharine, *n.* 1615; 9, Barbara, *n.* 16...; and 10, Dorothy, *n.* 1624.

The two sons of the above-named Evan Lloyd were Geoffrey and Maurice.

“Geoffrey Lloyd, the eldest son but sixth child, was born at Dyffryn Erethlyn, 13th March 1606, and was afterwards cruelly murdered at Dôl y Clettwr, in the township of Rhiwaedog, on St. John the Baptist’s day, 23rd June 1626, by Evan Thomas, al’s Jockus or tiler, son to Thomas ab Jenkyn ab Jockus of Glyn Dyvrdwy, and Thomas Roberts, son to Robert ab Hugh Vaine of St. Asaph, then both resident at Rhiwaedog House. The cause of the murder was never known, the manner too lamentable to set down, upon which fact both the malefactors fled, and the tiler, being within a few days after at Goytre, in Llangadwaladr in Chirkland, was taken and brought before Sir Thomas Myddleton, who sent him to go to Wrexham gaol, and on his way cast himself over the new bridge upon the Dee, between Chirk and Rhiwabon, and being drowned and taken up, his villanous despatched carcass lieth buried at the bridge, and pierced through with an oaken stake,—too small punishment for such a wicked murderer. The other villain flying to London, was there likewise taken by Evan Lloyd Geoffrey, the father

of Geoffrey Lloyd, and brought to trial, and by countenance of friends was found guilty but of manslaughter. God forgive them that did it, and bring the cause to light, and no doubt but God will disclose all murderers in time, for the innocent blood crieth for revenge, which only belongeth to God. Geoffrey Lloyd, having nine wounds upon his body, presented by the coroner's inquest, wherof one mortal upon his head to the brains given him on the backside of the skull with the butt-end of a fowling piece, and his neck bone broken, the rest in his thighs and leg, was buried in his grandfather Maurice ab John ab Elis grave in Palau pew, close to the wall, the 27th day of the said month of June 1626, by Mr. William Kenricke, Rector of Llanddervel, after a good funeral sermon preached by Mr. Richard Lewis, Chaplain to the Right Honble. William, Earl of Pembroke, and then Vicar of Llandrillo in Edeyrnion, upon this text out of Genesis, viz., Cain, Cain, ubi est Abel frater tuus etc. et hoc in perpetua lamentabilis ejus mortem remanere devoc . . . p' hunc librum in scriptis testatur."

The burial of Geoffrey Lloyd is recorded in Mr. Kenrick's handwriting in the following terms:—

"Gatfridus Lloyd Adolescens et Generosus Hæres Pala occisus et trucidatus sepult' fuit in eccl'ia cu' majoribus suis vicesimo Septimo die Junii dieq' Martis Anno Dni 1626."

"Ante peroptator primæ lanerginis Annos
Gatfridus superas Lloidus migravit ad oras."

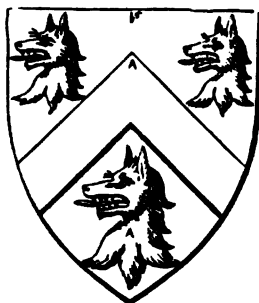
Maurice Lloyd of Palau, the second son, was born at Palau, 10th January 1618.¹

The Palau estate and manor was sold by the trustees of the late David Maurice Lloyd of Palau, Esq., who died 1863. He was the son and heir, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James Best of Park House, co. Kent, Esq., of the Rev. David Maurice Lloyd of Palau, son of Maurice Lloyd, son and heir by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq., of John Lloyd of Palau, who was born in 1700 and died in

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, April 1885.

1742, ab Maurice Lloyd, ab ... Lloyd, son of Maurice Lloyd, who was born in 1618, the second son of Evan Lloyd Geoffrey. "By his will, Mr. David Maurice Lloyd, who died in 1863, devised the estate to trustees, with power of sale, for the benefit of his daughters. That power was exercised some sixteen years since, when the property was sold to Mr. Robertson, M.P. Four of the daughters survive, of whom the eldest is married to Dr. R. O. Jones of Bala, and the second to Mr. George Cruddas of Newton Leys, Derbyshire."¹

Edward Lloyd of Palau, Esq., was High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd, 29th April 1789.



GARTH LLWYD.

Meredydd, fifth son of Tudor of Penllyn = Ancesta, d. of Meredydd ab Tudor
 ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of ab Howel ab Cynwrig Vychan of
 Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Mad- Voelas, in Yspytty Ieuan. *Gules*,
 og ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid a lion rampant *argent*, for March-
 vlaidd. weithian, Lord of Is Aled.

Ieuan ab Meredydd. =

John Wynne of Dol Derlwyn in Llanddervel. =

Edward of Dol = Lowry, d. of Howel Lloyd ab David ab Meredydd of Bala.
 Derlwyn. *Vert*, a chev. inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*.

a

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, April 1885.

Watkin of Garth Llwyd = Grace, d. of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Plas yn Rhiwlas (*gules, a lion rampant argent, holding in his paws a rose of the second, stem and leaves, ppr.* See "Cynllwyd".
 Buried at Llanddervel,
 22nd Feb. 1610-11.

Cadwaladr of Garth Llwyd =

Grace, heiress of Garth Llwyd. Buried at = Peter Menrig of Ucheldrev in Llanddervel, 25th August 1629. Gwyddelwern.

MIGNANT.

This comot contains the parishes of Llan Uwch Llyn and Llanvihangel. The parish of Llan Uwch Llyn, which lies above Llyn Tegid, a lake that takes its name from Tegid Voel, Lord of Penllyn, one of the sons of Cadell Deyrnllug, King of Powys, contains the townships of Pen Aran, Trev Prys or Brysg, Pennant Lliw, Trev Gastell, and Cynllwyd, and contains 12,000 acres.

On a high, craggy rock on the south bank of the river Lliw are the remains of an old castle called Castell Carn Dochan; on the other side of the Lliw, to the north-east of Castell Carn Dochan, is Caer Gai.

CAER GAI.

This ancient fortification once belonged to Cai Hir ab Cymyr, Spenser's Timon, the foster-father of King Arthur, who is said to have been educated here—

"Here Timon dwelt,
 His dwelling is full low in valley green,
 Under the foot of Aran's mossy hoar,
 From whence the river Dee, as silver clean,
 His tumbling billows rolls with gentle roar."

Caer Gai was originally a Roman camp, and several Roman bricks and a coin of the Emperor Gratian have been found there, as also a stone with this inscription,—
 "HIC IACET SALVIANVS FILIUS CVPETIAN."

THE CAER GAI STONE¹

In 1885 we briefly recorded the discovery of an inscribed stone at Caer Gai, on the south-west side of Bala Lake. The



stone, found on property belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., was removed to Wynnstay for safety.

¹ From the *Oswestry Advertiser*, 1886.

Where this interesting relic will be permanently deposited is not yet known, but of one thing we may be sure, that Sir Watkin will not allow it to be buried in the British Museum, like the Llanvairvechan milestones. Indeed, we venture to assume that the baronet is too good a Welshman to deprive Wales of its most valuable relics, and we may suggest that the College for North Wales, at Bangor, or the Museum at Carnarvon, is the proper resting-place for the inscribed stone of *Caer Gai*.

Many of our readers are familiar with *Glanllyn*, one of Sir Watkin's houses, which they see across the waters of *Llyn Tegid* in travelling by train from *Bala* to *Dolgelley*. *Glanllyn* stands on the left of the carriage-road from *Bala*, and *Caer Gai* is on rising ground, to the right of the road, about three-quarters of a mile nearer the *Llanuwchllyn* end of the lake. The members of the *Cambrian Archæological Association* visited the spot in 1884, and we cannot describe it better than in the words of the report. "The Roman station of *Caer Gai*, with its well-preserved fosse and vallum, occupies the crest of the bank, so called; and near the centre of the square stands the old mansion, now used as a farm-house. The vallum is best shown on the western side, the eastern having been almost levelled away. At a little distance an outer dyke encloses a considerable circuit, probably six or eight acres; and on the north-western side are large quantities of boulders, some standing as if they had formed a scarpment or *chevaux-de-frise*, and others disposed as if they had been the foundations of primitive dwellings."

Past *Caer Gai* ran one of the great Roman roads which met at *Mons Heriri*, now known as *Tomen y Môr*; and the legend which makes *Caer Gai* *Arthur's* early home, and wins for it a place in *Spenser's Faëry Queen*, gives the spot an added interest:—

"Unto old Timon he me brought bylive;
Old Timon who in youthly yeares hath beene
In warlike feates th' expertest man alive,
And is the wisest now on earth I weene!
His dwelling is, low in a valley greene,
Under the foot of *Rauran* mossy hore,
From whence the river *Dee*, as silver cleene,
His tomling billowes rolls with gentle rore;
There all my daies he traird me up in vertuous lore."

Aran (*Rauran*) is on the other side of *Bala Lake*, but for poetic purposes *Caer Gai* may be said to be at the foot of it.

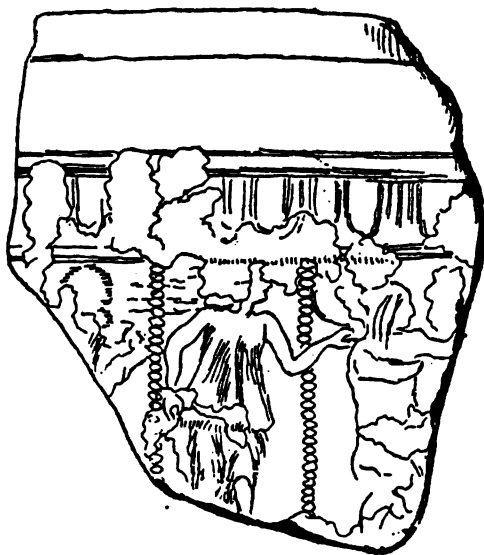
Roman tiles and fragments of pottery have been found there, but this, we believe, is the first discovery of an inscribed stone.

About a month ago, a field called Cae-dentur, close to the old Roman encampment, was being ploughed, when the plough struck a block of red sandstone, and the curiosity of the ploughmen was excited by an inscription which they saw upon it. They raised the stone, and when it was examined the inscription plainly showed that it was a relic of the Roman occupation. The words are taken to be—

JULIUS GAVERONIS FILIUS

FECIT MILES COHORTIS NERVIORUM.

"Julius, son of Gavero, erected this (?); a soldier of the



Fragment of Terra-cotta.

Cohort of the Nervii," which was in Britain in 105 A.D. Mr. Thompson Watkin thinks the inscription states that the stone was a memorial of Julius, a soldier of the first Cohort of the Nervii.

The stone found is only a portion of the original, which appears to have been crushed and broken with considerable violence. Above the inscription are remains of a bas-relief, in which the feet of a human being, and the feet of an animal, or animals, are seen. The fragment measures about twenty-nine

inches long, and is split from end to end, as the crack in the sketch will show. At the left-hand end, part of the figure of a serpent appears.

At the same time a piece of terra-cotta (of which an illustration is given opposite, one-fourth less than the size of the original), and also pieces of blue pottery, together with a fragment of bone, and several pieces of iron, were found. The terra-cotta seems to be fast crumbling away.

The stone was enclosed by trenches, which were about 18 inches wide, 2½ feet deep, and 3 yards long, and were filled with black soil quite different from the surrounding earth; and charcoal was also found. There were no traces of masonry. The bone and pieces of pottery already mentioned, one of which is the fragment of an urn, were discovered in the hole.¹



VAUGHAN OF CAER GAI.

(*Harl. MS.* 1973, fol. 140.)

John ab Howel Vychan of Llwydiarth ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Jenkin—
ab Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin, who killed the Mayor of Caermarthen.
Celynin bore *sable*, a he-goat *argent*, armed, bearded, and unguled *or*;
and became possessed of Llwydiarth by his marriage with Gwladys,
daughter and heiress of Rhirid ab Cynwrig Evell (ag a gavas Llwydiarth
Ymhowys). Her mother was Arddun, daughter of Ithel Goch, son of
Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys.² Celynin was the son of Rhirid
ab Cynddelw ab Iorwerth ab Gwrgeneu ab Uchtryd' ab Aleth, King of
Dyved. *Azure*, three cocks *argent*, crested, wattled, and armed *or*.

| a

¹ The wood-cuts are kindly lent by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

² (*Leoy's Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 277.) But it must be remarked that
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Margaret, d. and co-heir of Owen ab Gruffydd ab Meredydd Vy- chan of Iorddwr, Llynwent, in Radnorshire (1st wife).	a Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth.	Elizabeth, d. of Thomas ab Howel ab Reys of Qubrieth (?).
a	b	c

this is not accordant with the Llwydiarth pedigree as given in *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 294. There, "Gwellian, the daughter of Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr" († Mawr) is stated to be the wife of Celynin, and "Gwladys, daughter of Richard, Lord of Dinas Certhin", to be his mother. It is said, however, that in the Salisbury MSS. at Wynnstay, that Gwladys, the daughter of Ririd ap Cynwrig Evell, is stated to be the mother of Celynin, and not the wife, as mentioned in *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 277. This would account for the acquisition by Celynin, either by heirship or marriage, of Llwydiarth, assuming that it was part of the territory of Cynwrig Evell.

Celynin was living in the time of Edward II or Edward III (1307-40), and an experienced genealogist throws a doubt as to the possibility of Celynin, or his father, being contemporaneous with a grand-daughter of Cynwrig Evell.

We cannot venture to pronounce which of these discordant statements is correct, or how they are to be reconciled; but looking at the main circumstances of the case, we should certainly infer that Llwydiarth was acquired by Celynin, by marriage, rather than descent.

He was a South Wallian by birth and family, and upon committing a homicide,—"killing the Mayor of Caermarthen,"—under what circumstances, and whether justifiably or not, it does not appear, he fled from the scene of his crime—which it is natural to conclude was Caermarthen—to Powys-land.

According to the Llwydiarth pedigree in *Lewys Dwnn*, i, p. 294, his wife, Gwellian, and his mother, Gwladys, as well as the rest of his female ancestresses up to the sixth degree in lineal ascent, were of South Wallian families.

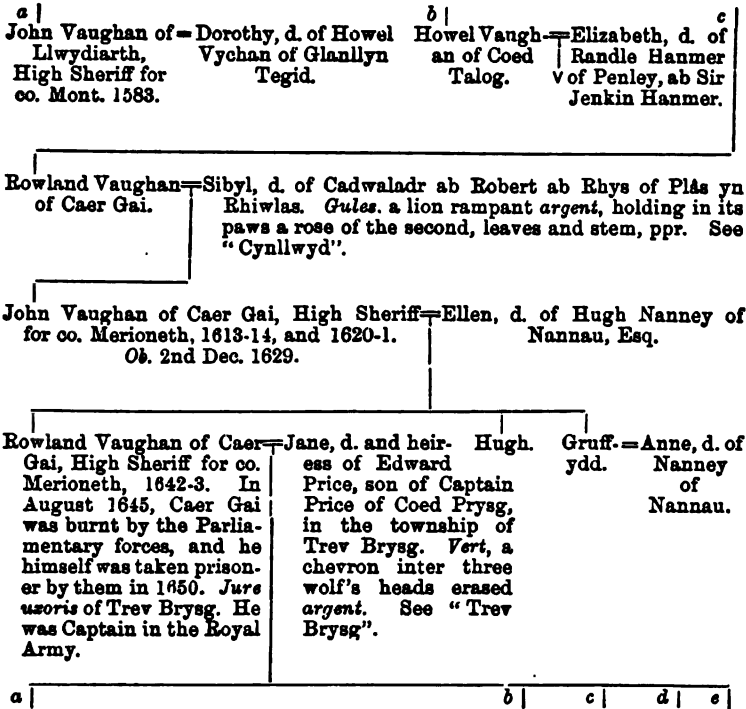
It is not probable that Llwydiarth could be derived from any of them.

The statement in the Salisbury MSS., of his mother being the daughter of Ririd ap Cynwrig Evell, is most improbable. How should his father, Ririd ap Cynddelw, form an alliance with a family of Powys-land, with which district his family seemed to have no connection until Celynin fled into Powys-land?

The probabilities of the case all seem to point to Celynin himself being the medium by which this important accretion of territory came to his family.

He was the first of his family connected with Powys-land.

The statement in *Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 277, is distinct and circum-



stantial, that he married Gwladys, daughter and heiress of Ririd ab Cynwrig Evell, "*ag a gavas Llwidiarth ymhowys*" (and obtained Llwidiarth in Powys).

To reconcile this with the Llwidiarth pedigree in *Lewys Dwnn*, i, p. 294, the only theory that occurs to us is, that Celynin must have been married twice: first, before he left his native country, South Wales, to Gwellian, daughter of Meredith ap Rhydderch ap Tewdwr Mawr; and secondly, after he fled from Caermarthen and arrived in Powys-land, to Gwladys, daughter of Ririd ap Cynwrig Evell.

If this theory would hold water, Celynin's son Einion, the first of the family styled "of Llwidiarth", would inherit that estate from his mother, Gwladys, the second wife, and not Gwenllian, the first wife.

The direct statement of Lewys Dwnn, who is almost invariably trustworthy, coupled with the strong probability of its truth, seems to us to deserve respect and credit. Until otherwise advised, therefore, we shall assume, on the authority of this celebrated herald, that Llwidiarth was derived by Celynin through his marriage with its heiress, after he settled in Powys-land. — M. C. J.

a	b	c	d	e
John Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1669-70. He was entered at Hart Hall, Oxford, 10th April 1635, being of the age of 18.	Catharine, d. of William Wynne of Glyn, in the parish of Llanaber in Merionethshire, High Sheriff for that county in 1618 and 1637. <i>Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or, for difference; and Catharine his wife, d. of William Lewys Anwyl of Park in Llanvrothen, Esq., vert, three eagles displayed in fess or.</i>	Ed- ward.	Arthur.	Gabriel.
	Elen.	Eliza- beth.	Marga- ret.	Mary, ux. Peter Price of Cynllwyd, fourth son of Thomas Price of Plas Iolyn, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1599.
William Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1680-1. Ob. 13th Jan. 1685.	Catharine, d. of Harry Lloyd of Havodunos. <i>Sable, a hart argent, attired or.</i> Their marriage settlement dated 14th August 1676.			
John Vaughan of Caer Gai and Trev Brysg, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1708-9; married at Llangyrniw, 5th March 1697-8.	Margaret, dau. of Hedd Lloyd of Havodunos.			
Mary Elizabeth, eventual heiress, born 13th May 1709. She married, in 1733, the Rev. Henry Mainwaring, Rector of Etwell, in Derbyshire, and sold Caer Gai and Trev Brysg, about the year 1740, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and they still belong to his descendant, the present Baronet of Wynnstay.	Howell, ob. s. p.		Hedd, ob. s. p.	
				11th Nov. 1736.

The following account of Captain Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai appears in Williams's *Eminent Welshmen*:

"Rowland Vaughan, an excellent Welsh writer, was a member of an ancient and respectable family in Merionethshire, which for many generations was settled at Caer Gai, near Bala. He received his University education at Jesus College, Oxford, but he left without taking a degree, and retired to his patrimonial estate, where he spent his time in the cultivating of Welsh literature. His name stands pre-eminent among the contemporary gentry of Wales for devoting his talent to the improvement of his poorer countrymen, and with this object he translated several excellent works, which are no less honourable monuments of his piety than of his abilities as a critical writer of his native tongue. In 1630 he published "*Yr Ymarver o Dduwioldeb yn Cyvarwyddo dyn i ryngu bodd Duw*", which is a translation of Bailey's *Practice of Piety*. Another edition of the same work appeared in 1556. In 1658 appeared his translation of Brough's *Manual of Prayers*, under the title of "*Priv-vannau Sanctaidd neu law-lyvr o Weddiau*", 8vo., London. In the same year he also published "*Pregeth yn erbyn Schism gan*

Jasper Mayne, D.D., *O Gyveithiad R. V. Caerllud*", 4to.; and also a translation of Archbishop Usher's *Catechism*, entitled, "Prif-vannau Crevydd Gristianogawl a llwybr-aiddvodd byrr or athrawiaeth o honi". This was undertaken at the request of Colonel William Salusbury of Bachymbyd, commonly called *Hosannau Gleision*, or Blue Stockings, the sturdy Governor of Denbigh Castle, at whose expense it was printed and distributed amongst the poor. A second edition of this was published in 1682. Rowland Vaughan, besides being a good prosewriter, was also a good Welsh poet; he translated many other Welsh works besides the above-mentioned. He was an eminent Royalist, which exposed him to great persecution, and his mansion of Caer Gai was burnt to the ground in August 1645, by the republican forces from Montgomeryshire, and part of his estate confiscated, the recovery of which cost him many years of expense and vexatious law-suits, even after the restoration of the ungrateful Charles."

The original of the following letter is at Brogyntyn. The writer of it was Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai, the Welsh scholar.¹

"Honoured Sir,—I conceaue bashfullness to be a prime vertue in a woman, for most of your weemen will say nay and take it. I like of your daughter the better because of her modestie in saying she is not readie for marriage, yet with a reservation to obay your will in all things, and I (though it is not for me to commend mine owne) am confident that my sonne (howsoever nature hath giuen him but a rough hew) will be a loving husband, being his mothers most likely child and darling.

"I shall expect you, with God's assisting hand, to appoint a happy day to vnite our imps, in as lovinge a way as we beganne to treat of the businesse at first, either in writing or by word of mouth, and that day to be as soone as you may, neuer mention of unreadinesse of money, or such businesse; send for the Couenants and for my cosin Rowland lloyd to engrosse them, whom I left with your father in law.² I shall not doubt of your fidelitie in engrossing them truelie, for to haue Serjeants opinion further concerning the Couenants, being that there is a Clause to make all further assurances I hould it to be superfluous, and I will bouldly say that all the lawiers in England will not bind a dishonest man from cauill and contention,

¹ *Bygones*, February 1876, p. 22.

² William Lewis Anwll of Park, Esq.

whereas four lines will surely tie the honeste minded harte. I do not meane (if it be god his will and yours to appointe the day) to bring along with me but my vncke lloyd, his nephew, and Howell Morgans, vnlesse you bidd me bring any other. So I Comitt all our endeauours to gods tuition, and rest at your seruice.

"Prus vltimo 7 bris. 1641.

"ROW. VAUGHAN.

"To the hands of his worthy Cosin William Wynn of Glynne, Esq., these present."

"A.D. 1645, 21st Augusti: The Montgomeryshire forces again invaded Merionethshire, and lay for a week at Bala, until they were driven out of the country by Sir John Owen, and the North Wales men. In this voyage the party burnt Caer Gai."¹

About the middle of March 1650, men were placed in Castell y Waun (Chirk Castle), and Sir Thomas Middleton went as a skulker to England. At the same time the soldiers came to Merionethshire, and took Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai; young William Wynne of Glyn; Mr. William Owen of Celynennau; Colonel Mostyn Wynne of Vod Sellau; 500 volunteers who . . . from Wales to Ireland.²

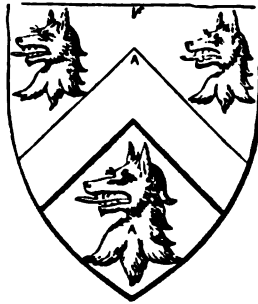
The following notice is extant, by which it can be proved that Captain Rowland Vaughan fought in the battle of Naseby.

"One S—— H—— of Llanllechid, near Bangor, is required; a dark, short, broad-shouldered man, strong and well made. He fought under Captain Rowland Vaughan at Naseby, where he was taken prisoner," etc. He himself also alludes to this, it is supposed, when he tells his dear nephew, Edward Vaughan, Moel y Vron Llwyd, "I now see that I have good cause for thanking God and to glorify Him in our work during the Civil War (although neither of us was successful in our aims, yet it was necessary for us to do as the rest), some for the King," etc., etc.³

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1847, p. 100.

² *Camb. Quarterly*, vol. i, p. 73.

³ *Dyvyddiaeth y Cymry*, 107-8.



VAUGHAN OF GLAN LLYN TEGID.

<p>Collwyn ab Moreiddig ab Rhys ab Gwrystan ab Llywarch ab Rhiwallon ab Aradri ab Mor ab Tegerin ab Aylan ab Greddyv ab Cwnnws Ddû ab Cyllin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoedd ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr y Gorsedd, ab Ticho Tyvode ab Gwilvyw ab Marchudd ab Bran ab Pill ab Cervyr ab Melivron ab Gwron ab Cunedda Wledig, King of Gwynedd, A.D. 330.</p>	<p>..., d. and co-heir of Gwr-geneu ab Ednowain ab Ithel, Lord of the Bryn, Pennant Melangell, and the Eleven Towns in the lordship of Oswestry. <i>Argent</i>, three wolves statant in pale <i>sable</i>.</p>
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<p>Gwrgenen ab Collwyn, Lord of Penllyn, half-brother by the mother's side to Bleddyn ab Cynvin, Prince of Powys, who gave him Penllyn.</p>	<p>Generis, d. and co-heiress of Cynvyn Hirdrev, Lord of Nevyn, and Haer his wife, d. and heiress of Cynillon ab Y Blaidd Rhûdd, Lord of Gêst, in the comot of Evionydd, in the cantrev of Dinodig. Haer married, secondly, Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys (or, a lion rampant <i>gules</i>), from 1062 to 1072.</p>
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<p>Rhird Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, in the lordship of Mechain Is y Coed, Glyn, and the Eleven Towns in the cantrev of Trevryd, in Powysland, and Evionydd in Gwynedd (<i>vert</i>, a chev. inter three wolf's heads erased <i>argent</i>). He lived at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, in the township of Rhiwaedog, temp. Meredydd ab Bleddyn, who reigned over Powys from 1072 to 1133.</p>	<p>Gwenllian, d. of Ednyved, Lord of Broughton, in the manor of Eglwyseg, in the lordship of Maelor Gymraeg (<i>ermine</i>, a lion statant gardant <i>gules</i>), and second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg, who was slain in 1073.</p>
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<p>Madog of Rhiwaedog. See vol. iv, p. 294.</p>	<p>Ardunn, d. of Philip ab Uchtryd, Lord of Cyveiliog. <i>Argent</i>, a cross flory engrailed <i>sable</i>, inter four Cornish choughs, ppr.¹</p>	<p>Rhird Vychan, ancestor of the Myddletons of Chirk Castle and Gwaunynog. <i>Argent</i>, on a bend <i>vert</i>, three wolf's heads erased <i>argent</i>.</p>
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a | b

¹ *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 229.

	a b
	Einion, slain during the siege of Diserth Castle in Tegeingl, circa 1261. His son, Einion Greulon, was Lord of Crugaith, in the lordship of Oswestry. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , October 1873, p. 307; and <i>History of the Diocese of St. Asaph, Diserth</i> .
2nd son.	
Iorwerth = Gwervyl, d. of Cynwrig ab Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd. Lord of Cegidva and Deuddwr. <i>Sable</i> , three horse's heads erased <i>argent</i> .	
Penllyn.	

Iorwerth ab Madog of Penllyn had issue, by his wife Gwervyl, three sons—1, Madog, of whom presently; 2, Gruffydd; and 3, Iorwerth Vychan; and of the daughters, Gwenllian married Llewelyn ab Ithel of Aelhaiarn in Glyndyvrddwy, and Darwen Ynial, son of Heilin ab Eunydd, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, and Maude married Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan.

Madog ab Iorwerth of Penllyn. In the petitions presented to the Prince of Wales at Kensington, 33 Edw. I, A.D. 1305, the name of Madog appears as petitioning that he might quietly enjoy certain lands and the bailiwick "unius Cantr in Penllyn and Ardudewey", which the king had given him for his service. He married Eva, daughter of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters—1, Gruffydd, of whom presently; 2, Goronwy, who married Eva, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth (*sable*, a he-goat *argent*, attired and unguled *or*); 1, Gwervyl, ux. Iorwerth ab Hwva of Dudleston, descended from Owain Brogyntyn; 2, Margaret; and 3, Gwenllian.

Gruffydd ab Madog of Llan Uwch Llyn Tegid, married, according to the *Harl. MS.* 2288, Alice, daughter of Bleddyn Vychan ab Bleddyn of Havod Unnos (see "Palau"), who is there stated to have been the mother of all his children. According to other accounts, he married Janet, daughter of Cynvelyn ab Dolphwyn, Lord of Manavon (*azure*, a lion passant *argent*), who was the mother of Ieuan, and that afterwards he married Gwellian, daughter of Ieuan ab Howel ab Meredydd ab Howel ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of

Fferlis. By one or other of these three ladies, Gruffydd had issue—1, Ieuan, of whom presently; 2, Howel y Gadair of Cádair Benllyn, of whom presently; 3, Rhys, ancestor of the Joneses of Llandyrnog and Helygen in Tegeingl; 3, Goronwy of Penllyn, ancestor of the Lloyds of Y Ddwyvaen in Dinmael, the Lloyds of Glanhavon in Mochnant, and of Trevor Hall in Nanheudwy, and of Lewys Gwynn ab Cadwaladr of Llan y Cil; and 4, Gruffydd of Trevoed.

Ieuan ab Gruffydd, of Llanuwchllyn and Cevn Trevlaith, in the parish of Llanstundwy in Evionydd. He died in 1370, and was buried at Llanuwchllyn, where his tomb still remains, on which he is represented in armour, with a shield charged with the arms of his house, and this inscription, "HIC IACET IOANNES AB GRIFFIT AB MADOG AB IERVERTH, CIVIS ANIMÆ PROPITIETVR DEVS. AMEN. ANO. DNI. MCCCLXX." He married, first, Gwenllian, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Meredydd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tanguo, Lord of Evionydd and Ardudwy, one of the Noble Tribes, who bore, *sable*, a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, and who lived for some time at Bronwen's Tower in Harlech, whence it was called Caer Collwyn. By this lady he had issue a son named Owain, who succeeded to Cevn Trevlaith.¹ Ieuan married, secondly, Annesta, daughter of Llewelyn ab Einion ab Meilir Grûg, Lord of Trev Gynon (*sable*, a chev. inter three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had a younger son, Rhys of Cyn Llwyd, of whom hereafter, and an elder son—

Ieuan Vychan of Llanuwchllyn, who married, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knight Banneret of Agincourt, and Lord of Burgedin, Garth and Garth Vawr,

¹ His descendant, John Owen of Cevn Trevlaith, was living in 1654. Elizabeth, daughter, and at length heiress, of his grandson, John Owens, A.M., was the wife of Zaccheus Hughes, High Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1729. Their great-grand-daughter Mary, relict of ... Priestley of Leeds, Esq. (daughter of Owen Jones of Tyddyn Madog Goch, and Elizabeth Hughes his wife), is the present owner of Cevn Trevlaith (*Lewys Dunn*, vol. ii).

son of Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Gwenwys (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had, besides other issue, a younger son, Howel, ancestor of Hugh Rowlands of Myllteyrn, whose eldest daughter and heiress married Simon Williams of Meillionydd, ancestor of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan of Nannau, Bart., and an elder son and heir—

David of Llanuwchllyn, who married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of David Lloyd ab Howel ab Tudor of Penllyn, ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, by whom he had, besides other issue, Rhys of Trev Brysg in Llanuwchllyn, and an elder son and heir—

David Lloyd of Llanuwchllyn, who purchased Glanllyn Tegid from Jenkin ab Rhys ab Howel, 19 Henry VII, 1504.¹ He married Lowry, daughter of Howel Vychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn (*sable*, a he-goat *argent*, attired, bearded, and unguled *or*), by whom he had issue two sons—1, Howel Vychan or Vaughan of Glanllyn, of whom presently; and 2, William of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, who married Elen, daughter of Howel ab David ab Meurig of Nannau, by whom he had issue three sons—1, David Lloyd, of whom presently; 2, John; and 3, Lewys Lloyd; and two daughters, Catharine, ux. David Lloyd ab Meredydd; and Margaret, ux. John ab Edward ab Rhys of Trev Brysg. David Lloyd of Llanrhaiadr in Mochnant, the eldest son, married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Ieuan Lloyd ab Gruffydd, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who married Robert Wynne, son of Maurice ab John Wynne of Gwydir, whose line is now represented by Rice Wynne, Esq., surgeon at Shrewsbury.²

David Lloyd of Glanllyn Tegid had likewise three daughters—1, Catharine, who married, first, Roger Myddleton of Gwaunynog, and secondly, Thomas Pennant of

¹ *Lewys Dunn*, vol. ii, p. 232, note 2.

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 339.

Bychton ; 2, Mallt, ux. Robert Wynne of Maesmor in Dinmael ; and 3, Annesta, ux. David Lloyd ab John.

Howel Vychan or Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, the eldest son of David Lloyd, married Margaret, daughter of Elisau, a younger son of Howel ab Rhys ab David, Lord of Rûg, by whom he had issue six sons—1, Robert Vaughan, who died *s. p.* ; 2, John, of whom presently ; 3, Elis Vaughan of Brynleech, party to a deed dated 3rd May 1626, married Catharine, daughter of Robert Wynne of Brynkir or Bryn y Ceirw, co. Carnarvon ; 4, William Vaughan, married Jane, daughter of Howel Vychan of Llanelidan, near Ruthin ; 5, Humphrey Vaughan, married Grace, daughter of Robert Wynne Gethin of Cerniogau ; and 6, Gawen Vaughan, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wynne ab Richard of Plâs Newydd in Llanrwst ; and two daughters—Dorothy, ux. John Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1583 ; and Jane, who married, first, Thomas Wynne ab Richard of Plâs Newydd, and secondly, Humphrey Hughes of Gwerclas.

John Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, the second son and eventual heir, married Gwen, daughter of Owain Wynne. He was High Sheriff for the county of Merioneth in 1594, and left issue a son and heir—

John Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, who married Mary, daughter of Roger Kynaston of Hordley. He was living in 1636, and was succeeded by his son and heir—

Howel Vaughan of Glanllyn Tegid, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Jones, Receiver of North Wales, ab Maurice Jones of Cravlwyn, Baron of the Exchequer, ab John ab Richard ab Rhys, and was succeeded by his son and heir—

Edward Vaughan of Glanllyn, M.P. for co. Montgomery, 1679, and re-elected to represent the county in 1685, and continued its member till his death in 1718. High Sheriff in 1685. He married, 1672, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of John Purcell of Nanteribba, and Eleanor his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Vaughan of Llwydiarth and Llangedwyn, Knight, by

whom he had issue one son, Edward, who died young ; Mary, who died without issue in 1726, having married Thomas Strangeways of Melbury in Dorsetshire, who died in 1725 ; and Anne, eventually sole heiress of Glanllyn, Llwydiarth, and Llangedwyn, which she devised to her husband, Sir Watkin Williams, third Baronet, who took the name of Wynn in 1719, by whom she had two children, who died young. Sir Watkin left these estates to his son by his second marriage, who was the ancestor of the present Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, Glanllyn, Llwydiarth, and Llangedwyn.

TREV BRYSG.

Rhys of Trev Brysg, son of—Elen, d. of David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab David ab Ieuan Vychan ab Jenkin ab Llewelyn ab Einion ab Celynin of Llwydiarth. *Sable, a he-goat argent, armed, etc., or.*

Edward Prys of Trev Brysg.	=Gwervyl, d. and heiress of David ab Rhys Lloyd of Gydros, ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Rhys ab David of Garth Garmon ab Rhys Vychan ab Rhys of Garth Garmon, ab Ednyved Vychan. <i>Gules, a chevron ermine, inter three Englishmen's heads couped ppr.</i>	William.	Gwen, ux. David ab William ab Ednyved of Llan- wddyn.
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Captain John Edwards—Margaret, d. of William of Llanrhaiadr in Moch-
of Trev Brysg. | nant, son of David Lloyd of Glanllyn Tegid.

Edward Pryse of Trev Brysg.	=Lowry, d. of Wil- liam Lloyd of Rhiwaedog.	William.	Jane.	Lowry.	Sibyl.	Margaret.
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Jane Pryse, heiress—Rowland Vaughan of Caer Gai, High Sheriff Eliza-
of Trev Brysg. | for co. Montgomery, 1643. See "Caer Gai". beth.

The Trev Brysg estate is believed to have been sold in 1740, together with Caer Gai, by the Rev. Henry Mainwaring and Mary Elizabeth his wife, daughter and eventual heiress of John Vaughan, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1709, to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and it belongs to the present Sir Watkin.

CYNLLWYD.

Rhys of Cynllwyd, ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanwechllyn. =

Ieuan ab Rhys of Cynllwyd. =

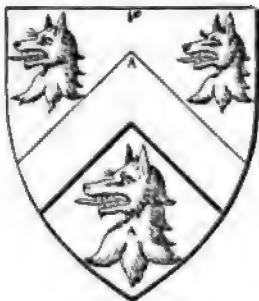
John of = Gwedhwyvar, d. and co-heiress of Goronwy ab Tudor ab Goronwy
Cyn- ab Tudor ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn.
llwyd.

Morgan of = Jane, d. of Howel Vychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan of
Cynllwyd. Plás yn Llwydiarth. *Sable*, a he-goat *argent*, attired and un-
guled *or*.

Elizabeth, = Thomas of Llwyn Dedwydd, son of Robert ab Ieuan, second son
Cynllwyd. of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmôr in Dinmael. *Ar-
gent*, a lion rampant *argent*, debruised with a batton sinister
gules.

Jane, heiress = John Wynne ab Cadwaladr ab Sir Robert of Plás yn Rhiwlas.
of Cynllwyd This Sir Robert was Chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey and
and Llwyn Abbot of Boch Rhaiadr, near Bala. He was surnamed
Dedwydd. Robert Abbâd, and obtained Cwm Tir Mynach, which com-
prises the Rhiwlas Estate at the dissolution of the monas-
teries. Sir Robert, who, after the change of religion, mar-
ried Mary, d. of Rhys Lloyd of Gydros, was the third son of
Rhys ab Meredydd of Voelas, who was standard-bearer to
Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth in 1485. The mother
of John Wynne of Plás yn Rhiwlas was Jane, d. of Mered-
ydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyvarch, who purchased
Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor.

Cadwaladr Wynne Pryse of Plás yn Rhiwlas Cynllwydd and Llwyn Dedwydd,
M.P. for co. Merioneth, 1584, and High Sheriff, 1593; ancestor of the
Prices of Plás yn Rhiwlas. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its
paws a rose of the second, leaves and stem ppr.



LLANYCIL Y BALA, GLANHAVON IN MOCHNANT,
AND TREVOR HALL IN NANHEUDWY.

Goronwy, the third son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth of Llanuwchllyn (see p. 120), married Isabel, daughter of Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, fourth Baron of Glyndyrvdwy of the English creation, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John L'Estrange, Lord Strange of Knockin Castle (*gules, two lions passant argent*), and Jane his wife, daughter of John Charleton, Lord of Powys, by Maude his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March. By this marriage Goronwy had, besides other issue, a son and heir—

Tudor ab Goronwy of Penllyn. He married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Howel Selyv, Lord of Nannau (*or, a lion rampant azure*), by whom he had, besides other issue, a younger son, Ieuan, who was one of the sureties for the farmer of the Raglorship of Penllyn, at Michaelmas, 4th Henry VI (1426), and a son and heir—

Howel of Penllyn, who was farmer, under the Prince of Wales, of the Mill of Pen Aran in Penllyn, at Michaelmas, 1st Henry IV, 1399, and held on lease the Extent Lands of the Crown in the comot of Penllyn, Michaelmas, 4th Henry VI (1426). He married Tibot,¹ daugh-

¹ Tibot married, first, Howel ab Iorwerth of Glasgoed in Cynllaith (*or, a lion rampant, gules*). Secondly, she married Ieuan Vychan of Moeliwrch, who, at Michaelmas, 1400 (1st Henry IV), held on lease

ter of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had an elder son, Meredydd, of whom presently ; David Llwyd ; Gwervyl, ux. Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower near Mold (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Jan. 1875, p. 38); and Mallt, ux. Meredydd ab Owain ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn.

Meredydd of Bala, the eldest son, was one of the jury on an inquest held at Bala, 31st Henry VI (1453). He married Gwenhwyvar Vechan, daughter of Ieuan ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, by whom he had a son and heir—

David of Bala. He married three times (for his issue by his third wife, Annesta, see "Llanycil"). His second wife was Margaret, daughter of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, the brave Constable and defender of Harlech Castle. His first wife was Gwenllian, daughter of William ab Gruffydd ab Robert, by whom he had a son and heir—

Howel Lloyd of Bala, who married Mallt, daughter of Howel Vychan ab Howel ab Gruffydd of Llwydiarth in Powys Wenwynwyn (see "Caer Gai"), by whom he had four sons and five daughters—1, Thomas Lloyd Gethin, who married Catharine, daughter and heiress of David ab Ieuan ab David ab Tudor ab Owain Vychan of Y Ddwyvaen, in the parish of Llangwm in Dinmael, ab Owain Hên ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, second son of Owain Brogyntyn ; 2, Piers Lloyd, of whom presently ; 3, Howel Lloyd ; and 4, Robert Lloyd ; 1, Gwen, ux. Robert ab Thomas of Bala ; 2, Lowry, ux. Edward ab John Wynne of Dol Derwen in Llandervel, ab Ieuan ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair (see "Garth Llwyd") ; 3, Elen, ux. Thomas ab Reignallt of Glan Tanad, ab Gruffydd ab

the office of Raglot of Abertanad. His third son, Gruffydd, married Gwervyl Hael, the heiress of Abertanad (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1873, p. 253, and January 1876, p. 28). Tibot married, thirdly, Howel ab Tudor.

Howel ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch of Mochnant¹; 4, Elizabeth, ux. John Gruffydd of Llanddervel; and 5, Jane, ux. Rhydderch ab Richard ab John ab David.

Piers Lloyd, the second son of Howel Lloyd, married Catharine, daughter and heir of Gruffydd ab Thomas ab Howel ab Ieuav Llwyd² ab David Vychan, by whom he was father of—

Oliver Lloyd of Mochnant, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, in Llan-rhaiadr in Mochnant (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had a son and heir—

Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon, and *jure uxoris* of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery, 1749. He married Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Trevor of Trevor Hall and Valle Crucis Abbey, by whom he had two daughters, co-heirs—Mary, who married Edward Lloyd of Pentre Hobyn; and Margaret, who married, first, Edward Lloyd of Plâs Madog in Rhiwvabon, who died *s. p.*, 1734, aged 18; and secondly, she married Arthur Mears of Pennar, co. Pembroke, who also died *s. p.*

LLANYCIL.

David ab Meredydd of Bala (see p. 127) married for his third wife, Annesta, daughter of Rhys ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Vychan, by whom he had issue—1, Rhydderch, of whom presently; 2, Hugh;

¹ Iorwerth Goch was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd in Mochnant, the Wynns of Aber Cynllaith, and the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwair in Rhiwvabon. He was the son of Ieuan of Moel Vrych ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth Voel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Vychan ab Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Beuvras, Lord of Maesbrwg.

² Ieuav Llwyd ab David Vychan married Nesta, relict of Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern of Cors y Gedol, and daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dolgoch, in the parish of Towyn, and Ynys y Maengwyn; a Taxer of the 15th in 1293-4; Raglot (Governor) of the comot of Ystum Aner, 3 and 7 Edw. III. His tomb is extant in Towyn Church.

3, Sir John, collated to the Rectory of Llanycil in 1537 ; 4, David Lloyd ; 1, Elen, ux. William Lloyd of Rhiw-aedog ; 2, Lowry, ux. Richard Lloyd of Plâs yn Dol Edeyrn in Edeyrnion ; and 3, Margaret, ux. Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab David.

Rhydderch, the eldest of these sons, was of Llanycil. He married Lowry, daughter of Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyvarch (*vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*). This Meredydd purchased Gwydir from David ab Howel Coetmor, and there his descendants have resided to the present time. By this lady Rhydderch had issue—1, Cadwaladr, of whom presently ; 2, Humphrey ; and four daughters—1, Jane, ux. Humphrey ab Hugh Gwyn of Hendwr in Edeyrnion ; 2, Margaret, ux. Rhys ab David ab Ieuan Gwyn ; 3, Elen, ux. Sir Rhydderch ab Ieuan, collated to the vicarage of Eglwysvach in 1538 ; and 4, Catharine, who married, first, Sir Robert Hughes, M.A., and secondly, Thomas ab Rhys, parson of Llangar.

Cadwaladr of Llanycil, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Wynne ab Humphrey of Ynys y Maengwyn (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference), by whom he had issue a son, Lewys Gwyn, and seven daughters—1, Mary, ux. Rowland Lloyd of Rhiwaedog ; 2, Grace ; 3, Jane ; 4, Elen ; 5, Elizabeth ; 6, Catharine, ux. Hugh ab Humphrey of Llanycil ; and 7, Sarah.

PENLLYN.

(*Harl. MS. 2,288.*)

Gruffydd of Llanwchllyn ab Madog = Alice, d. of Bleddyn Vychan ab Bledd-
ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid yn of Havodunos. *Sable*, hart *ar-*
Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn. *gent*, attired and unguled *or*.

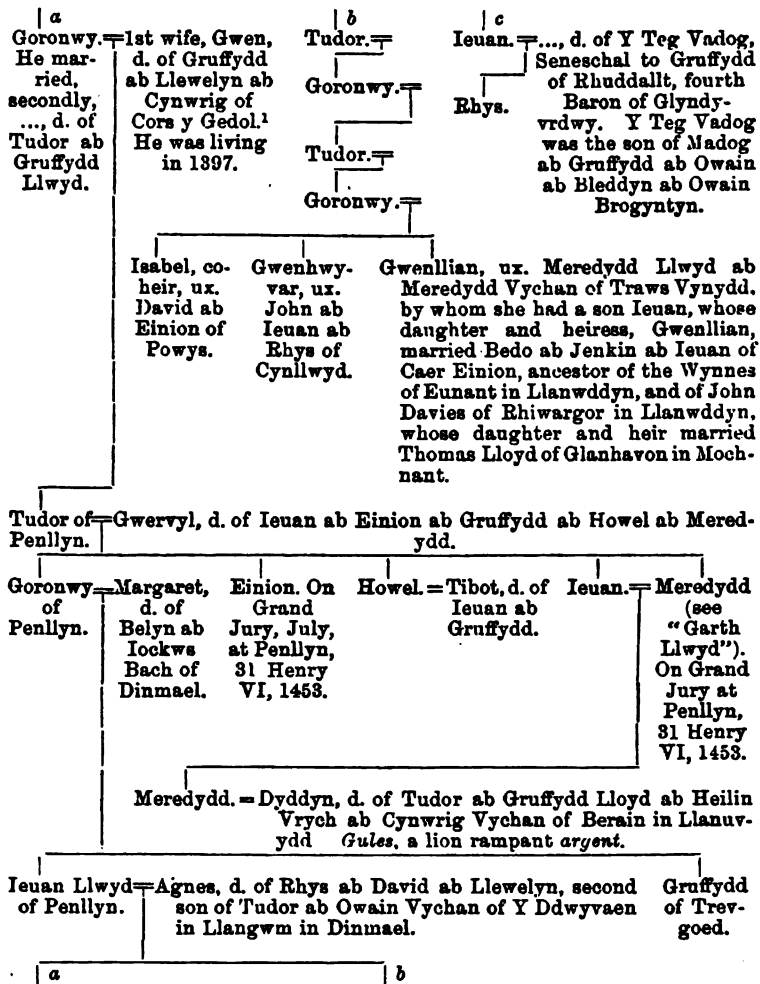
2nd son.

Howel y Gadair of = Mary, dau. of Goronwy Lloyd ab Y Penwyn of Melai.
Cadair Benllyn, *Gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*.
living 1380.

| a

| b

| c



¹ Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Cors y Gedol was farmer of the Office of Sheriff of Merioneth, 46 Edw. III (1373), Sheriff, 15 Rich. II (1392), Woodwarden of the comot of Estimaner at some period between 7th July 1382 and 12th Oct. 1385; died probably between 29th Sept., 20 Richard II, and the same day, 1 Henry IV, 1399. He married Eva, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Madog ab Elis of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion, and sister and co-heir of Madog ab Elis, Bishop of St. Asaph, from 1357 to 1375. ("Pedigree of the Peniarth family," see p. 153.)

<i>a</i> David. = Margaret, d. and heiress of Meredydd ab David ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Cil Talgarth.	<i>b</i> Rhys. = Gwen, dau. of Maurice ab John Ddu ab Ieuan Y Crâch. Her mother was Lowry, d. of Mau- rice ab Howel Vychan of Llwyd- iarth in Powys Wenwynwyn.
A son.	Catharine, ux. Edward Wynne of Eunant, ab John ab David Vychan ab Bedo ab Jenkin ab Ieuan of Caer Einion. <i>Argent</i> , a lion rampant and canton <i>sable</i> .

MOCHRHAIIADR, OR BOCHRHAIIADR.

This place is situate in the present parish, but formerly township of Llanycil, in the parish of Llanvihangel, in the comot of Mignant, and not far from Milltir Gerig, an ancient Roman road. It was granted to the monks of Ystrad Marchell by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys (*or*, a lion's gamb, *gules*), in A.D.; and among other lands, he granted them "Nant y Meichiaid from its beginning even to Mochrhaiadr"; and one of the conditions of their tenure was that they were to pay annually "two colts of their superior breed", as we learn from an Extent of Merionethshire, *temp.* Edw. I.¹ in which this passage occurs: "Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas De Monachis de Mochrader pro procuracione quam facere solebant Principi per j noctem vjli. De eisdem duo pullani de Meliori equitio suo xls. pretium pullani xxs." This breed of horses may have been the same as those mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, when he states that "in this third district of Wales, called Powys, there are most excellent studs put apart for breeding, and deriving their origin from some fine Spanish horses which Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, brought into this country; on which account the horses sent from thence are remarkable for their majestic proportion and astonishing fleetness."²

In an "Inspeximus" Charter of Edw. I.³ we find that

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1867, p. 189.

² Hoare's *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. ii, chap. xii, p. 173.

³ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, p. 312.

Elissau ab Madog, Lord of Edeyrnion, sold lands in Nantvaith to the monks of Strata Marcella, or Ystrad Marchell, and also gave them a free grant of all the lands held by them in Penllyn, viz., a part of Keman (Cwm Main?), and of Lledweni, and Penan Maelgwn from Kewedauc to Mantho.

From the "Inspeximus" Charter of Edw. I, dated 12th March 1287, we find that Madog Heddgam sold a certain portion of his land in the manor of Cil Talgarth, in the comot of Is Meloch, to the monks of the Cistercian monastery of Ystrad Marchell. The following extract from this Charter will show the boundaries of these lands.¹

"Vendicionem eciam quam Madocus Hethgam par cartam suam fecit dictis Monachis de tota terra que est infra istos terminos videlicet a Llynheskin (Llyn Hescyn) sicut ducit fluvius qui dicitur Kaletdimer usque ad rivulum qui vocatur Bratfos et inde per eundem rivulum usque ad locum ubi terminatur silva et inde indirecto usque ad lapidem qui eminet super montem et inde indirecto usque ad verticem Putll' et inde sicut ducit idem Putll' (Bwlch) usque ad fluvium qui dicitur Tarwerign (Treweryn) et sicut ducit fluvius contra cursum suum usque ad fluvium qui dicitur Kelin (Celyn) et ab eodem Kelin sicut ducit contra cursum suum usque ad terminum Penllin et Gwenech (Gwynedd) et inde sicut ducit idem terminis Penllin et Gwenech' usque ad locum qui dicitur Ekelchet (Y Gylchedd) et inde usque ad verticem fluvii qui dicitur Geyro (Geirw)."

The Avon Hescyn rises in a high mountain called Carnedd y Viliast, which rises to a height of 2,197 feet above the level of the sea, and after flowing through Llyn Hescyn, this stream, in the course of three or four miles, falls by a succession of cascades into the Treweryn, a little to the east of Cil Talgarth House, the property of Francis Jones, Esq. The Treweryn flows thence in a southeasterly direction for about four miles, and after passing Rhiwlas, the seat of J. R. Lloyd Price, Esq., falls into the Dee, just below Llyn Tegid. As before stated, Robert ab Rhys, commonly called "Rhobart Abâd", who was the ancestor of the present J. R. Lloyd Price, Esq. (see "Cyn-

¹ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. v, 1872, p. 109.

llwyd"), obtained all Cwm Tir Mynach, which comprises the Rhiwlas estate. At the time of the dissolution of the Abbey, these lands, called "Tireymoneth", situate in the county of Merioneth and dominion or lordship of Powys, and forming part of its temporalities, were held on lease by "Robert ab Rhys, Cleric, for 66s. 8d."

The Gelyn rises in the western side of a height called Y Gylchedd, which forms a part of Carnedd y Viliast, and, flowing on the north-eastern side of the Arenig Bach, the summit of which is 2,264 feet above the sea level, falls into the Treweryn about three miles to the westward of Cil Talgarth House.

The Geirw rises in the bogs in the same mountains, and, flowing to the eastward past Cwm Main, turns to the south-east a little above Pont Arddwyvaen, and leaving Cadair Dinmael, which rises to the height of 1,549 feet above the level of the sea, to the north, flows through Glyn Diphwys into the river Alwen.

To the south of Llyn Tegid is a high mountain called Moel y Geivr, the summit of which is 2,055 feet above the level of the sea, and still further to the south-west are Aran Benllyn, 2,902 feet, and Aran Vawddwy, 2,970 feet above the level of the sea. Bwlch y Pawl, Cwm Cynllwyd, and Llywn Lliwbren lie between Moel y Geivr and Aran Benllyn.

The Dyvrdwy or Dee river rises in the Aran mountains, and after receiving the Lliw, which rises in Moel Llyvnant, and the Twrch, which rises near Bwlch y Groes, between Bwlch y Pawl and Aran Benllyn, falls into Llyn Tegid at its southern extremity near Caer Gai and Glau-lynn Tegid.

Near the town of Bala is a large tumulus called Tommen y Bala, on the summit of which is a fort said to have been built by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, in 1202.

Bochrhaiadr was given by John Wynne ab Cadwaladr of Plâs yn Rhiwlas to his third son, Ellis Price.

BASINGWERK ABBEY, IN TEGEINGL

Owain Brogyntyn, Lord of Dinmael, gave to the monks of this abbey the vill or township of Wenhewm, with all its inhabitants and appurtenances. He also made a grant of "a certain water in Penthlin, called Thlintegid, and all the pasture of the said land of Penthlin." This was witnessed by Reyner, who was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1186 to 1224, and by Ithel Owain's chaplain.¹ This must have occurred therefore during the lifetime of Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded his father, Owain Cyveiliog, in 1197, or in the time of his son Gruffydd. In 1216, Gwenwynwyn receded from his Welsh alliance, and made his peace with John, King of England, to the great indignation of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales,² who used every means in his power to dissuade him, but without effect. He was in consequence hunted from his dominions, and driven into the county of Chester by Llewelyn, who seized upon his whole territory. He was dead in 1218, and his lands were conceded to the custody of Llewelyn during the minority of his heirs³; and when his eldest son, Prince Gruffydd, succeeded to his dominion of Powys Wenwynwyn in August 1241,⁴ he does not appear to have regained the moiety of Penllyn that had been conquered by his great-grandfather, Gruffydd ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn, in 1113.

By a charter dated at Coleshull, A.D. 1240, on the day of St. James the Apostle, David ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, granted and confirmed to the Abbey of Basingwerk all the gifts and liberties that his father, the Lord Llewelyn, had granted to that house, and among others he granted and confirmed "the gift of Owain de Brogyntyne, of all Wenhewm, with all the men of the same township and with their appurtenances. A confir-

¹ Sebright MSS., *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 105.

² *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 18.

³ *Hist. Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 96.

⁴ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. i, p. 23.

mation also to Helysus upon the same donation. By the donation of the Lord Llewelyn, my father, the lands and pastures of Penllyn; by measures and divisions which are named in my father's charter, which they hold of it."¹

According to Pope Nicholas's Taxation in 1291, the Abbot of Basingwerk had in Penllyn—

The Grange of Kellyn with Penllyn, four plough lands and a half, with rents and other conveniences . . .	£2	10	0
Fifty-three cows: returns . . .	2	13	0
Two thousand sheep: returns, saving the tending . . .	30	0	0
	£35	3	0

From the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Henry VIII, we find that this Abbey had in Penllyn :

Value in Ferm of various lands and tenements therein, per ann., then let to Robert ab Rhys . . .	£1	16	8
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This was Sir Robert ab Rhys, the ancestor of the Pryses of Rhiwlas.

PICTURED ROCK NEAR LLANUWCHLLYN.²

Some of the readers of *Bye-Gones* will be interested in hearing that near Llanuwchllyn there is a remarkable rock, which I have twice vainly endeavoured to sketch or photograph. On both my visits the rain fell in torrents, and all efforts were fruitless. A level surface has on it the footprints of animals, now extinct, which I believe to be those of mammals, feline, marsupial, and equine. The rock is metamorphic, and belongs to the lower tertiaries, if I am not mistaken. It has long been known as the "Creigiau Lluniol" or the "Pictured Rocks". It may be found about four miles from Llanuwchllyn, in a south-western direction, S.W. from Carn Dochan. On the Ordnance one-inch map it is exactly one mile due west of the figure 7,

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 107.

² From the *Oswestry Advertiser*, October 28, 1885.

on the road from Llanuwchllyn to Dolgelley, very near the letter *n* of Avon Creunan. If my conjectures respecting its age are correct, and the footprints are those of mammals, it will puzzle the geologists considerably. I have got some outlines which I will gladly send to any competent person applying through you.

YVED-DWVR.

CARNARVON CASTLE.¹

Amongst the great number of historical documents contained in the valuable collections of the late Rev. Dr. Raffles, now preserved by his son, T. Stamford Raffles, Esq., of Liverpool, is the following curious document :—

"3 May 1660. Agreement signed at Carnarvon for the demolition of the Castle by the gentlemen of the county :—' We whose names are hereunto subscribed conceiving it to be for the great advantage of ourselves and posterity to haue the Castle of Carnarvon and the strengthes thereof demolished, doe undertake for our selves and our tenants respectively to vndergoe and pay our and their due proportion of the charges that shall fall vpon the county of Carnarvon for the doeing thereof, not exceeding the summe of Fiue hundred pounds in the whole, etc., etc.' "

A large number of signatures of the leading gentry of the county are on the document, which was signed "att ye generall sessions of ye peace, held att Carnarvon vpon ye second of May 1660." The document exhibits two discordant dates. Is there any printed account of the demolition of the Castle?

J.

TOMEN GASTELL.

Mr. J'n Lloyd's lre to Edw'd Lhwyd.

Ruthin, Dec. 29th, '93.

As you come f'm Bala towards Ruthin or Wrexham you shall meet with a Tumulus call'd Tomen Gastell near Llanvawr in Penllin; w'ch I have not seen of late and so I shall say no more to it. 3 miles further upon ye top of a larg mountain call'd Cevn Corwuni—Crwuni,—or more comonly Creini by ye neighbours, we meet w'th a larg fortification above 300 paces in length & ab't 80 in breadth; our paces meting more y'n a yard apiece, or thereab't. I mention'd this before, and Mr. Thelwal's conjecture yt it was f'm one Corvinus a Roman, f'm w'm like-

¹ From the *Oswestry Advertiser*, October 28, 1885.

wise Castle Dinas Brân might have its name. For ye Brittaines are observ'd to have alter'd names not onely f'm ye sound but also f'm ye sence of ye Latine; as Ganlliw-Goch f'm Centauriū, as if Centaurium had been derived f'm Centū &c. I will add my Brother's conjecture, yt ye Mountain had its name f'm ye Caer, viz. Cevn Caer Heini, or such a name w'th Caer; for Cevn is comonly applied to any such Mountain as yt is. But I believe ye truth of it, is, yt it lies as Dinas y Wig, Caer Ddynod, Pen y Gaervawr and ye rest of our neighbour Fortifications upon ye Boundaries of Powys Fadog: Betwene Penllyn & Edernion. f'm this bank we had a larg prospect of ye vale by Dee and Alwen side containing¹ most of Edernion & some of Glyndowrdy. I thought it a pleasant Prospect, comprehending 6 Parishes, 3 of w'ch yield ye value of £400 p. añ. in Tythe; Corwen, Gwyddeler & Llandrillo & ye other 3, Llangar, Llan St. Ffraid, & Bettws, considered w'th ye skirts of Llanvawr & Llangwn, w'ch make up ye vale, are not so contemptible. And if ye watering of Rivers Springs & Rivulets w'th varieties of hills & mountains terminating ye Prospect abt can recommend it, it may contend w'th ye fairies Vallies. I am sure they live very plentifully in it. Tho I cañot deny but most places of it have been improv'd by Liming & good husbandry since Camden's days, as much as any Countrey in England.

The Entrance of ye North End is 8 paces over ye Ditch looking toward ye Vale, & yt towards Bala but 2 paces & a half at most. The little circles at ye Entrance are so many rising 2 or 3 paces f'm one another. The Deliquium in ye Ditch on ye one side is a steep Precipice, below w'ch lies a plowed field call'd Llwyn'r Erir, whether f'm ye Roman Eagle you are to judg. The 2 middle stones are 2 larg stones, one seems to be natural to ye place, having ye appearance of a Rock hard by it, & perhaps a rock itself, ye other seems to have been remov'd thither, both I daresay above 3 tuns in weight. The lesser gaps are occasion'd by rocks w'ch I design'd to express by ye strokes in ye Ditch by it. Beyond ye Highway ye 2 Buarthydd lie, where they kept their Cattle. This is one of ye greatest Roads in our countrey. The Township next to it is call'd Bettws y Coed, f'm a Chappel yt was there in time of old: ye Ruins almost

¹ Take it *sano sensu*: for ye next hill intercepted our sight of all yt pleasant & fruitfull ground on both sides of Dee f'm Llanddervel to Llangar. But f'm yt same Hill we saw it all: i.e., f'm Llanddervel to Llan St. Ffraid 7 miles in length on Dee side, & about 2 miles on Alwen's sides &c.

defac'd, but they call ye field Ffridd y Cappel still. Bettws is not from Beuno or ye like, nor from Beadhouse &c. as we disputed before : but f'm Locus Beatus, Chapel of Ease, or such little places, depending on some other Churches, as still they generally do. For to Beatifie was a lower degree of Canonizing. So Garnett was beatified w'n his Picture appear'd on ye Bloody-Straw, but not consecrated a S't, as it were, in ye Highest Degree. This I owe to Mr. Wyn of Caer y Dryidion, who pleaded for Gwyddva's being a burying-place : for we comonly say *dyma y Ngwyddva* for one's burying-place in Church. And Tir Gwydd f'm its lying unplow'd. *Sub judice lis est & esto per me.* All Bettwses are dedicated to ye Virgin Mary, & ye Feasts or Wakes are kept upon Gwyl-vair-gyntav in August. Not far f'm hence near Plass issa where Ken Eyton lives (who was with me this journey, as you shall hear f'm him) is Rhyd y Saeson, where a battle was fought, but I know not when. The English fought on one side of ye way & ye Welsh on ye other. yt field is called Bryn Arthur, & ye next behind it Maes y Llaes & not far off Llwyn Cadwgan or Caewgan. Some say *Dyma lle doed ô hyd ir Saeson*, as if they were pursued so far. You must take notice of places where ye Welsh have given signal overthrows to ye English, if you can conveniently, as upon Berwyn & by Glyn Keirog &c. Ab't 2 miles f'm Cevn Creini lies Rhûg, ye greatest Family in our Country, & in ye Garden thereof is a larg Tumulus, tho' now adorned for an ornam't but it was of ye same kind w'th ye rest : for : a mile forward on ye left hand there is another call'd Tomen Gastell, & Caer Drewyn on ye right hand, w'ch seems to be the latest of y'm all. The man yt was our guide, was 83 years old, whose father in law was able to move w'n 100 years old, & died *stat-sux* 116 viz., Hugh ap Rees Mattin. At Llan S't ffraid Dee turns to ye right hand & waters Glyndowrdr properly so call'd, where ye Ruins of Owen Glyndwr's house are very apparent. I took notice yt our Country people, upon any clamorous broils & scuffles, cry out, hi aeth yn Rhyvel Owen, as if yt had left ye deepest impression upon y'm. And w'm they curse (as they have many most passionate phrases for it) they say, Croes neu Garnedd ar dy wyneb, a chroes gôch ar ei chrys gwyn, w'ch shews yt those are monum'ts of persons yt came to an evil end. And I hear of Maen Owen ab't Llanrwst, w'ch is a Red square Stone set on end, but I want authority to say any more of it. I told you before ab't ye two Carchar y Dryidion in Cerrig y Dryidion, ab't w'ch I refer you to Mr. Wyn's letter yt is with Mr. Aubrey for ye exactest Acc't. I heard this night, yt at ye bottom of Carneddwen near Bala

such another place was to be seen but lately. My author (truely none of ye best) assur'd me yt they were 4 artificial stones but not above a yard long, w'ch mar'd ye matter. 'Tis one of ye most remarkable of our Carneddau, & if you think it material I shall enquire further.

W't is written above I compass'd last night in my studie, and this draught of Castell yr Hudwydd or Tōmen Rhydwydd you shall have f'm ye original, for I am writing on ye top of it. Castell Roderick, says my Guide, a couceited fellow; & there is a field hard by call'd Acre 'r Rhydwyth. The Township is call'd Bodigre 'r Yarl; 2 Earls, says my Guide, liv'd there; one Rhaglaria & Presbeturia ye other, quoting his Grandfather for it, w'ch is allways suspicious. The great ditch around ye highest mount is 16 or 17 yards f'm ye Bottom to ye top, & as steep as earth and rubbish can stand; ye Area is 20 yards Diameter & round. At ye East end is ye entrance of 6 or 7 yards bredth & ab't as many arising steps. On ye East End betwene ye 2. Area, ye upper tomen falls 12 yard to the lower Area w'ch contains ab't 50 yards diameter. The S.W. entrance I can make nothing of, being not discontinued in ye outwork of ye Ditch, & yet open on ye inside in a ditch-wise with some little rising bank across ye Ditch. All ye rubbish of ye lower Area's ditch is thrown up to ye inside w'ch makes ye lower Area's ditch as steep and high as ye other. Hard by it he shew'd me Gwaen 'r Ymryson, & Mynydd Deuwydd, w'ch is the boundary betwene Yale and Dyffrin Clwyd. The other end of it, ab't a mile further, is call'd Moel y Crogwydd, perhaps Crigwydd, & yt there are some Tumuli on ye top of it, w'ch you shall know in my next. Ab't a quarter of a mile further I call'd at Cwrt 'r Abbat, viz. of Valla Crucis, as ye fellow call'd it, situated in Bodigre 'r Abbat; twas a Quaker's house who shew'd me yr Hen dre boeth, where nothing in ye world was to be seen beside ye name, lying exactly upon ye foremention'd Road f'm Bala to Wrexham, Llyn Rhug a brook in ye Bottom was ye middle of it, as he s'd w'th reservation, before; Pysugard was one end and Pen y Groes ye other, & both a quarter of a mile f'm ye field call'd y Dre boeth. He shew'd me also Carreg y dre newydd, near Llandegla yt now is. 'Tis is ye fruit of my travell for 2 days, w'ch I have written in a confusion, like ye rubbish treated of, & if yt be not decorum, I am sure ye laws of familiarity & freedom will acquit

y'r fr'd

For Mr. Edward Llwyd,
at ye Musæum Ashmoleanū
in Oxford.

JOHN LLOYD.

EXTENTA COMMOTI DE PENTHLYN.

(*From Extent of Merioneth, temp. Edward I.*)¹

Bala Artenelyn et Land Vaylo.—De duabus caracatis terre de eodem manerio *xls.* De uno prato, *vs.* De una caracata terre in eadem *j.* marca. De uno prato *ijs. vjd.* De eadem villa que est eschaeta Domini Regis per mortem Ithel² Ririd ap Eynoun Goth Wreyk de duabus carucatis terre *xxvjs. viijd.* [Idem³ de dimidio molendino ibidem que est eschaeta post extantam et valet per annum *xs.*] De pescaria *ijs.*

Summa *iiijli. xixs. vjd.* Probatur.

Redditus assise.—De redditu assiso liberorum tenencium *xxiijs.* De eisdem pro procuracione *xvjli. xjd.* Veruntamen de hiis qui solebant facere illud servicium pro parte sunt *xvj.* carucate terre et dimidia vaste. De terra Baglas de firma *ijs. vjd.* De terre Eynoun ab Yer' pro firma *ijs.* De terra que fuit Howel ab Elisse *xxd.* De filio Philippi ab Kenewryk dimidium crannocum *xijd.* Et in denariis *vjd.*

Summa *xvijli. xijs. vjd.* Probatur.

Penanthlu.—De terra que vocatur Penanthlu in commoto predicto *xlvs.* de quibus *xxxjs. viijd.* de terre vasta [in⁴ manu Maddoci ap Jor' ad terminum vite per donum Regis].

Redditus villanorum.—De quadraginta villanis totius commoti qui solebant dare *ijj* crannoca farine et dimidium pretium *vjs.* Dei eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno *iijs. iiijd.* De eisdem pro cariagio victualium *xs.* De eisdem pro procuracione hominum et equorum ad quatuor anni terminos *iiijli.* De eisdem pro duobus tenementis que vocantur Vianell' et pro quodam servicio quod vocatur Meryon *xlvs. viijd.* De eisdem pro sustentacione unius equi et unius garcionis per dictum annum *xxxvjs. xjd.* De eisdem pro sustentacione duorum garcionum querentium spervarios tempore Maii per *xv* dies *ijs. vjd.* De quibus quadraginta villanis sunt superstites *x* et reddunt per annum *xxxs.*

Summa *xjli. xijs. vd.* Probatur.

¹ See also *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 187.

² Ithel erased; Ririd interlined.

³ "Idem" to "xs" added between the lines with a caret.

⁴ "In" to "Regis", added in another ink.

Penmayn.—[Testatum¹ est super compoto Jevani ab Howel Vicecomitis de Meryonnyth a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi primo usque idem festum anno secundo quod Llewelinus Princeps Wallie et David ab Griff^r inter sé participarunt equaliter Villam de Penmayn et quia tenentes Regis ejusdem ville mortui fuerunt tempore confectionis extente et terre eorum vaste et patet per eandem extentam. Ideo, etc.]

De hominibus de Penmayn dimidium crannocum farine per annum ut non cogantur molare ad molendinum Regis xij*l*. Mortui sunt et terre sunt vaste.

Redditus liberorum.—De libre tenentibus ex parte aque que vocatur Isbelon xvj crannoca dimidium farine xxxiijs. De iisdem liberis lxx mensuras butiri xxijs. iiij*l*. pretium vasi iiij*l*. Verumtamen terre eorum vaste sunt in xvj carucatis terre superius scripte.

Redditus firmariorum.—De quatuor firmariis ex parte aque de Isbelon iiijor crannoca farine vijs. De eisdem vij*l*. 0. de rodditu annuo. De eisdem pro operationibus in autumpno xxd. De eisdem pro procuracione ijs. De eisdem pro caragio xvj*l*. De eisdem pro procuracione venatorum fimbrecorum vs. De eisdem pro avena ad prebendam vs. De eisdem pro procuracione unius garcionis querentis nidos spervariorum xij*l*. Terre istorum vaste sunt.

Summa iiij*l*. ijs. xj*l*. 0. Probatur.

Sustentacio.—De toto commoto pro sustentacione domorum de Bala vs.

Summa vs.

Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas (*another ink*).—De monachis de Mochrader pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per j noctem vj*l*. De eisdem duo pullani de meliori equitio suo pretii xls. Pretium pullani xxs.

Summa viij*l*. Probatur.

Crogan.—De una carucata terre in eodem manerio xxs. De uno prato vs. De quinque villanis de redditu annuo xs. De quolibet dictorum villanorum ij crannoca dimidium farine xxvs.

Summa lxs. Probatur.

Molendinum.—De molendino quod vocatur Penaran xij crannoca farine avene xxiijs.

Vaccarie.—De tribus vaccariis ex parte aque de Isbelon in quibus possunt sustentare cc. vaccas et valet quolibet vacca ijs. si Rex habent proprias vaccas et si non habeat potest lacare

¹ From "Testatum" to "etc."; this in cedula.

(*sic*) pasture pro j. marca. De una vaccaria ex parte altera ejusdem aque ubi possunt sustentari l. vacce et valet *cs.*

Summa *vjli. xvijs. iiijd.* Probatur.

Placita et perquisita.—De placitis et perquisitis ejusdem commoti *xl. sol.* Summa *xls. patet.*

Summa totalis *lvijli. ix. ix. d. 0.* Probatur.

Penthlyn.—De terra que vocatur Penenthlew quam Maddocus ab Ior' tenet ad terminum vite *xls.* Ad terminum vite.

De monachis de Moghrade pro procuracione quam facere solebant principi per unam noctem *vjli.* Imperpetuum.

De eisdem de duobus pullanis de meliori equicio suo *xls.* Imperpetuum. Summa *xl. viijs. iiijd.*

LLAN DDERVEL

(*From Notes mostly in the handwriting of EDWARD LEUYD, of the Ashmolean Museum.*)

Y plwyvydh oi amgylch ydynt Llanvor, Llandrillo, Llangwm. Ygeint o dai y sydh wrthyr Eglwys: ym mwlech y Gwrnwdhog y by medha hury hen cappel.

Dydd gwyl Dhervel dhiwmarth y Pask.

Personaliaeth Mr. (Henry) Parry.¹

Y TREVYDH DEGWM.

1, Llan Dhervel; 2, Nan Ffreiar; 3, Kaer Geiliog; 4, Tre Gynlas; 5, Llaethgwm; 6, Selwern; 7, Krogen.

Y TAI KYVNEIVOL.

1, Krogen, yr Arglwydd Willoughby,² o hawl i wraig . . . v. h. Sr. Rich. Wyn o Wydyr; 2, Bodwenni, Mr. Elis Davydh, y perchennawr dywaetha; 3, Garthlwyd, a berthyn i M. Edm. Meirig o Ycheldre; 4, Gwern y Brechdyn, a berthen i'r Col. Wms. o Lanvorda³; 5, Pale, Mr. Morys Lloyd; 6, Tyn y Dhol, Mr. Lh. Evans; 7, Plas isa, Mr. John Jones, perchennog dywedha, mae geneth iddo er o oedhan blwyd; 8, Kae Pant, Hugh Davies, tan oed; 9, Tyddyn Inko, Mr. Thomas Roberts.

¹ He was rector of Llanddervel from 1675 to 1705.

² He succeeded his father as Earl of Lindsay, in 1701.

³ Succeeded his father, the Right Hon. Sir William Williams, Bart., in 1700.

TAI ERAIL Y DYNT.

1, Bryn Mredydh; 2, Y Ty yn y Pant; 3, Y Vedw vonthom; 4, Tydhyn y Barwn; 5, Nant yr Eithin; 6, Llanerch y Baidh; 7, Bryn Bwlen; 8, Bryndern, etc.

Vynnon Dhervel av Garth y Lhun, agos y Lhan.

Kaer Kyreini yn hre Nan Freiar, Kaer vawr ydyw hon (Caer Kyreini, in the township of Nant Ffreier. This camp is a large one).

Ogo yng Kraig Krogen, a elwir Siambar y Tywisog.

Tywisog y vy yng Hrogen.

Ag ôl i arvargel i ên.

An Llywelyn ap Iorw. Drwyndwyn mawn a losgant amla yr rhain a ladhant ym Mynylhod a chwn y Sanlhw y Gwernol.

LLANYCIL Y BALA.

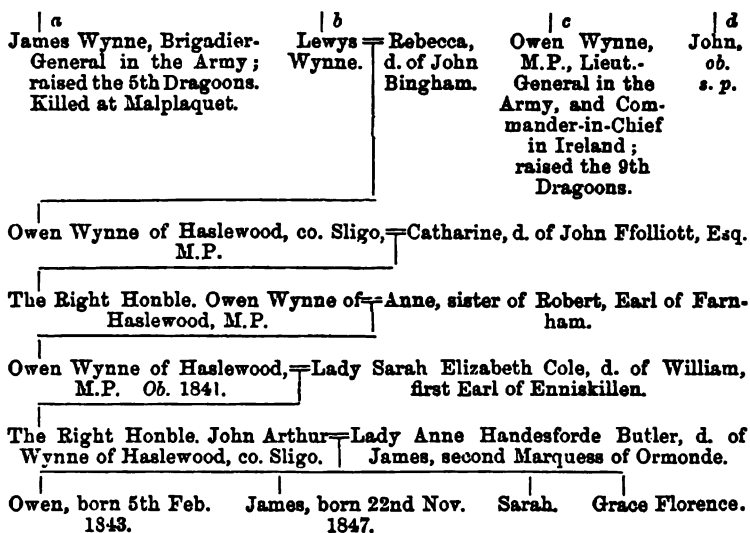
The present parish of Llanycil was formerly a township in the parish of Llanvihangel in Migneint. This parish contained the townships of Maestran, Strevelyn and Cyffty, Gwern Evel, Bedwarien, Llanycil and Bala, Llangower, and Dwygraig. Bala is a market town, having, in the end thereof, a great mound, whereon some time stood a castle, which in 1202 Llewelyn Prince of Wales fortified. R. Vaughan of Dolgellau.

Cadwaladr of Lanycil, living 1594, ab Rhydderch ab David ab Maredydd of Bala. <i>Mont. Coll.</i> , vol. ix, p. 281.	=Margaret, dan. of John Wynne, ab Humphrey of Ynys y Maengwyn. <i>Ermine</i> , a saltier <i>gules</i> , a crescent <i>or</i> , for difference.
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Lewys Gwyn of Bala.	=Sidney, d. of Robert Wynne of Maes Mochnant. <i>Vert</i> , three eagles displayed in fess <i>or</i> .	Seven daughters.
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Owain Wynne, who first went to Ireland. See <i>Burke's Landed Gentry</i> .	=Catharine, widow of James Hamilton, son of Sir Frederick Hamilton, and d. of Claud, second Baron Strabane, and Lady Jane his wife, fourth d. of George, Marquess of Huntley.	Cadwaladr Wynne.	Catharine, ux. Edward Wynne of Nant y Meichiad, son of Robert Wynne of Maes Mochnant.	Mar. garet.
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a	b	c	d
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CAER GAI.

The following anecdotes, characteristic of the lawless state of society in Merionethshire in the reigns of Edward IV and Henry VIII, were taken from an original manuscript, written in 1654, in the Autobiography of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, Esq., and published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii, p. 245 :—

“Howel ab Jenkin of Ynys y Maengwyn seeing his father’s meanes (estate) after his death was to be divided between him and his brethren,¹ whereby he was to have but ye 3 parte, whereas ye whole seemed little inough for him in his conceit, plodded how to procure his father to passe the whole upon him; which when by fair meanes he could not obtaine, he, confiding in ye greatness of his allies, took the old man his father, and imprisoned him in Harlegh castell, where he (his) father in lawe² was constable; from whence he was not released

¹ By the law of Gavelkind then prevalent in Wales.

² Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, co. Salop, Knt. He was Constable of Harlech Castle from Feb. 12, Edw. IV (1473), to Michaelmas, 1484.

untill he passed all his landes upon Howel and Mary his wife and their issue, by his deede, wch beareth date ye 19th of Edw. 4.

"Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkyn (eldest son of the person above-mentioned) got a deputation of that office (the office of sheriff) for ye county of Merioneth, about the year . . . of Henry VIII,¹ and falling out with his cousin Howel Vaughan of Llwydiarth, in Powys, who at that time dwelled at Caer Gai, in Merionethshire, what though he were out of his owne county, yet found enough in this countrey; for besides his two sonnes, John and Humphrey, being lustie young men, and Morgan ab John of Cynllwyd,² Howell's brother in law, a man of great power in Penlynn, he had out of Tal y Bont, Tudor Vaughan ab Gruffydd ab Howell,³ out of ye prime men of that countrey, and William ab Jenkin, and Morgan his brother, ye sonnes of Jenkin ab Iorwerth aforesaid, who being disinherited by means of their brother Howel, as is before declared, sided with Howel Vaughan against Humphrey, their brother's sonne. Nevertheless, Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkin, by virtue of his office, raysed a great number of men out of Estmanner (Estimanner), and came to Caer Gai, where he seized upon all the cattel of Howel Vaughan that he found, and did drive them to Talybont. Howel with his friends followed hard, but could not overtake, until Tudur Vaughan, having notice of the matter, came with a company of fifty archers and met the Shieriff and his men driving ye cattell, and began to skirmish, whereupon Howel Vaughan came in sight; then the shieriff, seeing himself to be overmached, left ye cattell, and gave ground. Tudur Vaughan pursued hard after them; then Howel Vaughan recovered his cattell, and with his men thinke[ing] all had been ended. The shieriffe perceiving that none followed but Tudur Vaughan and his men, whoe for the most parte were afoot, commanded his men still to give ground, till they came to the Bwlch (being a narrow passage between two great mountains) where he wished them to make a stand,⁴

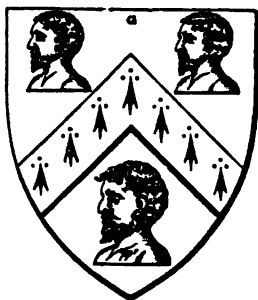
¹ By a Roll of Ministers' accounts for the county of Merioneth, for the year ending Michaelmas, 13 Henry VIII (1521), in the Branch Record Office, it appears that at that time Humphrey ab Howel ab Jenkyn was deputy to John Scudamor, Sheriff for Merionethshire.

² See p. 125.

³ Ancestor of the Vaughans of Caer yn Uwch, near Dolgellau, now represented by ... Richards of Caer yn Uwch, Esq. (See vol. v.)

⁴ Probably near the small pool called Llyn Tri Graiemyn, better known as Llyn Bach, in the wild and romantic pass between Dolquillen and Tal y Llyn.

and if Tudor Vaughan did com thither that then they should fale (fall) upon him suddenly and take him; which was done accordingly; for Tudur Vaughan being on horseback came before his men, who were a-foot, and soe was taken, and his men beaten back. Then he was sent to Aberystwyth Castle in Cardiganshire to be imprisoned, from whence, not long after, he was set at libertie, and returned to his countrey. This was about 15 H[enry] 8.—W. W. E. W."



GYDROS, IN THE PARISH OF LLANVOR.

Rhys of Garth Garmon,¹ fourth son of—Angharad, d. of Madog Hyddgam of Ednyved Vychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl. Cil Talgarth. See vol. v.

Rhys Vychan of Garth—Gwenllian, d. of Tudor ab Iorwerth ab Gwrgynon. Garmon.

David of Garth Garmon.—

Rhys of Garth—Louri, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Howel y Gadair. See "Glan-llyn" and "Penllyn", pp. 119, 129.

Einion.—

Cwnnws of Garth Garmon.

Madog Vychan of Coedmor, in the parish of Bettws Wyrion Iddon, now called Bettws y Coed.

Gruffydd.—..., d. of Robin (Sheriff) ab Mareddydd.

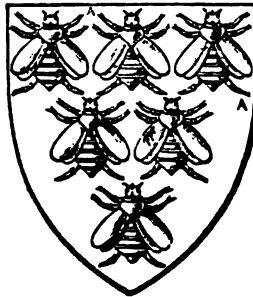
Rhys Lloyd of—Angharad, d. of Madog ab Ieuan Vychan ab Ieuan Y Cott Gydroa. Cil Talgarth. See vol. v.

| a | b | c | d |

¹ Garth Garmon is in Pen Machno Trev Y Bettws Wyrion Iddon.

1 a		2 b		3 c		4 d
Ieuan.	..., d. of Howel ab David Coetmor ab Howel Coetmor of Penmachno. <i>Azure, or, chev.</i> inter three fleurs- de-lys <i>argent</i> .	2, Elizabeth, d. of Ed- ward ab Gruffydd ab Jenkyn ab Rhys.	David. Gwervyl, heirress, ux. Ed- ward Pryse of Trev Brysg.	Gwervyl, ux. Roger Trevor of Pentrev Cynwrig; desc. from Tudor Trevor.	Mar- garet, ux. Robert ab Rhys ab Mared- ydd.	

Elen, heiress, ux. Rhydderch ab David Goch ab Thomas of Tyvos in Edeyrnion; descended from Owain Brogyntyn.



CWM MEIN.

(Add. MS. 9864.)

This place, which is now called Vron Goch, lies in the parish of Llanvor in Penllyn, at its extreme end, and touching the parishes of Llangwm in Dinmael, and Cerrig y Druidion, in the manor of Hiraethog in Gwynedd, at a place called Cwm Pen Aner, in the latter parish. It must, therefore, in all probability, have been a portion of the lands belonging to the cell of Moch Rhaiadr, which comprise a great part of the Rhiwlas estate, and subsequently became the property of John Wynne Price, second son (by Jane his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas ab Robert of Llwyn Dedwydd—see “Cynllwyd”) of John Wynne ab Cadwaladr ab Sir Robert of Plâs yn Rhiwlas. John Wynne Price of Cwm Mein married Margaret, daughter of Elis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, third son of Howel Vaughan of

Glan Llyn Tegid, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who married Cadwaladr Wynne ab Robert Wynne ab Rhys Wynne of Garth Meilio, in the parish of Llangwm in Dinmael, lineally descended from Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn in Cwch Castell, who bore *argent*, three bees, 3, 2, 1, ppr. By this lady Cadwaladr Wynne had issue a son and heir—

John Wynne of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1664, who, by Mary his wife, daughter of Owain Pryse of Nant Mawr Garth Ewin, had issue a son and heir, Robert Wynne of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, and parson of Caer y Druidion in 1679, who married Margaret, daughter of Captain Evan Lloyd of Plâs Duon in Arwystli (*argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*), by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Wynne of Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1708; and 2, Evan Wynne of Cwm Mein.

Evan Wynne of Cwm Mein, who was High Sheriff for co. Merioneth in 1700, married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Price of Bwlch y Beudy, son of Robert Price of Giler, ab Thomas ab Rhys Wynne of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice of Voelas (see "Garth Meilio").

FROM THE RECORDS OF INQUISITIONS HELD FOR THE COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Inquisitio apud Penllyn, 31 Henry VI, coram Thoma Burnaby vicecomite, apud Bala, per Sacramenta.

Meredith ab Ieuan ab Meredith.

Eg(nion)? ab Gruffydd ab Rhys.

Meredith ab Howel ab Tudor. (See "Llan y cil y Bala", p. 126.)

Meredith ab Tudor ab Goronwy. (See "Penllyn", "Garth Llwyd", pp. 108, 129.)

Einion ab Tudor ab Goronwy. (See "Penllyn", p. 129.)

Madoc ab Llewelyn ab Llewelyn ab Goronwy.

Gruffydd Trefgoed. (Ab Goronwy of Penllyn ab Tudor ab Howel y Gadair. See "Penllyn", p. 129.)

John ab David Lloyd.

Goronwy ab David ab Llewelyn.

Llewelyn ab Ithel ab Tudor.

Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan Ddu.

Gruffydd ab Ednyved.

Qui dicunt quod Ieuan ab Howel Ddu nuper de Rhiwedog cepit catalla.



PRICE OF PLÂS YN RHIWLAS.

Cadwaladr Price of Plâs yn Rhiwlas, third son of Sir Robert ab Rhys of Plâs Iolyn (see vol. iv, p. 103), married Jane, daughter of Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Gwydir, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters—

- i. John Wynn, of whom presently.
- ii. Thomas Vychan of Cerrig Hwva.
- iii. Pyers of Llanycil. iv. Robert of Llanvor. v. Howel Vychan of Llangywair.
- i. Lowri, ux. Pyers ab Robert of Maesmawr in Dinmael.
- ii. Elliw, ux. Robert Wynn ab Ieuan Llwyd of Cerrig y Druidion.
- iii. Catharine, ux. Richard ab Gruffydd ab Robert Vychan.
- iv. Sibil, ux. Rowland ab Owain ab John ab Howel Vychan of Caer Gai.
- v. Elin, ux. Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Llanvor.

VI. Gwen, ux. David Lloyd ab Thomas Gethin of Ar Ddwyvaen in Dinmael.

VII. Grace, ux. Watkin ab Edward of Llanvor, father of Cadwaladr Watkin of Garth Llwyd, in the parish of Llandervel, whose daughter and heiress, Grace, was married on the 5th February 1618-19 to Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldrev.

John Wynn of Plâs yn Rhiwlas, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1577 and 1586. He married Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas of Llwyn Dedwydd, fourth son of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor in Dinmael. Her mother was Elizabeth Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Morgan ab John of Cynllwyd, ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd. By his wife Jane John Wynn had issue three sons and five daughters—

I. Cadwaladr Wynn, of whom presently.

II. John Wynn, who adopted the surname of Price, and had Cwm Mein for his share of the property. He married Margaret, daughter of Elis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, third son of Howel Vychan ab David Lloyd of Glan Llyn Tegid, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who married Cadwaladr Wynn of Garth Meilio in Dinmael.

III. Ellis Price, who had Bochrhaiadr, and married Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas ab Edward ab John Wynn, by whom he was ancestor of Robert Price of Bochrhaiadr (ab Robert ab Ellis ab Robert ab John, son of the said Ellis Price), who had one son, Robert, *ob. s. p.*, and eight daughters, of whom Dorothy had Bochrhaiadr, which now belongs to her grand-daughter, Mary Dorothy Price Roberts.

I. Margaret, ux. Humphrey ab Morgan ab Robert of Branas.

II. Elizabeth, ux. Robert ab Ieuan ab Robert of Tan y Bwlch in Ffestiniog.

III. Ellen, ux. Gruffydd Nannau of Nannau, ab Hugh Nannau.

IV. Sibil, ux. William Vaughan ab Ellis Vaughan of Llysyaen (see vol. v, p. 382).

v. Mary.

Cadwaladr Wynn of Plâs yn Rhiwlas, adopted the surname of Pryse; he represented Meirionyddshire in the Parliament which began on the 23rd November, 27th Elizabeth (1584), and was Sheriff for the county in 1593. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Evan Lloyd of Bod Idris, Knt., ab John Lloyd, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters—

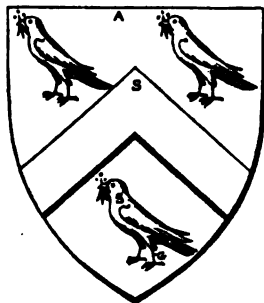
i. John Pryse, of whom presently. ii. Robert Pryse.

i. Elizabeth, married, in 1597, to John Owen of Caer Berllan (see vol. iv).

ii. Jane, ux., first, George Puleston of Emral; secondly, Ellis Sutton (see vol. iii). She died 8th March 1664-5.

John Pryse of Plâs yn Rhiwlas, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1609. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Lloyd of Vaenol, near St. Asaph, Registrar of that diocese, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1613 (see vol. v, p. 306).

(This pedigree will be continued.)



LLOYD OF Y RHIW GOCH IN TRAWSVYNYDD.

Gruffydd ab Maredydd ab Iorwerth ab Llywarch ab Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menai.

Tudor ab Gruffydd.

Rhys ab Janet, d. of Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Maredydd Tudor. ab Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl.

Ieuan ab Gweryll, d. of Ieuan ab Y Crach of Plâs yn y Gelli Lydan ab Siak Rhys. ab Ieuan ab Adda ab Gôch ab Ednyved ab Adda ab Iorwerth Gôch ab Tyved ab Alser.

a

Gruffydd ab ^a Gwenhwyvar, d. of Ithel ab Iorwerth of Celli Iorwerth in Ieuan. Trawsvynydd, ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors y Gedol.

William ab Elen, d. of Gruffydd ab Howel ab Gruffydd Derwas of Cemaes, Gruffydd. ab Meurig Llwyd of Nannau. See vol. v.

Elissau ab Gwen, d. of Ieuan ab John ab Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd William. ab Howel ab David ab Gruffydd ab Caradog ab Thomas ab Roderick ab Owain Gwynedd.

Ieuan = Elen, d. and heiress of Robert Salusbury ab Fouk Salusbury ab Lloyd. Robert Salusbury of Llanrwst. Her mother was Lowri, d. of Robert ab Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Rhiwlas.

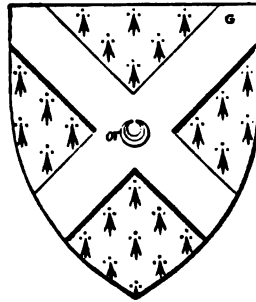
Robert Lloyd of Rhiw Goch was M.P. for Meirionnyddshire in the Parliament which met October 26th, 1586, and April 5th, 1614, and High Sheriff for that county in 1598, 1602, 1615, 1625, and was living in 1636. Margaret, d. of Hugh Nannau of Nannau, Esq. See vol. v.

1	2	3	4
Ellis Lloyd of Rhiw Goch.	Jane, d. of Gruffydd Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, High Sheriff for co. Meirionnydd, 1588, 1603. Ob. 1616.	Gruffydd Lloyd, High Sheriff for co. Meirionnydd in 1639. He married d. and heiress of Robert ab Edward ab Humphrey of Maes y Neuadd, ab David ab Thomas ab David ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel. Jane, one of his daughters and co-heirs, had Maes y Neuadd, in the parish of Llandecwyn, of which her mother was the heiress, and married Maurice Wynne, second son of William Wynne of Glyn, Esq., ancestor of the Nanneys of Maes y Neuadd.	John Lloyd, who married the d. and heiress of John ab Rhys of Bryn Hir.

1	2	3	4	5
Ellen, married, 1st, Cadwaladr, son of Maurice ab Robert Wynne of Glyn; and, 2nd, William Tudor of Plas yn Egryn. Ob. s. p.	Jane, ux. John Morgan of Celli Iorwerth ab Morgan Vychan.	Gwen, ux. Lewys Nanney of Cevn Deuddwr.	Anne, Dorothy.	

Jane Lloyd, heiress of Rhiw Goch. Henry, one of the younger sons of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart.

Sir John Wynn of Rhiw Goch, and *jure uxoris* of Jane Eyton, d. and Wynnstay. He was the last Baronet of his line, and, dying without surviving issue, bequeathed Rhiw Goch and Wynnstay to his kinsman, Watkin Williams, Esq., eldest son of Sir William Williams of Llanvorda, Bart., whose representative, Sir Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., is the present owner. Sir John Wynn died in 1718.



WYNN OF PENIARTH.

Osborn, surnamed "Wyddel" (the Irishman), settled in Wales in 13th century; assessed in the parish of Llanaber, co. of Merioneth, towards the tax of a fifteenth, in 1293 or 4.¹

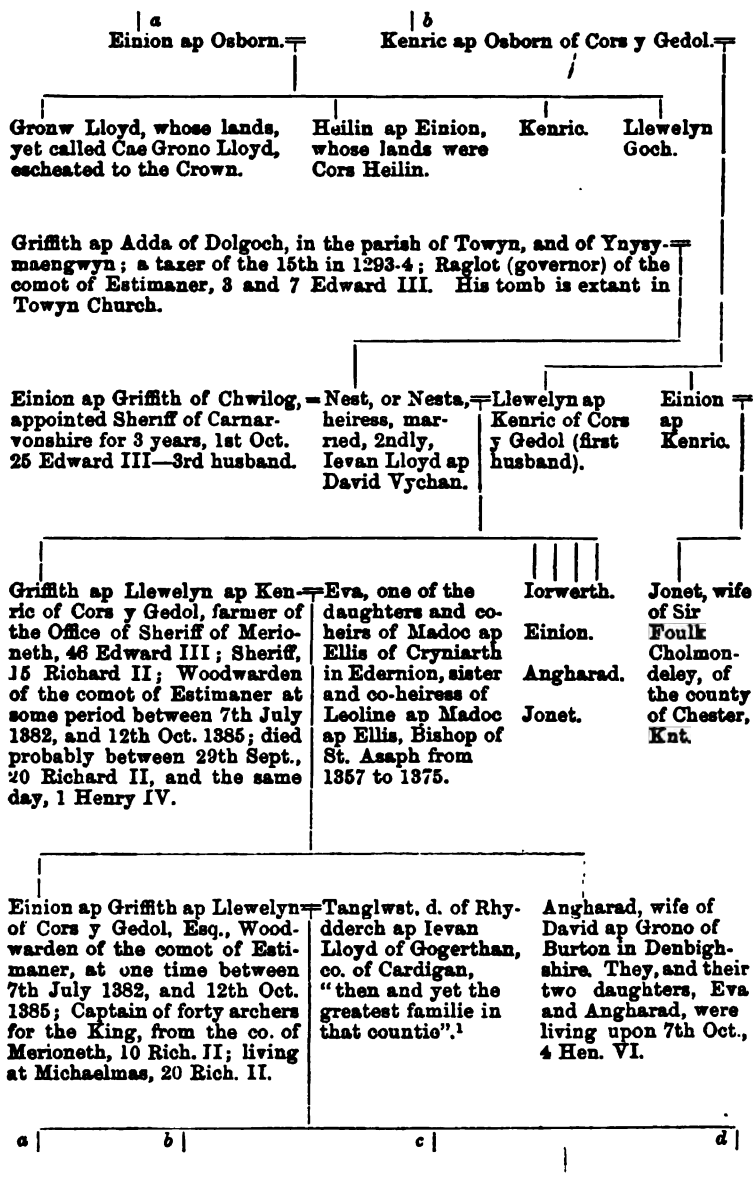
"He came into Wales in ye raigne of Leoline ye great Prince of Wales, about Ano. 1237 [probably some years later], with whome he was in such favor & credit yt he obtained great and large possessions." *Peniarth MS.* No. 6, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the Antiquary of Hengwrt.

"Osburns other son called Cyn'c (Kenric) had Cors y gedol, & his porcion of his fathers inheritance, who left the same to his sonne Llewelyn." *Peniarth MS.* No. 6, in the autograph of Robert Vaughan, the Antiquary of Hengwrt.

a

b

¹ Mr. Vaughan, the eminent genealogist and antiquary of Hengwrt, in a MS. written in 1654, observes of Osborn, that he "was a nobleman's son of Desmond in Ireland, of ye *famous* family of the Giralduines". The arms, as they have been borne by his lineal descendants, so long as there are examples of them extant, are precisely the same as those of the house of Desmond. The crest, too, is exactly similar to that of the sixth Earl of Desmond, with these slight exceptions: in the one, the boar is *argent*; in the other, *ermine*; in the one, it is charged with a saltier; in the other, fretty. The crescent for difference, as borne by Osborn's descendants, would imply that he was a second son; but it is not known how long it has been used. It is so found in a MS. written by the well-known Welsh herald and genealogist, Griffith Hiraethog, between the years 1555 and 1562 inclusive. It is stated by Gutyn Owen, a genealogist of the fifteenth century, one of the most eminent of our Welsh genealogists, that Osborn accompanied from Ireland to Wales, Griffith, one of the sons of Ednyved Vychan, minister to Prince Llewelyn, Griffith being obliged to leave his country for a time, on account of some scandal regarding Llewelyn's princess and himself, having emigrated to Ireland. This is very probable, as Griffith was connected by blood with the Giralduines.



¹ *History of the Gwydir Family*, by Sir John Wynn, who died in 1626-7.

a	b	c	d
Iorwerth ¹ ap Einion, Esq.; married Gwenllian, d. of Kenric ap Rotpert of Tegaingl, and relict of James Eyton of Eyton, co. of Flint. The Wynnes of Ynysymaengwyn were descended from them. He was farmer of the ville of Towyn (lessee of the Crown Revenues in that ville), and of the office of Raglot(governor, ruler) of the comot of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1415; and held in farm the office of Woodwarden of Estimaner at Michaelmas, 1425, for a term of two years, that being the first.	Ievan ap Einion of Cryniarth, in Eder-nion, one of the Barons of Eder-nion, a juror in an in-quisition held at Bala, 6th Oct. 1427; one of the Es-cheators of the co. Meri-oneth, at Mich-aelmas, 1432.	Angharad, d. and co-heir of David de Hendour, or Hendwr, co. Merioneth, called also David, son of Gwido de Hendor, and in Welsh pedigrees, David ap y Giwn Lloyd, Baron of Hendour.	Griffith ap Einion of Cors y Gedol, Esq., had two wives, but it is un-certain which was the first. They were, Laurea, d. of Tudor Vaugh-an, brother of the celebrated Owen Glyndwr, and Mari Lwyd, d. of Ievan Llwyd ap Grono ap Ken-ric ap Cynvelin. Laurea was also married to Robin ap Griffith Goch of Rhos, but it is uncertain which was her first husband. Griffith ap Einion, at Michaelmas 1400, held on lease the office of Wood-warden of the comot of Ardydwy for a term of two years, that be-ing the second, and at Michael-mas 1415 he held on lease the office of Raglot of the same comot. He, by his wife Laurea, in whose right he was Lord of Gwyddel-wern, one of the Baronies of Eder-nion, was ancestor of the Vaugh-ans of Cors y Gedol.
		Mali, wife of Howel Sele of Nanney, ancestor to the Nanneys of Nanney (see "The Spirits' Blasted Tree", notes to <i>Marmion</i>). He was living at Michaelmas 1400. She was married, secondly, to Owen ap Meredith ap David ap Griffith Vy-chan of Neuaddwen in the now co. of Montgo-mery, who was living 9th Dec. 1446.	Tibod, wife of, first, How-el ap Ievan ap Iorwerth of Cynlleth; secondly, of Ievan Vaughan ap Ievan Gethin, who was living at Michaelmas 1400, and then held on lease the office of Raglot of Aber-tanatt; thirdly, of Howel ap Tudor ap Grono, who at Michaelmas, 4 Hen. VI, held on lease the Extent Lands of Crown, in the comot of Penlllyn.

a	b	c	d	e	f
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¹ "The offspring or posteritie of these brethren" (the sons of Einion) "did so multiply, yt from yt time they are called *Tylwyth Enion*, yt is ye progenie of Enion" (manuscript in the autograph of the anti-quary, Robert Vaughan, written in 1654). *Wyth Enaid Tylwyth Eniawn*, "Eight Souls of the Sept of Einion", a poem of the fifteenth century, by Gutto'r Glyn, an eminent Welsh poet and genealogist.

a	b	c	d	e f
David ap Ievan ap Einion, "gentleman", the gallant Constable of Harlech Castle, referred to above. During his custody of that fortress, the unfortunate Hen. VI found a refuge within its walls. David was of Cryniarth in Edernion, married, subsequently to 21st Feb., 22 Hen. VI, Margaret, d. of John Puleston of Emral, co. Flint, and was living in 1468.	Rhys ap Ievan ap Einion, second son, foreman of the jury in an Inquisition held at Harlech, in 27 Hen. VI, one of the jury in an Inquisition held in 31 Hen. VI.	Gwenever, d. and heiress of Howel Vaughan of Vronoleu, co. Carnarvon; lineally descended from Owen Gwynedd, Sovereign Prince of North Wales. She had previously been the wife of Ithel ap Howel of Berw in Anglesea.	Griffith, third son, married Sabel, d. of Ievan ap Adda of Pengwern in Denbighshire, ancestor to the Mostyn family. Griffith was of Hendwr in Edernion, and was living in 1461.	Thomas, fourth son, living in 1461. John, youngest son, living in 1461.
		Margaret, eldest d., wife of Madoc ap Howel, and of John ap David Lloyd of Penllyn, who is named a "supervisor" in the will of Rees ap Griffith ap Aron of Peniarth, dated 20 May 1476. It is unknown which was her first husband.	Mali, wife of David ap Rees ap Ievan ap Llewelyn Ddu, Baron of Kymer in Edernion. He was living upon 6th Oct. 1427, and was dead upon 25th Oct. 1444. He held in chief, of the Crown, on the day of his death, a tenement called Pres, in the ville of "Llayellyn" (Llanuwchllyn), videlicet a 20th part of the Manor of Kemm' (Kymer); remaining in the King's hands from 25th Oct. 1444, on account of the immature age of Rees, one of the sons of the said David. <i>Ministers' Accounts of the Crown for the year ending at Michaelmas 1457.</i>	

Ievan ap Rhys, married probably before 1st Oct. 1499, as there is extant a release to him of that date, of certain lands (now part of the Glyn estate), which are stated to have been previously pledged by Richard Bamville. Ievan ap Rhys was living upon 4th March, 4 Hen. VIII (1513).	Laurea, d. and heiress of Richard Bamville, supposed to be a branch of the great family of Bamville, foresters of Wirral, in Cheshire. Through this marriage, Glyn, and much of the property in the parish of Llanvihangel, came into the family, but probably there was no mansion house at Glyn at so early a period. Richard Bamville was living in 1 Richard III.	Rytherch ap Rhys, had Vronoleu. He was living 20th July 1538, and died s. p. He was dead in 1563.
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a		b	c
John ap Ievan ap Rhys of Glyn, "gent.", living 27th Nov. 1545.	Gwenavar, or Gwen Gu, d. of Griffith ap Edneved ap Howell of Sylvaen, co. of Merioneth, "gent."; sister and one of the co-heirs of Edneved Wynn of Sylvaen. She was married, secondly, to Thomas ap Humphrey ap David of Berriew, co. Montgomery, who was living 17th July 1576. She was living 4th June 1578.	..., wife of Morgan ap Robert.	..., wife of John ap Madoc Vychan. ¹ He is lessee in a deed in which Rytherch ap Rhys, above, is lessor, dated 20th July 1538; and is witness to a deed to which John ap Ievan ap Rhys is a party, dated 31st Dec. 1521.

Robert Wynn ap John of Glyn, Esq. Covenants prior to his marriage, dated 10th and 19th Oct. 1544, died in 1592, between the 7th Feb. and 14th Aug., inclusive.	Catharine, dau. of Ellis ap Maurice of Clenenney, co. Carnarvon, Esq., who was Sheriff of co. Merioneth in 1541. She was living upon 4th Jan. 1595.	Mary, wife of John Wynn ap Ellis ap William of Trawavynydd, "gent." He was brother to Evan Lloyd ap Ellis ap William (father to Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, Esq., M.P. for co. Merioneth), and is party to a deed dated 9th May 1565 (p. 151).	Margery, wife of Edward ap Howell of Court Mynydd near Montgomery.
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Marsellie, d. of Cadwaler, one of the younger sons of Meredith Wynne of Gwydir, Esq. Covenants prior to their marriage, dated 4th June 1578. First wife.	Maurice ap Robert Wynne of Glyn, Esq. He signs his name "Moris Wynn de Glyn", but in deeds to which he is party, he is styled "Maurice ap Robert Wynne". The records of two trials at law, to which he was a party, show him to have been the heir of Ievan ap Rhys, above. He was escheator of the county of Merioneth upon 19th Oct. 1604. He died between 9th Feb. 1609-10 and 16th April 1611, inclusive.	Agnes, d. of Robert ap Richard of Llecheiddior, co. Carnarvon, gent.; born in 1557, died in 1623, buried at Machynlleth.	Ellis Wynne, second son of Sylvaen, married Margaret, d. of Owen Poole, Clerk, and relict of Griffith ap Edneved. He was living upon 18th Dec. 1590, and she was living, a widow, upon 1st Feb. 1620-1. He died s. p.	
a	b	c	d	e

¹ It would seem probable, from a deed at Peniarth, dated 20th April, 28 Henry VIII, that Ievan ap Rhys had another wife, by whom

a	b	c	d	e
Kadwalader Wynne, ¹ son and heir, party to a deed upon 7th May 1604. He married Ellin, one of the drs. of Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, Esq., M.P. for co. Merioneth, and died s. p. in his father's lifetime. His widow was remarried to Wm. Tudur, the heir of Egryn, co. Merioneth. Kadwalader Wynne was of full age upon 31st Oct. 1602.	William Wynne of Glyn, Sheriff of co. Merioneth 1618 and 1637; died in Dec. 1658. Will proved at London, 8th Oct. 1659; buried at Llanvihangel y Traethau.	Katharine, eldest child of William Lewis Anwll of Park, co. Merioneth, Esq.; married before 16th April 1611, died 23rd Feb. 1638-9, aged about 44; buried at Llanvihangel y Traethau.	Ellin, eldest dau., married, first to Edw. Wynn of Gelli-dowyll, in the parish of Llanbrynmair; secondly, to Edw. Owen, a younger brother of Morris Owen, Esq., of Rhiwaeson, in the same parish; and, thirdly, to Hugh Vaughan, Clerk, son of Rees, a younger son of Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.	Mary, second d., wife of Henry Vaughan of Gelli-goch, co. Montgomery, Esq., son of William, a younger son of Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq. Henry Vaughan is party to a deed dated 12th Feb. 1609-10. His wife was then living.
		Catharine, third d., wife of Evan Evans of Tany-bwlch, co. Merioneth, Esq., Sheriff of that county, 1635.	Dorothy, fourth d., wife of Thomas Lloyd of Hendre Mur. She is party to a deed, as a spinster, upon 1st May 1620. He was owner of Hendre Mur, upon 1st Aug. 1640.	Jonet, fifth d., wife of Robert Lloyd of Bennarth, co. Merioneth. She was a "seamstress" (spinster), upon 19th March 1609-10; he was a minor upon 2nd May 1620, but their marriage had then been celebrated.

he had a son named Morgan, and a daughter Katharine, married to *William ap Madoc Vychan*, by whom she had a son named *Rytherch*; for, by this deed, Katharine conveys to her son *Rytherch* certain lands in *Pennyved* and *Llandeowin*, which had *descended* to her on the death of Morgan, her brother. If by *descended*, descent in law, without a conveyance, is intended, she and Morgan could not have been own sister and brother to John ap Ievan, as the lands of Morgan would in that case have gone to John, even under the law of gavelkind, then prevailing in Wales.

¹ There was a second son of Maurice ap Robert Wynne, named Robert, who was living upon 7th May 1602, but he died before his father, and probably under age. It is uncertain by which wife he was, but the greater probability is that he was by the second. He was dead upon 9th Feb. 1609-10.

a	b	c	d	e
Robert Wynne of Glyn and Sylvaen, Esq. Covenants prior to his marriage dated 22nd Jan. 1634-5, when he was under 14 years of age; Sheriff of Merionethshire 1657 and 1669. Will dated 10th Jan. 167-8; died in Oct. 1670; buried at Llanvihangel y Traethau. Eldest son.	Katharine, eldest d. and heir of Robert Owen, Esq., of Ystymkegid, co. Carnarvon, lineally descended from Owen Gwynedd, Sovereign Prince of North Wales. She was born before 12th Aug. 1612. Her will is dated 6th May, and was proved 15th July 1675. She died 30th June 1675, and was buried at Llanvihangel y Pennant, co. Carnarvon, the parish church of Ystymkegid.	Maurice Wynn of Moel y Glo, Esq., second son; married Jane, d. and co-heir of Griffith Lloyd of Maesyneuadd, Esq., Sheriff of co. Merioneth in 1639, when he was about 47 years of age. Maurice Wynn was Sheriff of co. Merioneth 1671, died 24th Aug. 1673, and was buried at Llandanwg. From him and his wife were descended the Wynns of Maesyneuadd.	Ellis of Maesygarneidd, third son; married Lowry, d. and heiress of Edw. Jones of Braith, gent., upon 4th Jan. 1630-1. She was heiress of Maesygarneidd, Kilcochwyn, etc.; married, secondly, to Edw. Price, gent., of co. Merioneth, and died in August 1694. Ellis Wynne died before his father. Edw. Jones was elder brother of the infamous Col. Jones, brother-in-law of the usurping despot, Cromwell, and a member of his House of Lords.	William of Bodwilim and Llwyngriffri, fourth son; married Margaret, d. of William Williams of Bodlew, co. Anglesea, Esq. They were both living in 1662. He was buried at Llanddwywe in 1669, where his tombstone is yet remaining.
	Cadwalader, A. M., fifth son; Rector of Llaneddwyn and Llanddwywe, was of Oriel College, Oxford; he was matriculated 10th June 1637, being 14 years of age. He died in June 1684, and was buried at Llanwddan, co. Montgomery.	John, sixth son; married Jane, d. of Ievan ap David of Kilybronrhudd.	Owen of Kefncaer, married Jane, d. of Humphrey Pryse of Kefncaer, and was a Burgess of Criccieth upon 2nd Feb. 1688. Seventh son.	Evan, eighth son; was living upon 14th July 1669, and died s. p.

a | b | c | d | e |

a	b	c	d	e	
	Katharine, eldest d., wife of John Vaughan of Caergai, Esq., Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1670. He was entered at Hart Hall, Oxford, 10th April 1635, being of the age of 18.	Lowry, second d., wife of Thomas, son and heir of William Williams of Bodlew, co. Anglesea, Esq. He was drowned upon the Lavan sands in 1671. She died in 1690 or 1691, probably in Dec. 1690.	Frances, third d., wife of Maurice Jones of Wern, co. Carnarvon, gent., lineally descended from Owen Gwynedd, Sovereign Prince of North Wales. They were married before 1st Dec. 1646, and were living upon 20th Sept. 1666. Covenants after their marriage dated in 1649.	Elizabeth, fourth d., wife of John Lloyd of Llangwnadde and Hirdrevaig, in the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesea, Esq. Covenants prior to their marriage dated 30th Jan. 1652-3. He died in Feb. 1667. She was remarried to Roger Wynn, and dying April 3rd, 1696, was buried at Llangwnadde, where John Lloyd had been buried.	
Owen Wynne of Glyn and Ystymkegid, Esq. Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1674, of Flintshire in 1675, and of Carnarvonshire in 1676. Covenants prior to his marriage dated 29th Dec. 1661. Will dated 27th Dec. 1682; died in Jan. 1682-3, buried at Llanvihangel y Traethau, his age at his death being 47 or 48. Eldest son.	Elizabeth, d. and co-heir of Robert Mostyn of Nant, co. Flint, Esq., fifth son of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, Knt., by Mary his wife, d. of Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, Bart. Survived her husband, but died before 8th May 1688.		Ellis, second son, died 28th Jan. 1691-2, aged 52; buried at Llanvihangel y Traethau, where his tombstone remains. He died unmarried.	Robert, third son, party to a deed upon 21st Aug. 1671, and died unmarried, probably before his mother.	
	William Wynne, Esq., of Wern, co. Carnarvon, <i>jure uxoris</i> ; born probably after 13th Aug. 1649. Sheriff of co. Carnarvon in 1686; died 31st Dec. 1700; buried at Penmorva.	Elizabeth, first cousin to her husband, d. and heiress of Maurice Jones of Wern, above; buried at Penmorva, 21st Oct. 1715. Will proved at Bangor.	Jane, born in 1642, wife of Ellis Brynker of Brynker, co. Carnarvon, Esq., who was born in June 1643, and died in March 1670 or 1671. She died in Nov. 1691, and was buried in the chancel of Llanbeblig Church, co. Carnarvon. Eldest daughter.	Anne, second d., wife of Rhys Wynne of Cynon, co. Montgomery, Esq., who was buried at Llanwddnen, 2nd May 1688. She survived her husband, and it is supposed, was buried at Llanwddnen, 28th Nov. 1705.	Frances, third d., died unmarried, Oct. 29th, 1675; buried at Llanvihangel, probably Llanvihangel y Penant, co. of Carnarvon. She and her sister Anne were born before 13th Aug. 1649.
a	b	c	b	c	

<p>^a Margaret Wynne, eldest d., heiress of Glyn, Ystymkegid, etc.; born 7th June 1663. Covenants prior to her marriage with Sir Robert Owen of Porkington and Clenenney, in the counties of Salop and Carnarvon, Knt., dated 27th Oct. 1683. They were married in 1683. She died 10th April 1727, and is buried at Selattyn, co. Salop. J. R. Ormsby Gore, Esq., one of the representatives in Parliament for North Shropshire, owner of Porkington, Glyn, Clenenney. Ystymkegid, etc., is their heir¹</p>	<p>^b Katharine, born 13th Aug. 1664; married to Peter Pennant, Esq., of Bichton, co. Flint. She died 23rd Dec. 1700; and he, who was Sheriff of Flintshire 1725, and married, secondly, Letitia, eldest d. of Edward Vaughan, Esq., of Trawcoed, M.P. for co. Cardigan, died in Oct. 1736, aged 72. She was sister of John, first Viscount Lisburne. The well-known Thomas Pennant was grandson of Peter Pennant and Katharine Wynne.</p>	<p>^c</p>
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<p>William Wynne, Esq., of Wern, bapt. at Penmorva, in Jan. 1684-5. Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, 1718; buried at Penmorva, 7th April 1721.</p>	<p>Catharine Goodman, heiress of Elernion and Parciau, co. Carnarvon, d. of Gabriel Goodman of Beaumaris, Merchant, by Elizabeth his wife, d. of Wm. Glynne of Elernion, Esq. Married at Penmorva, 10th Dec. 1706; buried there 4th June 1743.</p>	<p>Catharine, eldest d., bapt. at Penmorva, 21st Jan. 1681-2; married, first, in 1702, to Owen Owens, Esq., of Cevn, co. Carnarvon. He died in 1712, and was buried at Llany-styndwy, 27th June in that year. She was married, secondly, to Griffith Jones; and thirdly, to Edw. Nanney.</p>	<p>Frances, bapt. at Penmorva, 17th Dec. 1682; died unmarried; buried at Penmorva, 28th March 1700, the Thursday before Easter.</p>
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<p>William Wynne of Wern, Esq., born 1st Nov. 1708, baptised at Criccieth, 4th Nov. 1708. Sheriff of Carnarvonshire 1735, of Merionethshire 1750; died 13th April 1766; buried at Penmorva. He purchased from his kinsman, the Rev. Robert Brynker, Rector of St. Breoc in Cornwall, the ancient inheritance of the Brynkers of Brynker, co. Carnarvon, and from the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., Park, the ancient estate of the Anwills, and Pennant Igi, in co. Merioneth. They were resold by his son and grandson.</p>	<p>Eleanor, d. of the Rev. Griffith Williams, A.M., of Llandegwning and Aberkin, co. Carnarvon, heir to her brother Griffith Williams of the same places, Esq.; married at Llandegwning, 8th June 1744; died 14th Feb. 1804, aged 80; and was buried at Llandegwning. She was married, secondly, to Evan Evans of Penbryn, co. Carnarvon, Esq., who died 24th Dec. 1775.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, eldest d., born 18th Aug. 1707, bapt. at Criccieth; married at Penmorva, 27th Oct. 1732, to the Rev. Richard Nanney, A.M., of Cevndeuddwr, co. Merioneth, Rector of Llan-aelhaiarn, Vicar of Clyn-nog, and a Canon of Bangor. He died 25th Dec. 1767, in his 77th year, and is buried at Clyn-nog.</p>	<p>Catharine, born 18th Nov. ..., bapt. at Criccieth; married to Francis Lloyd, Esq., of Monachdy, son of Richard Lloyd of Rhosbeirio, co. Anglesea, Esq. Francis Lloyd graduated A.M. at Oxford, June 9th, 1730, and M.B. there 14th May 1737. They were married 6th Nov. 1738. He was Sheriff of Anglesea, 1761.</p>
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¹ Sir Robert Owen was M.P. for co. Merioneth in the fifth Parliament of Charles II (1680-1), and for the Carnarvon Boroughs in the VOL. VI.

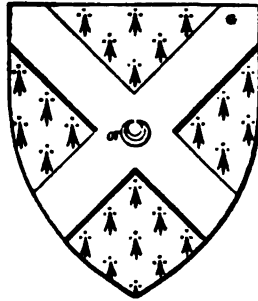
<p>^a William Wynne of Peniarth, <i>jure uxoris</i>; christened at Penmorva, 2nd Aug. 1745. Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1772; of Montgomeryshire, 1773. died 20th July 1796; buried at Hampstead, co. Middlesex, on the 28th July.</p>	<p>Jane, eldest d. and heiress of Edward Williams, Esq. (second surviving son of John Williams of Chester, and of Bodelwyddan, co. Flint, Esq., a younger son of the Rt. Hon. Sir William Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of King Charles II), by Jane, Viscountess Dowager Bulkeley, his wife, who was the eldest d. and heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, Esq., Custos Rotulorum for Merionethshire. Christened at Llanegryn, 8th June 1740; married by special licence at her own house in the parish of St. Marylebone, London, 23rd Dec. 1771; died at Bath, 8th April 1811; buried at Woolley, co. Somerset.</p>	<p>^b Ellinor, christened at Penmorva, 22nd April 1748; buried there 3rd Dec. in the same year.</p>
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<p>William Wynne of Peniarth, Esq.; born at Peniarth, 19th Sept. 1774. Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1812; died at Peniarth, Saturday, 8th Feb. 1834; buried at Llanegryn, Feb. 15th. He sold the ancient inheritance of Wern to a Captain Barlow, who resold it to the famous Colonel Wardle. It now belongs to George Augustus Hud-dart, Esq.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, youngest d. and co-heir of the Rev. Philip Puleston, D.D., of Pickhill Hall, co. Denbigh, Rector of Worthenbury and Vicar of Rhuabon, by Annabella his wife, eldest d. and eventually heiress of Richard Williams, Esq., of Penbedw, co. Denbigh, M.P. for Flint, youngest brother of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart. Born 27th July 1780; married at Rhuabon, 30th Nov. 1800; died 16th Jan. 1822, at Bath; buried at Woolley, co. Somerset.</p>	<p>Richard Owen, in the Civil Service of the East India Company, Chief Judge of Dacca, Bengal; married Miss Sarah Pearce, by whom he had an only child, Sarah Jane, or Jane Sarah, who died 22nd July 1821, aged 9, and is buried at Llanegryn. He died in India in 1821. Youngest child.</p>
	<p>Jane, wife of John Hornby, Esq., of The Hook, co. Southampton, and of Portland Place, London. She was born 13th April 1773; married in Jan. 1704; and, dying in Portland Place, 2nd Nov. 1846, was buried at Titchfield. He died in Portland Place, 7th May 1832, in his 68th year, and was buried at Titchfield on the 16th May.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, bapt. at Llanegryn, 4th July 1777. Married to Charles James Apperley, Esq., of an old Gloucestershire family, the well-known sporting writer, "Nimrod". She died at Hampton, co. Middlesex, 4th May 1834, and was buried there.</p>

^a | ^b | ^c | ^d | ^e |

Convention Parliament (1688-9), and in the second (1689-90) and third (1695) Parliaments of William and Mary. He died M.P. for those Boroughs, 30th March 1698-9, and was buried at Selattyn, April 11th.

a	b	c	d	e
William Watkin Wynne, of Peniarth, Esq.; born 23rd Dec. 1801, at Pickhill Hall, co. Denbigh. Elected M. P. for co. Merioneth in July 1862, April 1867, May 1869.	Mary, second d. and co-heiress of Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq., of Walford Manor and Hatton Grange, co. Salop, for many years M. P. for Shrewsbury. Born 17th March 1817; married 8th May 1839; died 17th May 1866; buried at Llanegryn.	Philip Puleston, Commander in the Royal Navy. Born at Pickhill Hall, 25th March 1803; christened at Llandegwning; died 5th Aug. 1838; buried at Llanegryn. He died unmarried.	Richard Owen, born at Pickhill Hall, 5th March 1804; christened at Llandegwning; died unmarried, 1st Jan. 1832; buried at Llanegryn.	Thomas Arthur, born at Chester, 16th March 1812; died 21st June 1821; buried at Llanegryn.
Elizabeth Annabella, born 30th March 1805; married at Tettenhall, co. Stafford, in 1823, to William Pierrepont Gardiner, Esq., son of the Rev. Frederick Gardiner of Combe Hay, co. Somerset; and died s. p. 3rd Sept. 1826.	Ellinor, born at Pickhill Hall, 2nd Aug. 1836; married at Tettenhall, co. Stafford, in 1823, to Richard Burton Phillipson, Esq., second son of the Rev. R. B. Burton Phillipson, formerly of Herringwell, co. Suffolk. She died at Dunstone House, near Penkridge, 13th Feb. 1869. He died at the same place, 6th Jan. 1864.	Emma Charlotte, born at Pickhill Hall, 17th Aug. 1807; died 13th Sept. 1819; buried at Llanegryn.		
Jane Sydney, born at Pickhill Hall, 17th Aug. 1807; married at Llanwrin, 3rd Nov. 1840, to Joseph Gill, Esq., of Baildon, co. York, and afterwards of Trewern, co. Salop. He died 2nd Jan. 1868, and is buried at Frankton, co. Salop.	Harriet Anne, born 13th Nov. 1809; married at Llanegryn, 21st March 1828, to Richard Owen Powell, Esq., only brother of William Edward Powell, Esq., of Nanteos, Lord Lieut. and M. P. for co. Cardigan. She died 5th Oct. 1853. He died in June 1859, and is buried at Llanbadarn, co. Cardigan.	Augusta Frances, born 11th Aug. 1813; married at Llanwrin, 28th April 1840, to George Jonathan Scott, Esq., of Betton Strange, co. Salop, and of Peniarthucha, co. Merioneth. He was Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1833.		
William Robert Maurice Wynne, Esq., born 15th Feb. 1840, at Ruyton Hall, of the Eleven Towns, co. Salop; late Ensign and Lieut. in the Scots Fusilier Guards; M. P. for co. Merioneth from July 1865 to the Dissolution in 1868. Now living.	Owen Slaney, born 17th Oct. 1842, at Ruyton Hall, of the Eleven Towns, co. Salop. A. M. of Christ Church, Oxford. Now living.	Mary, second d. of Edward Owen, Esq., of Garthangharad, co. Merioneth, and widow of F. P. Davies, Esq., of Barmouth. Now living.		



VAUGHAN OF CORS Y GEDOL.

(Continued from p. 155.)

Gruffydd Vychan, or Vaughan, of Cors y Gedol, third son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors y Gedol. Gruffydd Vychan was Esquire of the Body to King Henry VII.

Mawd, Lady of Caron, d. and co-heiress of Sir John Clement, Knt., ab Sir William Clement, Knt., Lord of Tregaron. *Argent*, two bends wavy *sable*, on a chief *gules*, three bezants.

William Vaughan of Cilgeran in Pembrokeshire.

Margaret, d. of Sir William Perrott, Knt., ab Sir Thomas Perrott, Knt.

Rhys Vaughan of Cors y Gedol and Cilgeran, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd, 1548, 1557.

Gwen Anwyl, sole heiress of Llwyn Dyrys in Carnarvonshire, and d. of Gruffydd ab William ab Madog Vychan ab Llywelyn Vychan ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Sir Gruffydd Lloyd, Knt.

Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, High Sheriff for co. Carnarvon in 1579.

Janet, dau. of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Robert of Talhenbont. See vol. v.

Robert. He had the Cilgeran estate.

Gruffydd Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1588 and 1603. Ob. 1616, and was buried at Llanddwywan. He was one of the defenders of Harlech Castle, under his cousin, David ab Ieuan ab Einion.

Catharine, dau. of Sir William Gruffydd of Penrhyn, Knt., ab Sir William Gruffydd, Knt., ab Sir William Gruffydd, Knt., Chamberlain of North Wales.

Harry Vaughan.

William Vaughan.

Mary, d. and heiress of Harri Vaughan of Gelli Goch, near Machynlleth.

Harri Vaughan.

William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Sheriff for co. Carnarvon in 1613, and for co. Meirionydd in 1626. He was dead before 1636-7. Anne, d. and heiress of Richard Vaughan of Talhenbont (see vol. v). She married, secondly, William Lloyd, of the family of Lloyd of Bodidris, Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1648, who was killed during that year, in a skirmish between the Royalists and Parliamentary forces.

Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. His marriage settlement bears date 12th April 1617, when he was under the age of fourteen years, and it is covenanted that the parties shall be married before the ensuing 1st of May. He died 14th July 1636. Elizabeth, dau. of John Owen of Fernhill, and Ellen his wife, granddaughter of Sir William Maurice of Clenenney, Knt.

William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, aged five years and thirteen days at the time of his father's death. Ellen.

Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. Margaret, only d. and heiress of Sir Evan Lloyd of Bodidris, Bart. See vol. v.

William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol and Bodidris. Ob. s. p. Evan Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. Ob. s. p. Catharine, heiress of Bodidris. Rev. Hugh Wynn, D.D., of Bodyscallen and Berthddu. See vol. iv.

Margaret Wynn, heiress of Bodyscallen and Berthddu, and heir of her maternal uncles, William and Evan Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Plas Hên, Talhenbont, and Bodidris. Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, Bart. See vol. iv.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

(From Mr. Evans's Collection.)

Merionethshire, so called of Merion, the son of Tybiawn, the son of Cunedda, a noble Briton, sometime lord thereof, hath on the south and east the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, on the north Caernarvon and Denbigh, and on the west the Irish Ocean, which so beateth the skirts thereof that (according to our British Histories) a whole cantred,¹ stretching itself west and south-west above twelve miles in length, hath been overwhelmed by the sea and drowned; and surely a great stone wall, made as a fence against the sea, may be clearly seen from the main land to extend from Harddlech towards St. David's land a great way. And is called Sarn Badrig, that is, Patrick's Street. This county aboundeth rather in high mountains, rivers, fish, fowl, and cattle, than in corn. The

¹ Cantre 'r Gwaelod.

chief wealth of the inhabitants consists in cattle and white cottons. This shire hath in it two whole cantreds, besides the comots of Ardudwy, Edeirnion, and Mowddwy, that is, cantrev Meirionydd and cantrev Penllyn. Cantrev Meirionydd containeth two comots, Estumanner and Tal y bont. Estumanner hath in it four parishes, Pennal, Tywyn, Llanvihangel, and Tal y Llyn. Pennal consisteth of two townships, Cwmcadian and Pennal. Here by the church is a place called Cevn Caer. I have seen a piece of silver, which had been there lately found, having thereon the title of Domitian the emperor, which argueth the antiquity of the place. Near this place was fought the battle of Pennal in the days of Edward the Fourth by the men of William, Earl of Pembroke, and Thomas Gruffydd ap Nicholas, with the House of Lancaster, when the said Thomas obtained the victory.

Towyn hath . . . townships. I could not learn of any place of note in this parish, saving Aberdovey, a small haven town. Llanvihangel hath three townships, Llanllwydau, Penant, which is a part of the comot of Tal y bont, and Llanvihangel. There, upon the bank of the little river Llaethnant, on a rock, was situated a strong castle called Castell y Biri. I think the Earl of Chester, when Griffith ap Conan, Prince of North Wales, remained in his prison, did build this castle. We read in the author of Griffith ap Conan's life, that the Earl made diverse castles in North Wales, and one in Merionethshire, which, unless it be this, I know not where it should be. Thomas of Walsingham saith, that after¹ the death of the last Prince Leoline, the Earl of Pembroke took the same from the said prince's garrison. Tal y llyn, that is, the Head of the Lake, so called of the Pool Llyn Meingul, that is a mile long, from which the river Dysyni takes its journey towards the sea, containeth six townships, viz., Ceiswyn, Corys, Ystradwyn, Rhiwogo, Maes Llan Edris, and Maes Trevnant. We find in an old Inquisition that the land between Dyvi and Dulas, that is, the whole parish of Llanwryn, was in time past part of the comot of Estumanner. For one Einion² ap Seisyllt, who held the same land *in capite* of Llywelyn vawr ap Meredith ap Conan ap Llywelyn Vychan, his brother, then Lords of Meirionydd, upon some discord between them and him, fled to the Lord of Powys, and did fealty and homage to him for that land; and from that time hitherto it became part of Powys, which of right belonged to this comot.

Tal y bont is separated from Estumanner by the river

¹ 1284.

² In King John's time, or Henry III.

Dyssyni, and hath in it four parishes, viz., Llanegryn, Llann Gelynnin, Dolgelleu, and Llan Vachraith. Llanegryn hath two townships, Crogen (Crygynan), where are seen the ruins of Caer Bradwen. This Bradwen was father to Ednowain ap Bradwen, who was one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. Morvannog, Llwyn Gwryl, Bodgadvan, and Llannvendigaid. Dolgelleu hath these townships, Dol Gludair, Cevn 'r Ywen, Deffrydan, Garthmaelan (Garthgynvawr) Brithdir, the manor of Gwanas and Dolgelleu, which sitteth under the great hill Cadair Idris, which for height giveth place to none in Wales but Snowdon Hill, in the pleasant little valley between the two rivers, Aran and Mawr; the river Mowddoch ebbeth and floweth within a mile of it, whose banks are much frequented by reason of the herb scurvy-grass there growing plentifully. Llannvachraith hath only the township of Nannau in it. Here is the seat of the eminent family of the Nanneys, lineally descending from Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, and ruler of South Wales. In this township is situated the Abbey of Cymer, founded by Meredith and Griffith, Lords of Meirionydd, and the sons of Conan, the son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, A.D. 1198. Upon a little bank near the monastery called y Pentre, sometimes stood Castell Cymmer in Meirionydd, which the sons of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn overthrew, A.D. 1113, upon some displeasure conceived against the sons of Uchdrut ap Edwin, who had built the same.

The comot or lordship of Mowddwy lieth eastward between Tal y bont and Montgomeryshire; it containeth two parishes, Mallwyd and Llan y Mowddwy. Mallwyd hath in it these townships, Gartheiniog, Nanty Mynach, Maesglasre, Camlan, Gweinion a Mallwyd, Dugoed, Dinas Mowddwy, a little market town, and Keryst. Llann y Mowddwy hath these, Cwm Cewydd, Cowarch, Llanerch Vyda, and Pennant, in which riseth the river Dovey, and runneth southward to Montgomeryshire. The comot Ardudwy is separated from Tal y bont by the river Mowddach, which Giraldus calls Macria, and containeth as many townships as parishes. It is divided into two bailiwicks, Uwch Artro and Is Artro, the latter whereof containeth four parishes, viz., Llan Ulltud, upon the banks of the Mowddach, over against Cymmer Abbey, then Llan Aber, there at Aber Mowddach, usually called Bermo, in English Barmouth, a haven town; the river Mowddach divideth itself into two heads making a little island called Ynys y Brawd, and so poureth itself in the ocean. In this town also there is a military fence or trench cast about the top of the hill, and called Dinas Gortin. Next upon the shore is the township and parish of Llanddwywe, then Llanenddwyn.

Is Artro hath these townships and parishes following, Llann Bedr. Here in a rock are found the Roman coins of Philippus, Cæsar, Victorinus, Posthumus, Tetricus, some having the effigies of a woman's head, with this inscription about the same: *DIVAE MARIANAE*; on the other side the picture of a man with a javelin in his hand sitting between the wings of a flying eagle within this inscription, *CONSECRATIO*.

The next parish is Llann Vair, then Llann Dannwg, wherein is the town and castle of Harddlech. Maelgwn Gwynedd (as our antient histories do testify) built this town, calling it *Caer Colin*. David ap Ieuan ap Einion kept this castle for the house of Lancaster, till William Earl of Pembroke with his great army caused him to yield upon conditions. Not far from hence is the parish of Llanvihangel y Traethau, and the parish of Llann Teccwyn, and between those two arms of the sea, called Traeth mawr and Traeth bychan, is Llan Vrothen. The next parish is Maentwrog, wherein are seen the ruins of *Mur Castell*, now called *Tommen y Mur*. Here the Kings of England were wont to encamp themselves when they came against North Wales. In the parish of Ffestiniog, upon Helen's Portway, are seen a great number of graves, which the inhabitants call *Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy*, that is, the graves of the men of Ardudwy.

In the parish of Trawsvynydd stood sometime Pryssor Castle, the walls of which are yet to be seen there. Here also, not far from Rhiw goch, is a stone with this inscription,—

HIC IN TUMULO IACET EPOREUS QUI HOMO XRIANUS FUIT.

The cantred of Penllyn some time had in it three comots, *Uwch Meloch*, *Is Meloch*, and *Migneint*, but now all these three make but one comot, which is divided in the bailiwick of *Uwch Trewerin* and *Is Trewerin*.

In the parish of Llannuwchllyn, upon the south bank of the river *Lliw*, on a high craggy rock, are seen the walls of an old castle called *Castell Coru Dochen*. Over against it is *Caer Gai*, built in the time of the Romans, as many suppose by the antient coin of the Emperor Domitian found there of late; here also was digged up a stone with this inscription,—*HEC IACET SALVIANVS BVSOCAVI FILIVS CVPETIAN*. This place was called *Caer Gai*, of *Cai Hir ap Cynyr*, that was King Arthur's foster-brother who dwelt there. But by what name it was called in the Roman time, I know not.

This parish hath in it the township of *Penn Aran* and *Trev Pris*, *Pennanlliw* and *Tre Castell*. *Llanvihangel* hath these townships, *Maestran*, *Strevelyn* and *Cyffty*, *Gwernevel*, *Bed-*

warien, Llannycil and Bala, a market town having in the end thereof a great mound whereon sometimes stood a castle, which A.D. 1202, Leolini Prince of Wales fortified, Llann Gower and Dwygraig. In this are two small mounts upon the east bank of the river Dee near the lake of Llynn Tegid, whereof the one bears the name of Grono Bevr o Benllyn, the castle of Grono the Fair of Penllyn. He lived in Maelgwn Gwynedd's time. Is Trewerin containeth two parishes, Llannvawr and Llanddervel, which according to the Extent of North Wales contain nine townships, viz., Rhiwedog; here, at a place called Neuaddau Gleision, dwelt sometimes Ririd Vlaidd, the tribe of Penllyn. Then Penmaen, Cil Talgarth, Llann Ddervel, Cymysgadwy, Hengair, Nann Ffreuer, Selour, and Nanllydiog.

In the church wall of Llanvawr is a piece of stone, with these letters thereon, CAVOS ENIARSH: the rest is lost. Hard by is a circle of great stones, which the inhabitants call Pabell Llywarch Hen, that is, Llywarch Hen's Pavilion, who lived in Arthur's time. In the parish of Llann Ddervel there is a mountain called Cevn Crwyni, about whereof is a great military trench. In the comot of Penllyn is that famous lake so much spoken of by all authors, from which the river Dee, which we call Dyvrdwy, begins its journey, with so gentle and slow a motion, that oftentimes when it rains, in those western mountains, the river Treweryn that passeth by Bala runneth into the Dee, with such force, that the Dee is fain to give place and return back to the lake. In times past Edeirniawn and Glynn Dyvrdwy were feudal comots, but now both go under the name of the comot of Edeyrniawn; through the midst thereof passeth the river Dee to Denbighshire, about whose banks are these parishes, Llandrillo, Llangar, and Corwen, where Owain, the great Prince of North Wales, encamped himself A.D. 1164, when Henry II came against North Wales; the trenches are yet to be seen. Over the river Dee is Rug, now the mansion of Mr. William Salesbury of Glynn Dyvrdwy. Here Gruffudd ap Conan, Prince of Wales, being desired by the Earl of Chester to meet him with a small guard, little thinking of falsehood, was treacherously taken by the said Earl, and imprisoned for a long time. Next is Llan St. Ffraid, then Bettws, and last of all Gwyddelwern, which church Saint Beuno built upon the ground that Conan ap Brochwel Yscithrog, King of Powys, had bestowed upon him, as the author of Saint Beuno's life doth testify.

ROBERT VAUGHAN of Dolgelley.

[This was the celebrated antiquary, author of *British Antiquities Revived*, and other learned works. He lived A.D. 1592-1666.]

CYMMER ABBEY.

(Additional Particulars.)

The following is a note taken from a record amongst the muniments of the late Audit Office for Wales :—" Lease from Lewis, Abbot of Kymmer, and his Convent, to Llewelyn ap David Powis, and Dyddyn, verch Llewelyn ap David, his wife, of a tenement in Redcrewe (in the parish of Llanegryn), called Pant Kynernth, dated 6th June 1521." This person was probably some relation to the John Powis in whose hands we afterwards find the abbey. In Turner's *Henry VIII*, a person of the latter name is stated to have been attached to King Henry the Eighth's household.

"The late Monastery of Kymmer granted to John Powes, gent., by King Edward the Sixth, upon the 19th of April, in the fourth year of his reign, to hold in farm, to him, the said John Powes and his assigns, from Michaelmas next following, for a term of fifty years; rendering therefor thirty pounds, six shillings, doubtless, per annum."

From a roll of Ministers' Accounts for the County of Merioneth, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 2 Queen Elizabeth; in the Branch Record Office, Carlton Ride—Rev. Joseph Hunter's department.

"King Edward the Sixth, by letters patent dated 6th of April, sixth of his reign, leases to his beloved sergeant (serviens) Lewis Owen, Esq., and Richard Nanney, gentleman, three [*sic*] tennements, known by the names of Brynbedwyn, Esgairgawr, Tythin Llittewyn, and Tythyn yr Allt dduey, in the parish of Dolgelly, parcel of the lands and possessions of the late dissolved Monastery of Kymmer; and one tenement in the ville of Nanney called Pant liuvoqe, to the same Monastery belonging. To have and to hold the aforesaid lands to the said Lewis Owen, and Richard Nanney, for the term of twenty-one years, from the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, last past, excepting only all woods and underwoods growing upon the same."

From an old paper endorsed "A Note of certain things in Mr. John Farnham's letters patent."

It would appear, from a bad print of Vanner (Kymmer) published by Buck in 1742, that there can be little doubt of there having been a south transept to the abbey church. Upon referring to the print, it may, with tolerable certainty, be inferred that the present wall, where this transept would have

stood, is not old; and the plan, as given in No. iv of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, should be so far corrected.

W. W. E. W.

The boundaries of the abbey estates, as mentioned in the charter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, are to be traced on the Ordnance Maps.

J. J.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

BY THE LATE W. W. E. WYNNE OF PENIARTH, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 16th January 1541-2 (33 Henry VIII), Edward Stanley of Harlech.

Parliament at Westminster, 8th November 1547 (1 Edward VI), Lewis Owen of Dolgelley, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 1st March 1552-3 (7 Edward VI), Lewis Owen of Dolgelley, Esq. He was murdered near Dinas-Mowddwy, in October 1555, being then vice-chamberlain, and baron of the exchequer of North Wales.

Parliament at Westminster, 5th October 1553 (1 Mary), John Salesbury of Rûg, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 2nd April 1554¹ (1 Mary), Lewis Owen of Dolgelley, Esq.²

Parliament at Westminster, 21st October 1555 (2 and 3 Philip and Mary), Ellis Price, LL.D., of Plâs Iolyn in Denbighshire.

¹ Browne Willis, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, says that the Parliament of April 1554 was summoned to meet at Oxford on the 2nd of that month, but adjourned to Westminster, "where it sate from April 5th to May 5th, and was then dissolved". In the heading to the Acts of that Parliament, in the *Statutes at Large*, no notice occurs of its being summoned to meet at Oxford. It is there referred to as the Parliament begun and holden at Westminster the 2nd day of April, etc.

² Willis incorrectly names David Jennings, gent., as representative for Merionethshire in this Parliament; I have been enabled to correct his misstatement by a record in the Crown Office; Jennings was probably M.P. for the borough of Montgomery, in which county was a family of that name. According to Willis, Lewis Owen represented Montgomeryshire in the Parliament of 2nd April 1554; but I am inclined to think that Edward Herbert was then member for it; certainly, Lewis Owen was not.

Parliament at Westminster, 20th January 1557-8 (4 and 5 Philip and Mary), Ellis Price of Plâs Iolyn, LL.D.

Parliament at Westminster, 25th January 1558-9 (1 Elizabeth), Ellis Price of Plâs Iolyn, LL.D.

Parliament at Westminster, 12th January 1562-3 (5 Elizabeth), Ellis Price of Plâs Iolyn, LL.D.

Parliament at Westminster, 2nd April 1571 (13 Elizabeth), Hugh Owen of Caerberllan, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 8th May 1572 (14 Elizabeth), John Lewis Owen of Dolgelley, Esq. (afterwards of Llwyn).

Parliament at Westminster, 23rd November 1584 (27 Elizabeth), Cadwallader Price of Rhiwlas, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 29th October 1586 (29 Elizabeth), Griffith Nanney of Nanney (now Nannau), Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 4th February 1588-9 (31 Elizabeth), Robert Salesbury of Rûg, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 19th February 1592-3¹ (35 Elizabeth), Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch.

Parliament at Westminster, 24th October 1597 (39 Elizabeth), Thomas Middleton, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 27th October 1601 (43 Elizabeth), Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 19th March 1603-4 (1 James I), Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., afterwards the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chisbury.

Parliament at Westminster, 5th April 1614 (12 James I), Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgoch, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 30th January 1620-1 (18 James I), William Salesbury of Rûg, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 19th February 1623-4 (James I), Henry Wynn of Rhiwgoch, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 18th June 1625 (1 Charles I), Henry Wynn of Rhiwgoch, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 6th February 1625-6 (1 Charles I), Edward Vaughan, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 17th March 1627-8 (3 Charles I), Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 10th April 1640 (15 Charles I), Henry Wynn of Rhiwgoch, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 3rd November 1640 (16 Charles

¹ An incorrect date is given to the commencement of this Parliament in Willis.

I), the "Long Parliament",¹ William Price of Rhiwlas, Esq. Disabled, 5th February 1643, for deserting the service of the House; being in the king's quarters, and adhering to that party. Writ issued 8th December 1646; Roger Pope, Esq., elected. He died. Writ issued 26th August 1647; John Jones of Maes y Garnedd, Esq. (afterwards one of the regicides), elected.

Parliament at Westminster, 5th July 1653, called "the Little" or "Barebones Parliament". Browne Willis says of this Parliament, that "no burgesses or representatives for any cities or boroughs were summoned to it, except for London; and only some few returned out of each county in general." The following persons are named as members for Wales, but the Welsh counties for which they severally were elected are not mentioned; and the majority of the names are certainly not those of families of North Wales; probably Merionethshire had no member in this Parliament:—Bussey Mansell, James Philips, John Williams, Hugh Courtenay, Richard Price, John Brown.

Parliament at Westminster, 3rd September 1654, John Vaughan of Cefn-bodig, Esq.²

Parliament at Westminster, 17th September 1656, Col. John Jones, "the regicide". He appears to have been chosen also to represent Denbighshire in this Parliament.

Parliament at Westminster, 27th January 1658-9,³ Lewis Owen of Peniarth, Esq.

¹ This parliament continued sitting till April 20th, 1653, when it was dissolved; but notwithstanding this dissolution, and the summoning no less than four Parliaments by the usurping powers, this Parliament seems still to have been looked upon as such; for in the *Commons' Journal*, vol. xii, p. 880, is this entry:—"Mar. 16, 1659. A Bill of the Dissolution of the Parliament begun at Westminster, Nov. 2, 1640; and for calling another Parliament, April 25, 1660" (*Willis*). See also note upon Parliament of 27th January 1658-9.

² At the election for this Parliament, the representation of the county was contested by the above-mentioned John Vaughan, Esq., and Rice Vaughan of Gelligvch in the county of Montgomery, Esq., a branch of the family of Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. The election was held at Bala, and this is believed to be the only instance in which the county member was chosen at any other place than Harlech.

³ This Parliament was dissolved on the 22nd April 1659. On the 7th of May, the Long Parliament reassembled, and continued sitting till October 13th, on which day their meeting was forcibly prevented by General Lambert. They assembled again upon December 26th, and sat till March 16th, 1659-60, when they passed an Act for dis-

Convention Parliament, 25th April 1660. Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldre, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 8th May 1661 (13 Charles II), Edmund or Henry Meyrick, Esq., it is almost certain the former, but there is no list of this Parliament in the Crown Office. Edmund Meyrick, Esq., was at this time the representative of his family, in the pedigree of which the Christian name of Henry *does not occur*, and it will be seen that he sat for the county in the preceding Parliament.

Parliament at Westminster, 6th March 1678-9 (30 Charles II), Sir John Wynn of Rhiwgoch in Merionethshire, and Watstay, now Wynnstay, in Denbighshire, Knight, afterwards Baronet, if he had not before this time succeeded to the baronetage of his family.

Parliament at Westminster, 21st October 1680 (32 Charles II), Sir John Wynn, Baronet.

Parliament at Oxford, 21st March 1680-1 (33 Charles II), Sir Robert Owen of Glynn in Merionethshire, Porkington in Shropshire, and Clenneney in the county of Carnarvon, Knight.

Parliament at Westminster, 19th May 1685 (1 James II), Sir John Wynne, Baronet.

Convention at Westminster, 22nd January 1688-9, Sir John Wynne, Baronet.

Parliament at Westminster, 20th March 1689-90 (1 William and Mary), Sir John Wynne, Baronet.

Parliament at Westminster, 22nd November 1695 (7 William III), Sir John Wynne, Baronet.

Parliament at Westminster, 6th December, 1698 (10 William III), Hugh Nanney of Nanney (now Nannau), Esq., Colonel of the Merioneth Militia.

Parliament at Westminster, 6th February 1700-1 (13 William III), Hugh Nanney of Nanney, Esq.¹ He died, and Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq., was elected in his stead.

Parliament at Westminster, 30th December 1701 (14 William III), Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq. He continued to represent the county in every succeeding Parliament until his death, upon 28th March 1734.

solving themselves and calling a new Parliament to meet upon the 25th of April 1660. Willis's account of these transactions is somewhat obscure.

¹ A record in the Crown Office. In a printed list of the members of this Parliament he is incorrectly called Hugh Vaughan.

Parliament at Westminster, 15th June 1734 (7 George II¹), William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 1st December 1741 (15 George II), William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 10th November 1747 (21 George II), William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 31st May 1754 (27 George II), William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 3rd November 1761 (2 George III), William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq.

Parliament at Westminster, 10th May 1768 (8 George III), John Pugh Pryse, Esq., of Rûg in Merionethshire, and of Gogarthan in the county of Cardigan. He died; a new writ was ordered in January 1774, and Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq., afterwards of Cors y Gedol, was elected.

Parliament at Westminster, 30th November 1774 (15 George III), Evan Lloyd Vaughan, Esq. He represented the county in each succeeding Parliament until his death, which occurred upon December 4th, 1791. His successor in the representation of Merionethshire was Robert Williams Vaughan, Esq., afterwards Sir Robert Williams Vaughan of Nannau, Bart.

Parliament at Westminster, 22nd September 1796 (36 George III), Sir Robert Williams Vaughan of Nannau, Bart. He was M.P. for the county in each subsequent Parliament until June 1836, when he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; and Richard Richards of Caerynwch, Esq., was elected in his stead.

Parliament at Westminster, 15th November 1837 (1 Victoria), Richard Richards of Caerynwch, Esq., who has been member for Merionethshire in every succeeding Parliament, and is its present representative. He is also one of the Masters of Chancery.

1846.

W. W. E. W.

¹ This Parliament did not meet for the despatch of business till the 14th of January following.

VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.

(See Vol. V. *Additional Particulars.*)

The following deed of exchange from Griffith ap Madoc of "Lanegwystl", or Valle Crucis, is transcribed from a copy written in the character of about the reign of Charles I. This copy is in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., who has never seen the original, and knows nothing more of the transcript he possesses than that he found it amongst a large collection of old deeds relating to his family property. There can, however, be little doubt of its being a copy of an authentic record:—

"Scian^t tam pñtes qm futuri hoc scriptũ suspecturi vel auditi, Qd ego Gruffinus filius madoci dñs de bromfield, consilio et assensu hereð meor', dedi et concessi et hac pñti cart' mea Confirmavi, dio [sic] et beatæ mariæ et monachis Cistrensis ordinis Apud Lenegwystl deo et Beatæ mariæ servientib⁹, p salute Animæ mee, & Animarũ meor, antecessor', et Successor', in puram et ppetuā eleemosynā, villam quæ dicitur Northcroft, cū terminis et ptinenc' suis, Qd dedi in excambii hominib⁹ de Lanegystl et hereð eor' imp cū ipis hominib⁹ et heredib⁹ eorum et servitio eor' et homagio. Ita qd de cetero mihi aut heredib⁹ meis de aliquo servicio vel exacione secular' non respondeant, Sed Abbati et Convent' de Lanegwestl in omnib⁹ sint subiect' et de omnib⁹ excessib⁹ suis stabunt iudicio sup'dicti Abatis et Cur'liæ [sic pro Curia] suæ (except' Iudicio homicidii et furti) Nec eciā hii⁹ grauab^{tr} donec Confessi fuerin^t publice vel convicti iuxta moremte [sic] patriæ. Preterea Concessi eisdē hōinib⁹ Comunitat' nemor', et pascuar' et aquar', dominicis meis, et omnimodā diligenciā et operā Adhibebo, vt hoc idem Libri homines mei vnicuiq' eor' hominū Concedant.

"Insuper eciā concedo et per consiliũ proborũ viror' et legaliũ confirmo qd si alicui aut aliquib⁹ de p'dict' heredib⁹ de lanegwystl Apud Stansti morantib⁹ furt' aut homicidiũ impo-
nantur qd walice havodit' comorentu^r. Et vt hec mea donatio et huius cart' inde confirmatio Imposterũ perseuauint et rata et inconcussa perseuunt hanc cartā Sigillo meo munivi et roborar' [sic] hiis testib⁹ meipso scilicet, Lewilino filio Madoci, Jervasio Senescall meo, henr' et Gruffri filiis Jer', Jervasio filio gruffinæ, magist' madoco filio phillip, Aniano tunc Abate, dño Madaco qāndā Abat', Helica, Philipo, et Aniano, monachis, [sic] Et multis aliis. Dat apud maner' die nativitatis beate

virginis Mariæ, Año ab incarnacōn domini, millesimo ducen-
tessimo quinquagessimō quarto. [1254.]”

From documents in the Record Office, I find that in 1381, 4th Richard II, Thomas was Abbot of Valle Crucis, and in 1377, 50th Edward III, David was Abbot of Strata Marcella, and in 1431, 9th Henry VI, Reginald was Abbot of Strata Marcella.

“In the Lord Treasurer’s Remembrancer’s office is a record, — ‘De E. H. arm. et aliis assignatis ad inquirendum de Intrusionibus factis super possessione Situs super Mon de Valle Crucis, in Com. Denbigh, et aliis articulis.’ Hil. Commiss. 15 Eliz., vol. iv.”—Dugd., *Monast.* (Edit. Ellis), vol. v, p. 720.

SIR WILLIAM PYKERYNGE TO LORD BURGHLEY.

22 January 1573.

Please it yo’r Lordship to understand,

I am of late credibly enformed, by my frends, that certein persons in Wales do by secret meanes goe abowte to bring to pass that w’ch of long tyme they have pretended, that is, the purchasing of certeine lands, belonging to the dissolved Monasterie of Vala Crucis, w’ch as yo’r L’d’p knoweth I have in forme of the Quenes Ma’tie for mane yeres yet contineuing ; And for that thei allwayes perceyved during my abode in thos quarters, it was impossible for them to deale so secretly for the atcheving thir forsaid purpos, but that the same wold by som’ good meanes com’ to my knowledge, and so paradventur have disapointed ther determina’ions ; have now of late, knowing myne absence to be such as this have long missed, and well hoping that I am so farr from frends and frendshipp, as by such oportunitie they may easely bring to pass ther whole desier, have to that ende made a collection amongst themselves of greate soms of money, even soe much as thei thinck sufficient to purchase ye best part of ye lands and farmes belonging to the forsaid monasterie, and have of late sent one William Awmer, a speciall worker therein, and others such to London, as they think fittest for the solliciting and perfecting of this their suite, nothing at all regarding whatt an inconvenient it shall be to the Quenes Ma’tie to have such an entiere lordship utterlie dismembered ; and the best and chevist part of the possessions being taken away the moiattie to her Hignes wil be vere small worth : And for myne owne part, altho thei esteeme it vere lytle, I must think myself greatly iniured, by such as goe abowte to catch from me that w’ch is not so fitt for them as for me, in

considerac'on as well of the manie yeres I have yet to com' in the same, as alsoe of the good hope I had to finde so moch favor and goodnes at the Quenes Ma'tie gracious hand as one day by ye L'ds good furtherance I myght ether for my money, or otherwise by som' service unto her Ma'tie, have had the meenes to compass that, w'ch is now vere like to be paste my reache w'thowte y'r L'dsh's accustomed favorable help at this tyme.

Yo'r Lords'p may well compare me to an importunate beggar that allwaies craveth, wheare he findith himself at all tymes most releived, never leaving to suck where I finde sweetnes, but still requesting yt w'ch continually I receive, I meane y'r Lords'ps readie helping in all occasions at what time soever they have happened, as well long sithence as of late; acknowledging that I have ever founde, and ever hope to finde you my good lord: whearfore sithe you ar whom I allwaies crave of, and that my craving at any tyme hath not been in vaine, I have chosen thus humblie to move your Lordship in this greate occasion, that it myght pleas the same in this tyme of my absence to take such order in this wherein I finde myself greatly greved; either by the entring of a caveat or otherwise as may seme best unto you, That as such landes as belonged the said Monasterie of Vala Crucis, and now in my possession, may be staid, that noe part thereof do pass in the purchase of any w'thowte y'r Lordships speciale warrant assigned in that behalf: And by such y'r favorable remembrance and dealing I dowbt not but that the expectac'on of theis cormerants w'ch wold all have, and leave nothing for a good fellow, shal be utterlie maide voyde.

Thus y'r Lordship seith how bold I am to requiere, and in requiering what confidence I have of well speding even as moch as yf you had allreadie graunted my whole desier; so as yf ye bond I owe y'r Lordship were not allreadie so greate as is not possible to be encreased, this your goodnes were sufficient to binde me in all respects to be your Lordship's most assured, as I am and must be of good right acknowledge myselfe for ever.

I ment to have waited on y'r Lordship myselfe, and to don this message in yo'r prescence. I am forced to forgo, as yet my things being by occasion of my over long absence vere farr out of frame, as I must of necessitie take som' order therin before my departur; such I must, as I may the more quietly hereafter abide from this place, wheare I nether finde health nor good dealing.

And so I do most humbly take my leave of yo'r Lordship,
wishing you and yo'rs long and happie Liefe.

Yo'r Lordships to commande,

W. PYKERYNGE.

At Biland, 22nd of Jan'y 1573.¹

PILLAR OF ELISEG.

The stone stands upon a tumulus, which was opened some years ago. Simpson, in his *Account of Llangollen* (p. 133) says:—

"I was so fortunate as to meet with two persons who assisted in opening the tumulus before the pillar was re-erected; and they gave me the following account:—On digging below the flat pedestal in which the base of the pillar had been inserted, they came to a layer of pebble stones; and, after having removed them, to a large flat slab, on which it seems the body had been laid, as they now found the remains of it, guarded round with large flat blue stones, and covered at top with the same; the whole forming a sort of stone box or coffin. The bones were entire, and of very large dimensions. The skull and teeth, which were very white and perfect, were particularly sound. My informants said they believed the skull was sent to Trevor Hall, but it was returned, and again deposited, with the rest of the bones, in its former sepulchre. By this it should seem that Eliseg was not an old man when he was buried here; and it is wonderful that greater decomposition had not taken place in twelve hundred years.

"One of the persons who assisted at his exhumation, a very old man at the time of my inquiries, and since dead, was huntsman to Mr. Lloyd² when the tumulus was opened. He said there was a large piece of silver coin found in the coffin, which was kept; but that the skull was gilded to preserve it, and was then again deposited with its kindred bones. I asked if the bones were sound; and he answered (I give his own words), 'Oh, no, sir; they broke like gingerbread'."

¹ Lansdowne MSS. 18, 29 (British Museum).

² Trevor Lloyd of Trevor Hall, Esq. (See "Llys Trevor", vol. iv.)

THE FAMILY OF FITZ-WARINE.¹

The prominent position given to the family of Fitz-Warine by Mr. Wright, in his amusing and instructive work, the *History of Ludlow*, just completed, and the fact that neither Mr. Wright, nor any author that has yet preceded him, has given a correct account of this noble family, once so celebrated, and so long connected with the history of the Marches of Wales, may be offered as an excuse for my venturing to place before the gentlemen to be assembled at Ludlow a corrected statement of the early history of the Fitz-Warines, to which I am the more inclined as it will be, in its humble way, a proof that the genealogies preserved in the rural districts of Wales may sometimes be made subservient to the clearing up of details in Border history that would otherwise remain unexplained and subject to erroneous impressions.

Mr. Wright has discovered (p. 83 of his work) that Dugdale had "missed a whole generation in the pedigree" of the Fitz-Warine family; but the fact is that two generations of the family have been missed by Dugdale and our other historians: and this I am enabled to prove by deeds and other evidences equally indisputable; for Fulk Fitz-Warine, whom Mr. Wright calls the *second* Fulk, in a deed which I shall hereafter quote, distinctly describes himself as the *third* of that name, while Dugdale omits also the one Guarine, whom Mr. Wright has stated to be the father of the first Fulk, but who was, in fact, the son of the first Fulk, and the grandson of Guarine, *i.e.*, Warine, the Sheriff of Shropshire under Roger de Montgomery, which Warine was one of the warriors that came with William the Norman to the conquest of England.

This Warine, who, according to a pedigree in the possession of the late Rev. W. G. Rowland, compiled from the early evidences of the Warine family, was "*é familia de Loraine*", Roger de Montgomery made governor of Shrewsbury and sheriff of Shropshire. Ordericus, the Norman historian of that period, who was born at Attingham, near Shrewsbury, describes Warine as a man "of low stature, but of lofty courage", and further states that Earl Roger gave him his niece Aimeria in marriage. By a singular oversight, Messrs. Owen and Blake-way, in their valuable *History of Shrewsbury*, vol. i, p. 39, state that Warine the sheriff died without issue, although Mr. Blakeway, in his *Account of the Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 84,

distinctly avers that such was not the case, and that he had one son, at least; the fact being that he had two sons, Hugh and Fulk, both of whom, with their father also, are recorded as benefactors to the abbey of Shrewsbury, and as having severally held the office of sheriff of Shropshire.

Warine died prior to the compilation of Domesday; the name of Fulk his son, the *first* Fulk Fitz-Warine, occurs twice therein; and he served the office of sheriff of Shropshire under his kinsman, Robert de Belesme, then Earl of Shrewsbury, from 1098 to 1102. He appears also to have again held the office in 1121; and at the burial of his wife, "with the consent of his son Henry", he gave Pimley, an estate near the town, to the abbey of Shrewsbury. In a deed of "Will's Abba's de Lilleshall", among others relating to the priory of Alberbury, now in the archives of All Souls' College, Oxford, he is described as "Nobilis Miles Fulcho fil' Guarini", and to him is attributed primarily the foundation of a religious establishment at Alberbury; but the pedigree to which I have referred adds to the name of his son Warine, "cui Rex. H. I dedit Alberbury et iste fundavit Abb'iam de Alberbury in Marchijs Walliæ." It is probable that the foundation made by Warine was an enlargement of that commenced by his father.

The family had doubtless suffered for their connection with Robert de Belesme, on whose attainder the lordship of Whittington, etc., had passed into the hands of the crown, and from thence was transferred to the Peverells; but Warine, son of Fulk, added greatly to their importance and to their possessions by marrying Miletta, sister and heir of Payne Peverell, then Lord of Whittington, by whom Warine obtained that estate; although, as it clearly appears, it was not without considerable opposition from her uncles, Sir Roger de Powys (so called from his own estates being in Powysland) and Jonas his brother, that Warine and his son Fulk (the second of that name) were enabled to preserve a title to the patrimony so acquired, and which Sir Roger de Powys and other members of his family more than once got into their possession.

Before I proceed to the progeny of the *second* Warine, it will be requisite to deduce the descent of his wife Miletta.

At the period of the Norman Conquest a large tract of the Marches of Wales, including the greater part of the present parishes of Whittington and Oswestry, the district of Maelor, etc., was held by the head of a distinguished Cambrian line named Rys *Sais*, which latter appellation was given to him because he was conversant in the Saxon or English language.

He, doubtless, came to an amicable arrangement with the successful intruders; for it is recorded that, in the year 1070, he divided his possessions among his sons. Tudyr, the eldest son, had his father's lands in Whittington and the district of Maelor; but he clearly held them under Roger de Montgomery, for he is recorded in *Domesday* as a tenant to the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom he paid a chief rent of four pounds five shillings. The entry, which follows the statement as to "Wititone" (Whittington) in that record, is in these words:—"Tvder q'd'a Walensis ten' de comite 1 fine' t'ræ Walens' & inde redd' iiii lib' & v solid'."

Bleddyn, the eldest son of Tudyr, had, at his father's death, the lands in Maelor, and from him the families of Mostyn, Trevor, Lloyd of Leaton Knolls, Dymock of Penley, etc., derive their descent. Ranulphus (in Welsh, Gronwy, 'Ronwy, or Wrenoc, as he was variously called), the younger son, had the lands in Whittington. In Welsh pedigrees he is styled Gronwy *Peŵr*, i.e., Ranulphus the *smart* or *handsome*. He married Maud, daughter of Ingelric, a noble Saxon, who had previously had a son named William, of which the Conqueror himself was the father. By Ranulphus (who had a grant from the Conqueror of Hatfield in Essex) she had three sons, Hamon, William, and Payne, which last named was standard-bearer to Robert Curthose in his expedition to Palestine, but he died without male issue. It may be presumed that William the son of Maud, by the Conqueror, was brought up with his half-brothers, for they all bore the appellation of *Peŵr*, Anglicised into the surname of Peverell. The Conqueror's son William had a grant of estates in Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, etc.; and the other sons of Maud were amply provided for. Hamon Peverell, the uncle of Payne and Mileta, after the attainder of Robert de Belesme, had Whittington, to which his brother William, and subsequently his nephew, and eventually his niece also, succeeded. By another wife, Ranulphus (Gronwy) had Roger, afterwards called Sir Roger de Powys, and Jonas; the former of whom Mr. Wright, by error, at page 64, has styled "Prince" of Powys, a designation to which he had no pretension. Sir Roger had a son Meuric, the "Moice Fitz-Roger" of "The Gestes of Guarine and hys Sunnes"; and Meuric had two sons, Gronwy (Wrenoc) and Gwên (the latter often written *Owen* in Welsh pedigrees). This digression and explanation will be found useful in relation to the statement that follows, which will, I trust, place the earlier descendants of the Fitz-Warines in a clearer light than the narrative abstracted from the historic romance.

Warine, second of that name, and husband of Miletta Peverell, must have died in or prior to 1156, as will appear from a document hereafter referred to. The number of his children is not given; but two of his sons, Fulk Fitz-Warine, the *second* of that name, and Richard Fitz-Warine, are mentioned in a deed of confirmation of lands to the abbey of Haghmond by Reiner, Bishop of St. Asaph, who was appointed to that see in 1186.

The *second* Fulk Fitz-Warine married Hawise, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir Josce de Dinan, the castellan of Ludlow. Mr. Wright calls him (erroneously) the *first* Fulk. His eldest son, the *third* Fulk Fitz-Warine, married Matilda, daughter of Sir Robert Vavasour, Knight, and relict of Theobald Walter, brother of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury. Her inheritance was in Amunderness, county Lancaster, of which her husband, Fulk Fitz-Warine, had livery in the 17th year of King John's reign; and that he was the *third* Fulk Fitz-Warine I am enabled to prove by a deed belonging to the priory of Alberbury, the original of which is now in the archives of All Souls' College, Oxford, to which establishment the priory of Alberbury was transferred (being an alien foundation) by King Henry the Sixth. In this deed, by the name of "*Fulco filius Warini tertius*", he confirms to the priory at Alberbury all its possessions there. It is witnessed by (*inter alia*) William de Hodenet, Randolph de Hodenet, and Randolph, rector of "Wytinton". In this instrument (which is without date) he names Fulk his father, Hawise his mother, and Matilda his wife; so that his position in the pedigree can admit of no mistake. Having thus established his place in the family, I shall return to the descent of the manor, etc., of Whittington, which is a remarkable instance of the uncertain tenure by which estates were held at that period of our national history.

Owen Gwynedd, who ruled over North Wales from 1137 to 1169, was a prince of considerable ability, and he obtained from King Henry the Second a grant of, among other places, the lordship of Whittington, which he re-granted to Sir Roger de Powys and his brother Jonas, the uncles by the half-blood of Miletta Peverell. This took place in the year 1156, and there can be no doubt, from the grant and all other circumstances attendant thereon, that Warine, the husband of Miletta, had just previously died, leaving his son Fulk in a very early minority; for it appears from the Pipe Rolls of that year, under the head of Gloucester, that the honour of Alceston, in that county, was assigned to Fulk Fitz-Warine as a compensa-

tion for the deprivation occasioned to him by the grant to Owen Gwynedd of the lordship of Whittington: and this will account for Fulk having been brought up from his infancy with Sir Josce de Dinan, to whom, there can also be no doubt, he was in ward; and during this his minority Owain Gwynedd obtained Whittington from the English monarch.

On the accession of King Richard the First, however, Fulk Fitz-Warine recovered his inheritance, and paid a fine of forty marks for the livery of Whittington Castle. (*Vide* Rot. Pip., 1 R. I, tit. Salop.) He was a great favourite of that monarch, and was by him appointed Warden of the Marches of Wales during the king's absence in the Holy Land.

Fulk did not stand in the same favour with Richard's successor; for, on the accession of King John, he was again deprived of his patrimony, that monarch conferring the chief tenancy of Whittington upon Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, then Prince of Wales, who re-granted the same to Wrenoc (Gronwy) and Wennen (Gwên), the sons of Meuric de Powys, whose father Roger de Powys and uncle Jonas ap Gronwy had been tenants thereof to Owen Gwynedd. This grant of the Welsh prince was confirmed by the English monarch in the second year of his reign. The instrument (the original of which is Cart. 2 John, p. 2, m. 26, n. 123) is in the following words, which I quote as confirmatory of my previous statements:—

“Johannes Dei Gratia,” etc. “Sciatis nos concessisse et præsentī carta nostra confirmasse Weren’eco et Wennoneo filijs Meuric de Powis pro servitio suo ipsis et heredibus suis Winton et Overton cum omnibus pertinentijs suis ad tenend’ de nobis ethered’ nostris per servitium quod Rogerus pater præfati Meuric et Jonas frater ejusdem Rogeri facere solebant Henrico Regi patri nostro de ferendis mandatis nostris per Walliam: et ea conditione quod si aliquis p’d’tas terras calumniatus fuerit et eos versus nos disrationaverit satisfaciemus inde per escambium donand’ ipsis Weren’eco et Wennoneo vel heredibus suis vel ei qui versus nos terras illas disrationaverit,” etc.

This grant of confirmation is dated at Condovery, county Salop, 1st August 1200. The manor of Condovery was then in the hands of the crown; and at this time Meuric, the father of the new grantees, held the manor of Whittington.

Meuric de Powys must have died in or about the fourth year of King John's reign; for on the Escheat Rolls of the fifth year of that monarch, there is an entry under the head of “Salopescir”, that £100 and four palfreys had become due from “Wrenoc fil’ Meurick de Powis”, on account of his having succeeded to Whittington, etc., of which his father had died

seised. I am, however, inclined to think that Wrenoc (Gronwy) never paid the above sum, nor did he enter upon Whittington; as it is clear that Fulk Fitz-Warine had sufficient influence to enable him to resume his family inheritance in the sixth year of King John. The restoration (the original of which is to be seen in Rot. Pat., 6 John, n. 17) is in these terms:—"Rex, etc., Vicecomiti Salopesciriæ Scia's quod reddidimus Fulcoui filio Gwarini Castellum de Wittinton cum omnibus pertinentijs . . . Sicut jus et hæreditatem . . . teste meipso apud Waltham, xvij Octob'." It would seem that Gronwy's brother Gwên must have died prior to this resumption by Fulk Fitz-Warine, inasmuch as, under the terms of the grant of the second of John, if anyone should claim or recover the manor of Whittington, etc., then the king was to give the grantees satisfaction in another place; and accordingly, without any mention of Gwên, Gronwy, the son of Meuric de Powys, had a recompense for the same, the original of which is copied Julius C. 2, Cott. Lib., and it is thus set forth:—"Wrenocus filius Meurici tenet octo liberatas terræ de Balliva domini regis Johannis pro decem libratīs in escambium de Wytinton, quod Fulco filius Warini tenet, et debet esse de servitio Latimarius in Angliā et Walliā." Thus also, the service or serjeanty of Gronwy (Wrenoc), which was that of being latimer or interpreter to the king, was transferred from the manor of Whittington to those lands that were given to Gronwy in exchange for that estate.

The *second* Fulk Fitz-Warine died in or prior to the fourth of Henry III, 1219; for in that year his son, the *third* Fulk Fitz-Warine, gave to that monarch £262 sterling and two coursers (*vide* Rot. Pip., 4 H. III, tit. Berks), to have the possession of Whittington Castle confirmed to him and his heirs. In the year following (*vide* Claus. 5 H. III, m. 9) he had licence to fortify this castle, having, on the 23rd November preceding, obtained a grant of a market at Whittington on each Wednesday, and for a fair there to last two days at Luke-tide, for which he was to give the king a palfrey, as may be seen in the record of fines, 4 H. III, m. 9, folio 143. He was slain in the service of his sovereign at Lewes, in 1263; and King Henry the Third, being a prisoner to Simon de Montfort, was induced to grant to Llewelyn ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, who had engaged to marry De Montfort's daughter, Whittington, with other castles and domains, which were till then held by Fulk Fitz-Warine and others who had espoused the cause of Henry, as may be seen in Pat. 49 H. III, n. 47. We learn also from Pat. 49 H. III, n. 26, that in the month of December preceding the said grant, Peter de Montfort had the custody of this

castle, but, to meet the wishes of Llewelyn, he resigned his pretensions. /

Most of these proceedings, however, were cancelled by the battle of Evesham, which took place on the 26th of August 1265 ; but still we find Llewelyn retaining possession of Whittington ; for, in the fifty-first of Henry III, as may be seen in Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. i, fol. 844, it was agreed between the king and Prince Llewelyn that the latter was to receive from Whittington the services he claimed to have been accustomably due and paid to his ancestors, but that the king should appoint a constable and soldiers for the defence of the castle.

The *fourth* Fulk Fitz-Warine, though deprived of Whittington, had succeeded to Alberbury and some other of his father's Shropshire estates ; for in the seventh of Edward I, 1279, he had granted Alderton, in the parish of Middle, to his kinsman, John de Lee of Lee Hall, subject to the annual payment of one pound of pepper for all services, as appears by an Inquisition of that date. Possessing the gallant spirit that had distinguished all his ancestors, he so successfully served Edward I in his Welsh campaigns, that he had the inheritance of Whittington restored to him, and by Cart. 11 E. I, n. 39, received from that monarch a grant of free warren in his lordship of Whittington.

It was the *fourth* Fulk Fitz-Warine, whose eldest son having been baptised by the name of John, afterwards adopted that of Fulk ; for certain legal proceedings between him and his younger brother Fulk, then of Alberbury, are thus set forth :—

“ ‘ Fulco fit Warini de Abbebur̃ summoñ fuit ad respondend̃ Fulconi filio Warini de Witinton de placito quod teneat conventionem factum inter Fulconi fit Warini patrem p̃t̃i Fulconis fit Warini de Wytinton et p̃t̃m Fulconem fit Warini de Abberbur̃ de mañ de Abberbur̃ cum pertiñ̃ exceptis Advocacione Abbathie de Abberbur̃ et Advocacione Eccles̃ eiusdem Villæ et Walescheria ad idem mañ pertinent̃. ’ etc. (Rot. 18 dorso Placita de Juratis et Assis coram Joh̃e de Berewick, etc. Justiciarijs Itinerantibus in Com̃ Salop̃ 20 E. I. 1292.) ”

It is probable that the *fourth* Fulk Fitz-Warine had died a short time before these proceedings, as from this period the Whittington and Alberbury estates were divided. His eldest son, the *fifth* Fulk, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron from the 23rd June 1295, to the 24th October 1314 ; and from this time the descent of the Fitz-Warines of Whittington and that of the manor continued uninterrupted until, by the extinction of the male line, the estate passed with Elizabeth, the

sister and heir of the *tenth* Fulk Fitz-Warine, to her husband, Sir Richard Hankford, Knt. Their daughter and heir, Thomasine, married William Bouchier, ancestor of the Earls of Bath of that name. His descendant, John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, exchanged the manor of Whittington with King Henry VIII: from the crown it passed to the Fitz-Alan family, from whom it was purchased, in 1570, by William Albany, Esq., and the manor of Whittington has since continued with that gentleman's posterity.

If these memoranda should be deemed acceptable by the gentlemen assembled at Ludlow, and be of any service in clearing up some points of local and family history that have hitherto required explanation, I shall feel satisfied that my time and trouble in collecting and arranging them have neither been mis-spent nor misapplied.

JOSEPH MORRIS.

St. John's Hill, Shrewsbury,
21st August 1852.

The following romantic narrative occurs at p. 54 of Wright's *History of Ludlow* :—

"The first of this family who bore the name of Fulke Fitz-Warine had inherited, by his mother Melette, daughter of William Peverel, the castle and honour of Whittington. When seven years of age, Fulke was, according to the custom of those times, placed in the family of Joce de Dinan, to be educated in the practice of knightly exercises, for Joce was 'a knight of good experience'; and as he grew up he became 'handsome, strong, and of goodly stature'. At the time when the hostilities between Joce de Dinan and Walter de Lacy raged with most violence, Fulke Fitz-Warine had reached the age of eighteen.

"One summer's day, Joce de Dinan arose early in the morning, and mounted a tower in the middle of his castle to survey the country. Turning his eyes towards Whitcliffe, he was surprised to see the fields covered with knights and soldiers in all the apparel of war, and to hold among others the banner of his mortal enemy, Sir Walter de Lacy. He ordered part of his knights to arm and mount in haste, and to take with them arbalasters and archers to go and defend the bridge and ford 'below the town of Dinan'; and they drove back the Lacy's men, who were already occupying the pass. Soon after came Joce, with five hundred knights and men at arms, besides the burgesses of the town, and crossing the water, they engaged and entirely defeated the invaders. Walter de Lacy, after

having lost his banner, and seeing his men dispersed, fled along the road which ran near the banks of the Teme towards Bromfield, called by the Anglo-Norman writer Champ-Geneste (*campus genestæ*). Joce de Dinan, seeing Walter de Lacy flying in this direction, followed him unattended, and overtook him in a little valley within sight of the castle, between the wood and the river, and Lacy was already wounded, and on the point of being made a prisoner, when three of his knights suddenly made their appearance, and came to his aid.

"Joce's lady, with her two daughters, Sibille and Hawyse, had witnessed the combat and the subsequent flight from a tower in the castle, and terrified with the danger which threatened their lord, who was now alone with four, they made the place resound with their screams. Fulke Fitz-Warine, who on account of his youth had been left in the castle, was drawn to the spot by the cries of the ladies, and seeing them in tears, he inquired of Hawyse the cause of their distress. 'Hold thy tongue', she replied; 'thou resemblest little thy father who is so bold and strong; and thou art but a coward and ever wilt be. Seest thou not where my father, who has cherished and bred thee with so much care, is in danger of his life for want of help? and thou art not ashamed to go up and down safe without paying any attention!' Fulke, stung by the maiden's reproof, hurried into the hall of the castle, where he found nothing but an old rusty helmet, which he put on as well as he could, for he had not yet attained to the age of bearing armour, and seizing a great Danish axe, he ran to the stable, which was close to the postern that led to the river. There he found a cart-horse, which he mounted, and spurring across the river, he reached the spot where Joce de Dinan, overcome by the number of his opponents, was already dismounted and on the ground. Young Fulke was no sooner arrived, than with one blow of his formidable weapon he cut in two the backbone of one of Lacy's men who was securing the fallen lord of Ludlow, and with a second he clove the skull of another who was coming to encounter him. Joce was soon remounted, and Walter de Lacy, with his remaining companion, Arnold de Lisle, who had both been severely wounded in the action, were easily made prisoners. They were brought to Ludlow Castle, and confined in a tower which was called Pendover.

"The two prisoners were treated with kindness, and were frequently visited by the ladies of the household. Amongst them was a 'very gentle damsel' named Marion de la Bruere (Marian of the Heath), who was smitten with the courtly mien of Arnold de Lisle, and allowed herself to be seduced by his

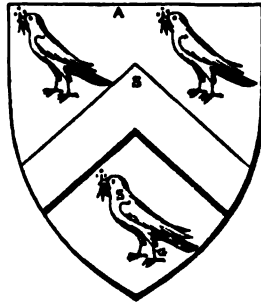
fair words and promises of marriage. Having thus placed herself in his power by her imprudence, she was further induced secretly to aid the escape of the prisoners through one of the windows of the tower by means of towels and napkins attached together. After Walter de Lacy had obtained his liberty, he sent to his father in Ireland for soldiers, resolved to avenge himself on Joce de Dinan; but after having carried on their hostilities for a short time, the two barons were reconciled by the interference of their neighbours. Soon after peace had thus been restored, Fulke Fitz-Warine was married with great ceremony to Hawyse de Dinan; and after the festivities were ended, Joce de Dinan, with his household and son-in-law, and Warine, the father of Fulke, went to 'Hartland', having entrusted the castle of Ludlow to the care of thirty trusty knights and seventy good soldiers, 'for fear of the Lacy and other people'.

"No sooner had Joce de Dinan quitted his castle, than Marion de la Bruere, who had remained behind on pretence of illness, sent a private message to her lover, Arnold de Lisle, acquainting him with the state of the castle, and inviting him to pay her a visit, promising to let him enter by the same window from which he and Walter de Lacy had made their escape from prison. Arnold communicated his intelligence to Walter de Lacy, and obtained his consent to making an attempt on the castle. Having provided himself with a ladder of leather of the length indicated to him by the unsuspecting lady, he took with him above a thousand knights and soldiers, the main body of whom he concealed in the woods by Whitcliffe, and the rest were placed in ambush in the gardens below the castle. It seems by the story that the ground under the castle, bordering on the river, was then laid out in gardens for the recreation of the family of the lord of Ludlow. It was during the dark night that these movements were effected. When Arnold, with an attendant who carried the ladder, approached the wall of the tower, his mistress was ready at the window, and threw down a cord, by which the ladder was drawn up and fixed. The lady led him to her chamber, and the ladder was left suspended at the window.

"In the meantime Arnold's attendant had returned to the gardens, and brought forth the soldiers who were placed in ambush. A hundred men, well armed, mounted by the leathern ladder into the tower of Pendover, and whilst one party, descending from the tower to the wall which led behind the chapel, threw the sleeping sentinel into the deep foss which separated it from the outer ward, another party went in the inner ward, and

slew in their beds the knights and soldiers who had been left to guard the castle. They then issued from the castle, opened Dinham gate (la porte de Dynam vers la ryvere), to admit the rest of Lacy's men, and placing parties of soldiers at the end of each street, they burnt the town and massacred the inhabitants, sparing neither woman nor child. At daybreak, Marion, who was in bed with her lover, Sir Arnold, was awakened by the shouts of the victors; she arose, and looking through the window, learnt the treason which had been acted during the night. In the agony of despair, she seized upon Sir Arnold's sword and thrust it through his body, and immediately afterwards threw herself out of a window which looked toward Linney (Lyneye), and 'broke her neck'. As soon as he received intelligence of the success of this attack, Walter de Lacy came with all his force and took possession of Ludlow Castle.

"Tidings of these events were brought to Joce de Dinan at Lambourne. Joce and the Warines, having assembled their friends and dependants, came with about seven thousand men, and established themselves in the castle of Cainham (Keyenhom), situated on a hillock about a league from Ludlow, and then 'very old, and the gates rotten'. The siege of Ludlow Castle lasted long; the attacks were frequent and vigorous; but Lacy, who had many Irish troops, as well as his own knights and retainers, defended the place against them; when, however, he ventured to go out from the castle he was severely beaten by the besiegers, and the gardens about Ludlow were more than once covered with the bodies of his soldiers who were slain in these skirmishes. The attack was made on the side of the castle to which the approach is now covered by the town; the town, as we have already observed, seems at this time to have been situated only in Dinham, and toward Mill Street. At length the besiegers made a fire at the gateway with bacon and grease, so fierce that it burnt not only the treble door of the gateway tower, but also destroyed the tower itself, and Joce de Dinan became master of the outer ward. In this result, the chief tower in the outer ward of the castle (Mortimer's tower) was nearly levelled with the ground, and almost the whole ward destroyed. In the midst of these events, Fulke Fitz-Warine's father died, and Fulke became lord of Whittington." Arms—Quarterly and per fess indented, *gules* and *argent*, in the dexter chief a canton chequy *or* and *azure*. (See vol. ii, p. 154.)



MWSSOGLLEN, IN THE PARISH OF LLANGEINWEN.
CWMWD MENAI.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)

Llywarch ab Brân, Lord of Gwennllian, d. of Cynan. Lord of Meirionydd, an illegitimate son of Owain Gwynedd. Prince of North Wales (quarterly, *gules*, and *argent*, four lions passant gardant counterchanged). Her mother was Angharad, d. of Cinillin Marchog, son of Meirion Goch, a Chieftain of Meirionydd, commonly called Meirion Goch of Lleyn, infamous for his treachery in delivering Prince Gruffydd ab Cynan to the English at Rôg. See "Castellmarch".

Iorwerth ab Llywarch. Gwennllian, d. of Howel ab Ieuav, Lord of Arwystli, ab Ednowain ab Trahaiarn ab Caradog, King of North Wales, who was defeated and slain by Gruffydd ab Cynan in 1080. Her mother was Merinedd, d. of Gruffydd ab Cynan, who gave Arwystli, with his daughter, to Howel ab Ieuav. See vol. i.

Mareddydd ab Iorwerth. Angharad, d. and sole heiress of Howell ab Mareddydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn. See vol. i.

Goronwy ab Mareddydd. Adlaes, d. of Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan, Lord of Trev Castell, Penmynydd, Arddreiniog and Trev Gayan. See "Trev Gayan", vol. ii, p. 134.

Mareddydd Ddû. Catharine, d. and heiress of the Lord of Glyn Cyngar of Ireland. Four bars *or* and *ermine*.

Ieuav ab Mareddydd.

Ieuav Wyddel Esq. Alis, d. and heiress of Philip ab Mareddydd ab Philip ab Mareddydd ab Ieuav ab Cadwgan ab Rhun. *Argent*, a chevron inter three martlets *vert*.

^a
 David ab Ienan = Gwen, d. and heiress of Ivor ab Maredydd ab Ivor ab
 Wyddel. Meurig ab Ivor ab Meurig ab Tethwal.

Llywelyn = Eleanor, d. of Gwrgeneu Vychan ab Gwrgeneu ab Iorwerth ab
 ab David. Lleision ab Morgan ab Cariadog ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince
 of Glamorgan, one of the Five Royal Tribes. *Gules, three*
chevronells argent.

Rhys ab Lly. = Lleuku, d. of David ab Howel of Maesmôr in Dinmael, Lord
 of Rûg. See p. 69.

Howel ab = Angharad, d. of Howel y Varv, ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth Ddû.
 Rhys.

Rhys ab = Mallt, d. of David ab Cwnws ab Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ab
 Howel. Gwrgeneu Vychan ab Gwrgeneu ab Iorwerth ab Lleision ab
 Morgan ab Cariadog ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamor-
 gan. Mallt's mother was Gwenhwyvar, d. of Gruffydd ab Mare-
 dydd of Maelienydd, ab Howel ab Philip Dorddu ab Howel ab
 Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Gwrgeneu ab Hoedliw Gôch ab Cadw-
 gan ab Elystan Glodrhudd, Prince Verlis, one of the Five
 Royal Tribes.

Hugh ab = Janet, d. of Rhydderch ab Rhys ab Howel of Trev Gayan. See
 Rhys. vol. ii, p. 136.

Rhys Wynn = Margaret, d. of Rowland Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, in Trev
 Borthamel, ab Robert Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, ab Gwilym
 Vychan ab Gwilym ab Gruffydd of Penrhyn. See vol. iv.

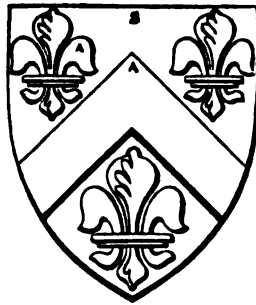
Hugh ab Rhys Wynn = Catharine, d. of Lewys ab Owain ab Meurig.

Owen Wynn = Margaret, d. of Maurice Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, ab Robert
 ab Rowland ab Robert Gruffydd.

Hugh Wynn of Mwssoglen, Sheriff = Anne, d. of Robert Madryn of Madryn.
 for Anglesey, 1621.

Owen Wynn of Mwssoglen, married = Grace, d. of Sir William Glynnne of
 29th August 1628. Glynllivon, Knt.
 s. p.

The above-named Owen Wynn dying without issue,
 his sister Elizabeth, by her marriage with Henry, a
 younger son of William Owen of Bodeon, Esq., conveyed
 the Mwssoglen estates into that family, and had issue an
 only daughter, Anne, heiress of Bodeon and Mwssoglen,
 who marrying her cousin, Sir Hugh Owen of Orielson,
 the second baronet, who died in 1698, brought back to
 that branch of the family the Bodeon estates, as also her
 maternal estates of Mwssoglen. Both estates have been
 alienated.



BRON Y VOEL YSTYMLLYN.

Mareddydd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Mervydd ab Collwym ab Tangno. —

Howel ab Mareddydd of — Gwennllian, d. of Gruffydd, second son of Ednyved
Bron y Voel. Vychan. See "Tregayan", vol. ii.

Gruffydd ab — Angharad, d. of Tegwared y Bais Wen, illegitimate son of
Howel of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth Drwyndwn. *Argent*, on a chevron
Bron y Voel. *sable*, three molets of the field.

Einion ab Gruffydd of — Nest, d. and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Adda Sir
Bron y Voel; living of Dôl Goch, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Howel
July 27th 1352. Cadivor ab Cunillon ab Gwaethvoed, Lord Vwy-
Sheriff for life of the of Ceredigion; and his tomb, on which is all.
Counties of Carnar- his recumbent effigy in the armour of his
von and Meirionydd; day, is still extant in the church of Towyn
29th Edward III, for Meirionydd. Nest was also the wife of
the former. Ieuan Llwyd ab Davydd Vychan, and of
Gruffydd ab Llywelyn.

Ieuan ab Einion of Bron y Voel; living 23rd April 1389. — Gwenhwyvar,
"I am inclined to think that this is the same person as is d. of Ynry
mentioned in Symond's *Switzerland*, as Ieuan ab Einion Vychan,
ab Gruffydd, a valiant Welshman, who had defended Lord of
Henry of Transtamare and the throne of Castile against Nannau.
the Black Prince, in the 39th and 40th Edward III (1366), See vol. v.
and who afterwards accompanied Enguerrard de Concy
(son-in-law of the English king) in his expedition against
the Duke of Austria, under pretence of demanding the
dower due to him (Enguerrard) in right of his mother."
(Ed. *Lewis Dwnn*.)

^a
 Howel ab Ieuan ab Einion of Bron y Voel = Angharad, d. of Ieuan ab Howel ab Cynwrig of Llwydiarth yn Môn, ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy ab Tegerin (*Llwyth Llwydiarth*) ab Carwed (*Gwchelyth Tior Celyn*) ab Greddeu ab Cwnws Ddû ab Cillin Ynad ab Peredur Teirnoc ab Meilir Eryr Gwyr Gorseddog ab Tudai ab Tudredd ab Gwilvyw ab Marchwyn ab Brân ab Pill ab Cynvyr ab Meilir Melirion ab Gwron ab Cunedda Wledig. Or, a falcon surgerant azure, for Tegerin ab Carwed, the founder of the family.

Rhys ab Howel of Bron y Voel = Gwervyl, d. of Rhys Gethin of Hendrev Rhys Gethin in Nant Conwy.

Howel ab Rhys of Bron y Voel = Margaret, d. and heiress of Tudor Môn ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osborn of Cors y Gedol.

Rhys ab Howel of Bron y Voel = Catharine, d. and co-heiress of Llywelyn ab Ithel of Pîls Teg in Ystrad Alun. See vol. v.

Thomas ab Rhys of Bron y Voel = Annesta, d. of Ieuan ab John ab Mareddydd of Brynkir.

Cadwaladr ab Thomas of Ystymmllyn = Elin, d. of Rhydderch ab Davydd of Myvyrian, in the parish of Llanidan. See p. 203.

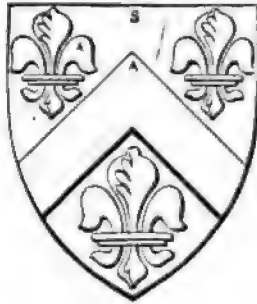
Ellis ab Cadwaladr of Ystymmllyn = Elin, d. of Owen Wynn ab John ab Ob. at Chester, 1597. Mareddydd of Gwydir.

Owen Ellis of Ystymmllyn. He was killed by a fall from his horse near Crugiaith, in the neighbourhood of his own house, in 1622. = Dorothy, d. of John Wynn ab Humphrey Wynn ab Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Robert of Cesail Gyvarch. See vol. iv, p. 276.

Ellis Ellis of Ystymmllyn =

Owain Ellis of Ystymmllyn =

Owain Ellis of Ystymmllyn. Ob. s. p. = Margaret, sole heiress of Ystymmllyn. = Gruffydd Wynn of Pen y Berth, Churchwarden of Crugiaith in 1692. See vol. v, p. 291, note.



WHYTE OF MYNACHLOG LLANVAES, OR FRIARS,¹ AND PENMON PRIORY.

(*Llewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)

John Wynn of Tryvan in Eivionydd, third son of Robert Vaughan of Talhenbont (see vol. v, p. 293). He served the Earl of Pembroke in 1565, who, having another servant called John Wynn, for distinction' sake he desired this John Wynn ab Robert Vychan to call himself by the surname of White, which his posterity have continued to do; but the name is spelt Whyte in all the signatures of the family.

Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab John ab Mareddydd, of the family of Neigwl Uchav.

<p>1 Robert = Catharine, d. of Owen ab Tryvan. John ab Owen of Ystum Cegid.</p>	<p>3 Richard White, purchased the "Friars" at Llanvaes, in October 1563, from Ellis Wynne, Gentleman. He was High Sheriff for Anglesea in 1568, 1582, 1589, and 1594. He also possessed the Priory of Penmon.</p>	<p>Dowce, d. of Richard Johnson, Gent.</p>
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<p>Sir Rich-ard Whyte, Knt. = Catharine, d. of Sir William Dampfort, Knt.</p>	<p>Rowland Whyte of Friars; living 1639. = Lettice, d. of Besbets of</p>	<p>Robert Whyte, D.D., Prebendary of Penmynydd, and of Worcester, Sinecure Rector of Clynnog, Archdeacon of Meirionydd, and Rector of Llangainwen and Newborough. Buried at Llangaffo in Anglesey, September 1657.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Harri Whyte of Friars. = Anne, d. of Sir Richard Bulkeley of Beaumaris, Knt.

The heiress of the Whyte family, Jane, grand-daughter of Harri Whyte above-mentioned, was married to John Holland of Berw, barrister-at-law, whose father, Thomas

¹ Llanvaes, or Friars, was erected by Prince Llywelyn over the grave of the Princess Joan, his consort, who died in 1237. It was granted at the dissolution to Nicholas Brownlow.

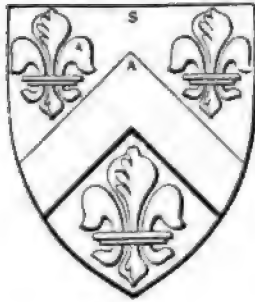
Holland, Rector of Llangeinwen, died 12th October 1746. Friars was sold, probably somewhat before the year 1739, to Edward Williams, Esq., afterwards of Peniarth (see vol. v, p. 106). Mr. Williams died on the 10th of February 1762, aged 52, leaving his estate in Anglesey to be sold for the benefit of his two younger daughters. Friars was purchased either by Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., or for his step-son, Thomas James, last Lord Viscount Bulkeley, during the minority of the latter, who died without issue, and whose property, by purchase, eventually it certainly became. It now belongs, with the rest of Lord Bulkeley's estates, under his will, to Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Bart., great-grandson of Sir Hugh Williams. Over an archway near the present house, at Friars, are the arms of Whyte—*sable*, a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, with the initials "R. W. 1623. L. B."

"Llanvaes was a house of Franciscan or minor friars, founded by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, before 1240. It was dedicated to St. Francis, and was the burial-place of Joan, daughter of John, King of England, the son of the King of Denmark, the Lord Clifford, and many barons and knights slain in the Welsh wars; and when it was almost ruined, was restored by King Henry V, who provided that there should be always eight friars in it."¹

Penmôn was a priory of black monks, and was endowed, if not founded, by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, before the year 1221. The Prior was one of the three spiritual Lords of Anglesey. At the dissolution, 26th Henry VIII, the revenues were valued at £47 15s. 3d. in the whole, and £40 17s. 9d. clearly, and was granted, 6th Elizabeth (1564), to John Moore. The remains of the priory are the ruinous refectory and the church, part of the latter being in present use. Included in the parish of Penmôn is *Ynys Seiriol*, called also the *Island of Priestholm* and *Glan Ach*; it lies about a mile from the shore, and might have been the principal residence of the religious of Penmôn, for the priory goes under both

¹ Tanner's *Not. Mon.* (Carlisle's *Topographical Dictionary*).

names; usually they were called *Canonici de Insula Glann Ach*. The only remains of their residence is a square tower; but abundance of human bones, scattered up and down, are strong proofs of its reputed sanctity, and consequently of the wish of the people to have Ynys Seiriol made the place for their interment. Seiriol was a Welsh saint, who lived a hermit between the two summits of Pen Maen Mawr, where are still to be seen his *Bed* and *Well*; but his hermitage being robbed (on which occasion a Welsh poem was composed, that is still extant), the saint retired to a small island, which from him has been called Ynys Seiriol, where he built a chapel and a cell, and, it is thought, there died. He lived in the sixth century.



BODVEL OF BODVEL YN LLEYN.

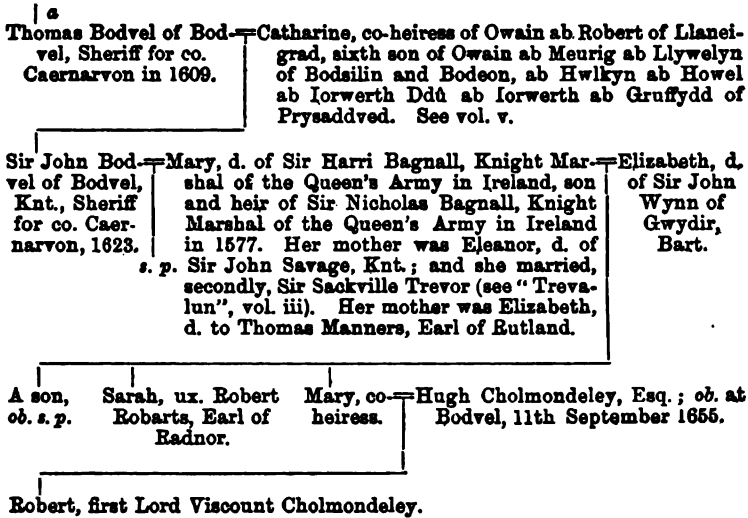
Madog, one of the sons of Elliew, d. of Morgan ab Ieuan, one of the sons of Maredydd ab Ieuan Gôch ab Davydd Gôch of Penllech, ab Trahaiarn Gôch of Lleyn. *Azure, a chev. inter three dolphins naiant, embowed argent.*

John ab Madog—Janet, d. of Gruffydd of Y Chwaen Isav, fourth son of of Bodvel. Llywelyn ab Hwlkyn ab Howel ab Iorwerth Ddâ of Prysgaddved. See vol. v.

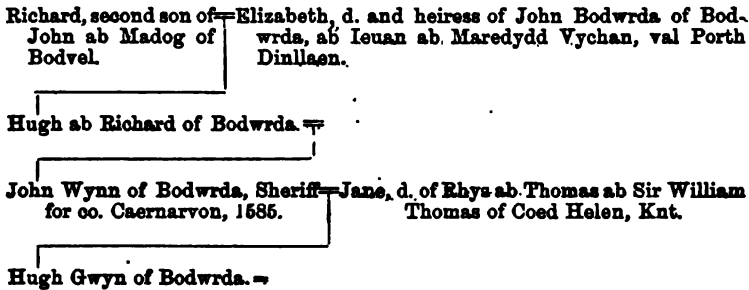
a Hugh ab John of Bodvel.	Catharine, d., by Margaret his wife, d. and sole heiress of Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Madog Gloddaeth, of Harri Salusbury, second son of Thomas Salusbury Hên of Llyweni, Esq. This Harri Salusbury was father of Harri Gôch Salusbury of Llanrhaidr in Ceinmeirch, whose only d. and heiress, Catharine, married John Lloyd of Bodidris in 141 (see vol. v, p. 131). Margaret, the heiress of Gloddaeth, was the relict of Howel ab Ieuan Vychan of Mostyn. Madog Gloddaeth of Gloddaeth was the son of Cynillin Varchog of Castell Marchog, ab Meirion Gôch of Lley. See "Castellmarch".	b Richard of Bodwrda.
John Wynn. ¹	Elizabeth, d. of Sir John ab Sir John Puleston ab John ab Madog Puleston ab Robert ab Sir Richard Puleston of Emral, Knt.	
Hugh Wynn Bodvel of Bodvel is party to a	bond to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, dated 24th May, 23 Elizabeth (1581), and was Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1589 and 1597.	Gaynor, sole d. and heiress of Thomas ab John ab Madog ab Howel ab Madog, as before.
a		

¹ The following notice of John Wynn, Esq., occurs in *Memoirs*, by Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, of several of his contemporary countrymen:—"The memorable services of John Wynn ab Hugh, born at Bodvel in Lley, whereof he was lord, now in this tract are not to be forgotten. He was standard-bearer to John, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, in the field fought between him and Kett and the rebels of Norfolk and Suffolk, near Norwich, in Edward the Sixth's time (in August 1549). His horse was slain under him and himself hurt, and yet he upheld the Great Standard of England, for the which service the Duke bestowed upon him two fine things, viz., the Isle of Bardsey and the demesne house of the Abbot of Bardsey, near Aberdaron, called the Cwrtwith. The honourable mention made of his services in the grant, which I have seen and read." John Wynn ab Hugh was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1551 and 1560.

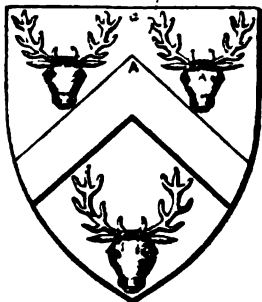
Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey Island, was granted, 1st Edward VI, 1547, to Sir Thomas Seymour, afterwards Lord Seymour of Sudeley, who was beheaded for high treason in 1549. In 1550 it was granted to John, Duke of Northumberland, who was beheaded for high treason in 1553. He left several sons, all unhappy: Henry, died at the siege of Boulogne; John, by courtesy Earl of Warwick, died in his father's lifetime without issue; Ambrose, afterwards restored in blood, and Earl of Warwick, thrice married, but died without issue; Guildford Dudley, beheaded with his father; Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, whose crimes and misfortunes are well known; another, Henry, who was slain at St. Quentin; and Charles, who died a child (*Banks*, iii, 572).



BODWRDA, IN THE PARISH OF ABERDARON.



The generation of this family, subsequent to Hugh Gwyn, took the surname of Bodwrda. Mary, daughter and heiress of Hugh Bodwrda, Esq., was wife of George Coytmore of Coytmore, Esq., who was living in 1723.



COETMOR OF COETMOR IN LLANLLECHYD, IN
LLECHWEDD UCHAV.

Gruffydd ab Davydd ab Tudor ab Madog ab Iarddŵr, Lord of Llechwedd Uchav and Creuddyn, and Grand Forester of Snowdon (who bore *gules*, a chevron inter three stag's heads caboshed *argent*, attired *or*), ab Cyn-ddelw ab Trahaiarn ab Pod ab Pasgen ab Helig ab Glanog ab Gwgan. Gledddyddrud ab Caradog Vreichvras, King of Brycheiniog, who bore *sable*, a chevron inter three spear's heads *argent*, imbrued at their points *gules*, and was one of the Knights of King Arthur's Round Table.

Howel ab Gruffydd of Coetmor was one of the jury for taking the extent of comot of Llechwedd Uchav, 11th July 1352.

Madog, ancestor of the Owens of Garth y Medd, and the Pryses of Fynogion.

Madog ab Howel of Coetmor.

Ieuan Vychan of Marsle, d. and heiress of Ieuan Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Coetmor. Goronwy ab Howel ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Iarddŵr.

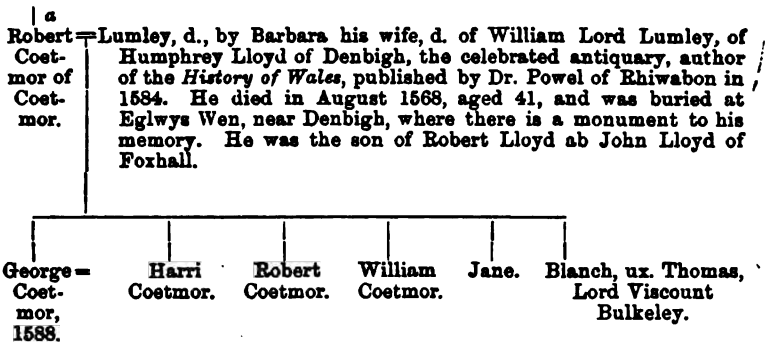
Robert Vychan of Gwervyl, d. and heiress of Ednyved Vychan of Bryn kir in Anglesey. Coetmor.

Rhys Vychan of Coetmor. Margaret, d. of John Aer Conwy of Bodryddan.

Pyers Coetmor. Alis, d. of Sir William Gruffydd Hên of Penrhyn, Knt., ab of Coetmor. William Vychan ab Gwilym ab Gruffydd.

William Coetmor. Elin, d. of John Puleston of Tir Môn, Anglesey, and of living 2nd January 1538. Havod y Wern, ab John Puleston ab John Puleston of Havod y Wern, ab Madog.

William Coetmor of Coetmor. Jane, d. of William Williams of Cwchwillan, in Llechwedd Uchav, ab William ab Gruffydd ab Robin ab Gruffydd ab Gwilym ab Gruffydd ab Heilin ab Sir Tudor ab Ednyved Vychan of Môn. *Gules*, a chevron *ermine*, inter three Englishmen's heads couped in profile ppr.



George Coytmor of Coytmor, who was living in 1723, lineally descended from the above-named George Coetmor, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Hugh Bodwrda of Bodwrda, by whom he had a son, Robert Coytmor of Coytmor, who died in May 1725, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Edward Philip Pugh of Penrhyn, in Creuddyn, Esq., by whom she had one son, James Coytmor Pugh, High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1775, who died *s. p.*, and one daughter, Bridget, who married Colonel Glynne Wynne, younger brother of the first Lord Newborough, by whom she had three sons, who died issueless, and one daughter, Bridget, who married John Percival, fourth Earl of Egmont, who died in 1835. Bridget, Countess of Egmont, died 24th January 1836, and left an only son, Henry Frederick Joseph James, fifth Earl of Egmont, who died without issue, 23rd December 1841.

MEYRICK OF BODORGAN, IN LLANVAIRLIAN PARISH.

Cadavael Yr Ynad, Lord of Cydewain, Arianwen, dau. and heiress of Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn ab Iorwerth, Lord of Cydewain, second son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrudd, Prince of Verlis. See vol. i, p. 82.
 then held at Castell Dinas Brân.
Sable, three ragged staves or, fised ppr.

Samuel, Lord of Cydewain. Eigr, d. and heiress of Madog ab Cadwallawn ab Madog ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan ab Elystan.

Madog, Lord of Cydewain, which he sold to his nephew, Mareddydd ab Rotpert ab Llywarch. Vol. i, p. 83. Eva, d. of Mareddydd Vychan ab Mareddydd ab Rhys ab Mareddydd Hên.

Tudor. Annest, d. and heiress of Tudor ab Llywelyn ab Caswallawn ab Howel ab Owain Gwynedd.

Iorwerth. Annest, d. and heiress of Robin Vychan ab Robin Gôch of Caer-gybi.

Davydd ab Iorwerth. Janet, d. of Iorwerth Gôch ab Mareddydd ab Howel ab Adda.

Einion Sais, *jure uxoris* of Bodorgan. He was Usher of the Palace of Sheen (Richmond) in the reign of Henry VI. Eva, d. and heiress of Mareddydd ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch ab Brân of Bodorgan.

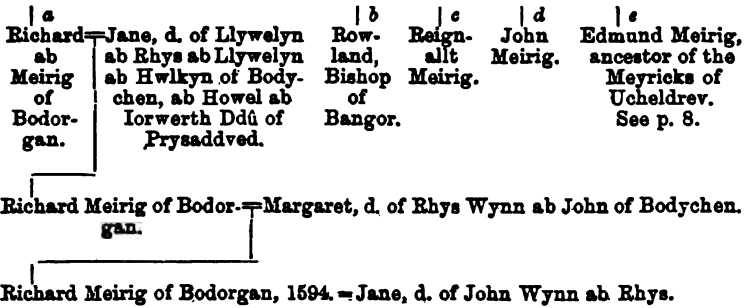
Hellin of Bodorgan. Janet, d. of Rydderoh ab Rhys ab Robert; descended from Iarddur.

Llywelyn of Bodorgan. He fought in the battle of Bosworth.¹ Angharad, d. of Gwilym ab Gruffydd ab Davydd ab Gruffydd ab Sychan ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Caswallawn ab Howel ab Owain Gwynedd.

Meirig of Bodorgan, one of the Guard to Henry VIII. Margaret, d. of Rowland ab Howel of Caer Geilwg, ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Howel ab Davydd ab Tudor ab Madog ab Iarddur.

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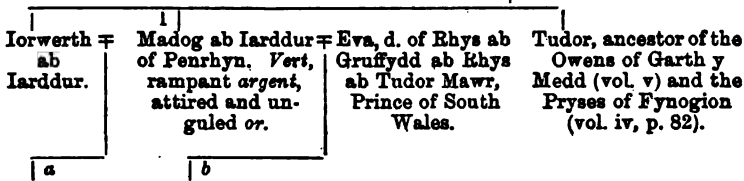
¹ His two-handed sword and saltcellar are still preserved at Bodorgan.



PRYDDERCH OF MYVYRIAN, IN THE PARISH OF
LLANIDAN, IN CWMWD MENAI IN ANGLESEY.

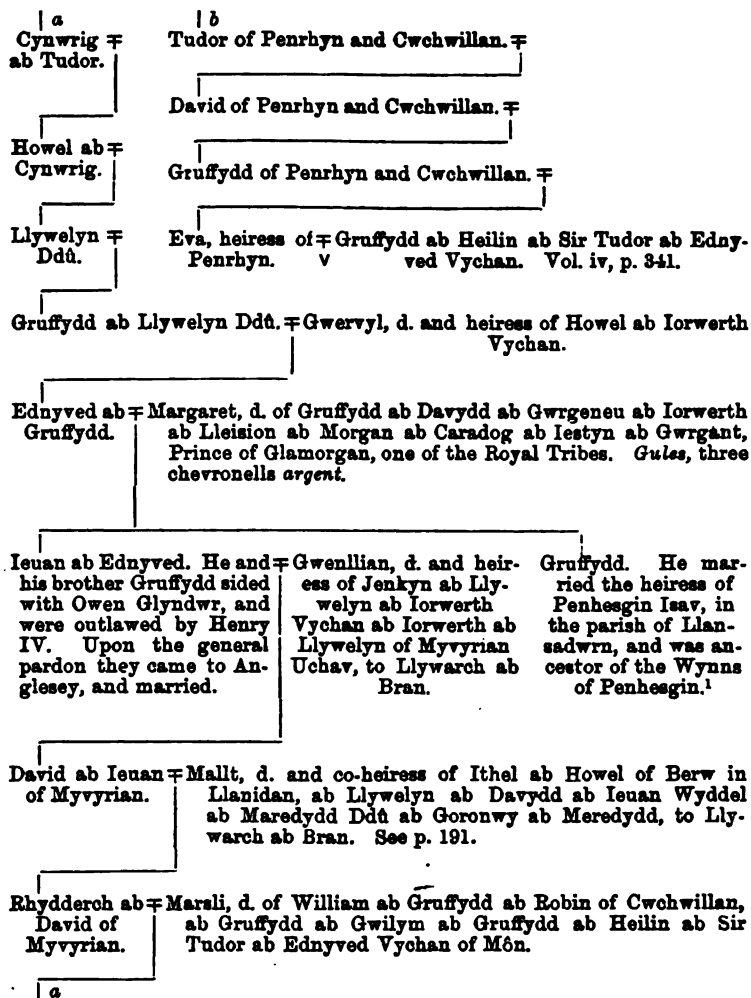
Iarddur¹ of Penrhyn, Lord of Llechwedd Uchav = Angharad, d. and heir-
and Creuddyn, Grand Forester of Snowdon, and
Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd
(*gules*, a chevron inter three stag's heads caboshed
argent). Penrhyn and the two comots of Llech-
wedd Uchav and Creuddyn were given to Iar-
ddur by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North
Wales, who commenced his reign in 1195, and
died in 1240.

ess of Maredydd ab
Madog ab Cadwallawn,
Lord of Maelienydd
and Ceri. Vol. ii, p.
302.



¹ Iarddur of Penrhyn was the son of Trahaiarn ab Cynddelw ab Pod ab Pasgen ab Helig ab Glanog ab Gwgan Gledddy Rhudd ab Caradog Vreichvras, King of Brycheiniog, who bore *sable*, a chevron inter three spear's heads *argent*, their points imbrued *gules*.

The church and tithes of Llanidan once belonged to the Priory of Black Canons, at Bêdd Gelert; and in 1535 it followed the fate of that house. Llanidan was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edmund Downam and Peter Ashton, who sold it, in 1605, to Richard Prycherch of Myvyrian, whose grand-daughter and heiress, Martha, married Pierce Lloyd of Llugwy, Esq. On the extinction of that family all their estates were bought by Lord Uxbridge, who left them to his nephew, Sir William Irby, afterwards Lord Boston. The present Lord Boston is patron of the living.



¹ Richard Wynn, the last heir male of this house, had an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married Francis Edwards of Plâs yn y Coed, near Overton, in Flintshire, and their daughter and heiress was married, first, in 1722, to Maurice Wynn of Pengwern, in Festiniog, and Llwyn, in Denbighshire (see *Llwyn*, vol. iii, p. 358), and secondly to Edmund Meyrick of Ucheldrev, in Meirionyddshire. Penheskin, however, has long since been alienated from the descendants of the Wynn family.

Richard ab Rhydderch of Myvyrian. = Catharine, d. of Owen ab Meurig ab Llywelyn ab Hwlkin of Bodsillin and Bodeon, and relict of Mareddydd ab Rhys ab Howel ab Rhys ab Llywelyn of Bodowyr Uchav in Llanidan; descended from Llywarch ab Bran.

Rhyddarch ab Richard of Myvyrian.	Margaret, d. of Pyers Pulleston. William Prytherch, LL.D., 1596.				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Mari.	Jane, ux. John Wynn ab John ab Thomas of Bryn Cunallt. Vol iv, p. 56.	Elin. Marsli.		Margaret, ux. John Trevor of Bryn Cunallt. Vol. iv, pp. 79, 80.

Richard ab Rhydderch of Myvyrian was a Benchor of the Inner Temple and a Judge of Chester; living 1627. He bought the advowson and tithes of Llanidan.	Pyers. Herbert.	Margaret, ux. John Wynn of Penllech.
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Godfrey Prytherch of Myvyrian. =

Pierce Lloyd of Llugwy, in the parish of Martha, heiress of John Groevenor, Llanvair Yngwaredog. Born 26th May 1652. v of Myvyrian. Esq. Ob. 1691. s. p.

ANTIQUITIES IN THE PARISH OF LLANIDAN.¹

"I must not pass unnoticed (observes Mr. Pennant) the celebrated stone, *Maen Morddwyd*, or the Stone of the Thigh, now well secured in the wall of this church. In old times it was so constant to one place, that, let it be carried ever so far, it would be sure of returning at night. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, determined to subdue its locomotive faculties, fastened it with iron chains to a far greater stone, and flung it into the sea; but, to the astonishment of all beholders, it was found the next morning in its usual place.

"I now enter on classical ground, and the pious seats of the ancient Druids, the sacred groves, the altars, and monumental stones. At Tre'r Dryw, or the Habitation of the Arch-Druid, I met with the mutilated remains described by Mr. Henry Rowlands. His *Bryn Gwyn*, or *Brein Gwyn*, or Royal Tribunal, is a circular hollow of a hundred and eighty feet in diameter,

¹ Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 228, et seq.

surrounded by an immense *agger* of earth and stones, evidently brought from some other place, there not being any mark of their being taken from the spot. It has only a single entrance. This is supposed to have been the grand consistory of the Druidical administration. Not far from it was one of the *Gorseddau*, now in a manner dispersed, but one consisted of a great copped heap of stones, on which sat aloft a Druid instructing the surrounding people. Here were also the reliques of a circle of stones, with the *cromlech* in the midst; but all extremely imperfect. Two of the stones are very large; one, which serves at present as part of the end of a house, is 12 ft. 7 in. high and 3 ft. broad; and another 11 ft. high, and 23 ft. in girth. Some lesser stones yet remain. This circle, when complete, was one of the temples of the Druids, in which their religious rites were performed. It is the conjecture of Mr. Rowlands that the whole of these remains were surrounded with a circle of *oaks*, and formed a deep and sacred grove. Near this is *Caer Léb*, or the moated entrenchment; of a square form, with a double rampart, and a broad fosse intervening, and a lesser on the outside. Within are foundations of circular and of square buildings. This, Mr. Rowlands supposes to have been the residence of the Arch-Druid, and to have given the name *Tre'r Dryw* to the township in which it stands. At *Trev Wry* I saw several faint traces of circles of stones, and other vestiges of buildings, all so dilapidated or hid in weeds as to become almost formless. *Bod Drudan*, or the habitation of the Druids, *Tre'r Bardd*, or that of the Bard, are all of them hamlets, nearly surrounding the seat of the Chief Druid, composing the essential part of his suite. At the last I saw a thick *cromlech* resting on three stones.

"The shore near Porth Aml, not far from hence, is famed for being the place where Suetonius landed, and put an end in this island to the Druid reign. His infantry passed over the Menai in flat-bottom boats, perhaps at the spot still called *Pant yr Ysgraft*, or the Valley of Skiffs. His horse crossed partly by fording and partly by swimming. There are no traces of any Roman works left in this country. Their stay was so short that they had not time to form anything permanent. At *Bryn Gwydryn*, behind *Llanidan*, are two or three dykes and fosses of a semicircular form, each end of which terminates at a precipice, leaving an intervening area of no great space. Both from its figure and name, *Caer Idris*, I suspect it to be British.

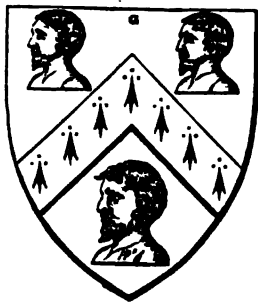
"I am sorry (says Mr. Pennant) that it is not in my power to give a better account than the following of that prodigy of learning, the Rev. Henry Rowlands, vicar of this parish. His

account of the Druidical antiquities of this part of the island, and his comments on them, is a most extraordinary performance, considering that he never enjoyed any other literary advantages than what he found in his native isle. It is said that he never even travelled farther than Conway; but I believe it is certain that Shrewsbury was the farthest limits of his travels. He died in 1723, aged 68, and was interred under a slab of black Anglesey marble, in the parish of Llanedwyn. He was descended from Henry Rowlands, who died Bishop of Bangor in 1616, and who in 1600 purchased from Robert Gryffydd of Penrhyn the estate of Plâs Gwyn, in the fore-mentioned parish, which remains to this day in his posterity. The inscription on his tomb was of his own composing."

LLANEDWYN.

"This is a chapelry in the parish of Llanidan, and Lord Boston is the impropriator. In the woods of Plâs Newydd are some very remarkable Druidical antiquities. Behind the house are to be seen two vast cromlechs. The upper stone of one is 12 ft. 7 in. long, and 12 ft. broad and 4 ft. thick, supported by five tall stones. The other is but barely separated from the first; it is almost a square of 5½ ft., and supported by four stones. The number of supporters to cromlechs are merely accidental, and depend on the size or form of the incumbent stone. These are the most magnificent we have, and the highest from the ground; for a middle-sized horse may easily pass under the largest. Not far from the cromlech is a large carnedd; part has been removed, and within was discovered a cell about 7 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, covered at top with two flat stones, and lined on the sides with others."¹

¹ Morris's *Survey*.



PLÂS NEWYDD, TREV PORTHAML, LLANIDAN.

Gwilym Vychan of Penrhyn, Chamberlain = Gwenllian, d. of Iorwerth ab of Gwynedd ab Gwilym ab Gruffydd of Davydd ab Ednyved Chwith. Penrhyn. Vol. iv.

Robert Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, = Gwenhwyvar, d. of Gruffydd ab Howel Esq. y Varv.

Rowland Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, Sheriff = Catharine, d. of Maredydd ab for Anglesey, 1541, 1548, 1553, in which Ieuan ab Robert of Gwydir. year he died.

Robert Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, = Angharad, d. of Elis ab Maurice ab John ab Maredydd of Celynennau.

Maurice Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd, M.P. for = Jane, dau. of John Wynn ab Beaumaris in 1553¹; Sheriff for Anglesey, Hugh of Bodvel. 1562.

Robert Gruffydd of Llanvair Is Gaer, where his father also resided, after = the alienation of Plâs Newydd.

Mary, heiress = Edward Wynn of Taltreiddyn, in co. Meirionnydd, *jure uxoris* of the Llan- of Llanvair, which passed again by marriage to Hugh vair estate. Griffith of Bryn Odol, in Lley, Esq., Sheriff for co. Caer- narvon in 1726, and his son, John Griffith of Bryn Odol, in 1813.

¹ Maurice Gruffydd of Plâs Newydd was living in 1602. He conveyed Plâs Newydd, either by sale or mortgage, to Sir Henry Bagnall. The heiress of the Bagnalls was married to Lewis Bayley, Bishop of Bangor from 1616 to 1631. The Marquis of Anglesey, whose ancestor, Sir Nicholas Bayley, assumed the surname of Paget, from his marriage with Caroline, daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Paget, is the possessor of this place.



LLOYD OF LLUGWY IN GWAREDOG, IN THE
PARISH OF LLANTRISAINT IN ANGLESEY.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 197.)

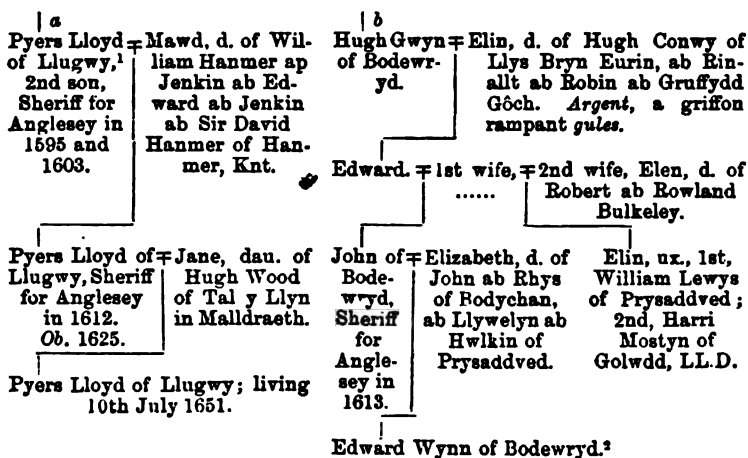
Howel ab Ieuan ab Ednyved ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Meurig ab Traha-
iarn ab Gweirydd ab Rhys Gôch of Henllys, in the parish of Llanvaes,
Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd (*argent*, on a bend *sable*,
three leopard's faces of the first, for Gweirydd ab Rhys Gôch). Henllys
remained in the possession of his descendants till 1460, when Edward IV
granted Henllys to William Hampton, Deputy-Governor of Beaumaris
Castle, and the dispossessed family were removed to Bodelwyddan, and
subsequently took the surname of Humphreys.

Gruffydd = Angharad, dau. of Llywelyn ab Davydd ab Ieuan Wyddel
ab Howel. ab Mareddydd Ddû of Mwssoglen, in the parish of Llan-
geinwen. See p. 191.

Llywelyn = Mallt, d. of Llywelyn ab Hwlkin of Prysaddved. See p. 210, and
ab vol. v, p. 282.
Gruffydd.

Rhys ab = Annest, d. of Nicholas ab Elis, Archdeacon of Anglesey in 1474,
Llywelyn. and Rector of Llanelilian in Anglesey, ab David ab Iorwerth
ab Howel ab Cynwrig ab Llywarch Vychan ab Llywarch Gôch
ab Llywarch Howlbwrch, one of the Noble Tribes.

<p>David ab = 2nd wife, Anne, dau. of Rhys. Pyers Stanley of Ewloe Castle, ab Pyers ab Sir William Stanley of Hooton.</p>	<p>1st wife, Angharad, d. and sole heiress of David ab Ieuan ab Madog ab David ab Llywelyn ab Howel Chwith ab Cyndel ab Howel ab Sanddeu ab Cadrodd Hardd. <i>Argent</i>, two foxes counter salient <i>gules</i>.</p>
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Y CHWAEN ISAV—PLÂS LLANDDYVNAN IN ANGLESEY.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)

Llywelyn ab Hwlkin of Prys. Margaret, d. and heiress of Ieuan Llwyd ab addved. See vol. v, p. 146.

Gruffydd ab Goronwy of Llanddyvnan and Ordinog.

a | b | c | d | e |

¹ Thomas Lloyd of Llugwy, Esq., sixth in descent from Pyers Lloyd, the Sheriff in 1603, died without legitimate issue; and the Llugwy estate was sold subsequently to his death to Sir William Irby, Bart., afterwards Lord Boston.

² The estate of Bodewryd passed by the marriage of Anne, daughter of Edward Wynn, M.A., Vicar of Llantrisant in 1670, and of Llanddyvnan in 1672, with Hugh Owen, Esq., to that of Penrhôs.

<p>a 3 Gruffydd = Catharine, d. ab Llywelyn of Y Chwaen Isav.</p>	<p>b 1 Meurig of Bodeon and Bodsilin.</p>	<p>c 2 Hugh Lewys of Prysadd- ved.</p>	<p>d 4 Davydd, ob. s. p.</p>	<p>e 5 Rhys of Bodychan was the first Sheriff of co. Anglesey, which office he held for life.</p>
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John Gruff. = Annest, d. of Harri Salusbury Gôch of Llanrhaiadr in Cein-
ydd of meirch, ab Harri Salusbury, second son of Thomas Salus-
Y Chwaen. bury of Llyweni, Esq.

John Gruffydd of Plâs = Elin,¹ d. and heiress of Hugh ab Rhys ab Ieuan² ab
Llanddyvnan, in Rhys ab Ieuan Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy of
Y Chwaen Isav. Llanddyvnan, and of Orddinog, co. Caernarvon.

John Gruffydd of Plâs = Elin, d. of Robert Bulkeley ab Rowland Bulkeley ab
Llanddyvnan. William Bulkeley. She married, secondly, Edward
ab Hugh Gwyn of Bodewryd. Vol. v, p. 233.

John Gruffydd of Plâs Llanddyvnan, = Jane, d. of Maurice Gruffydd, Esq.
1612.

John Gruffydd of Plâs Llanddyvnan, = Annest, d. of Piers Lloyd of Vredog.
1615.

The heiress of this family, Anne, only surviving child of John Griffith of Plâs Llanddyvnan, Esq., Sheriff of Anglesey in 1709, and of co. Caernarvon in 1710, was married to William Lewys of Trysglwyn, Esq., by whom she left issue. She was born in 1724 (vol. v, p. 211).

A great many cruelties were practised by the Parliamentarians on the innocent and peaceful inhabitants, without any grievous provocation, when they invaded Anglesey; thus, for instance, a great-grandmother of Mr. Morris Williams, Plâs Goronwy, Llanbedr Gôch, of the name of Myvanwy, resided in a place called Plâs Bach, near the Marian, Llanddyvnan; ten or twelve of the Parliamentarians came one day towards Plâs Bach,

¹ The mother of Elin was Janet, daughter of Robert ab Mareddydd ab Hwlkyn ab Glynllivon, descended from Cilmin Droetu, one of the Fifteen Tribes.

² Ieuan ab Rhys married Malt, daughter of Gwilym ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth ab Davydd Ddu of Llanddyvnan. Iorwerth Vychan executed a deed on April 29th, 1442.

and, having asked for some drink, she cheerfully gave them plenty of good milk, after drinking which one of them took his sword and cut her across her breast, and her blood and milk mixedly gushed forth. She was suckling a child at the time, which was left motherless through the wanton cruelty of those fiends. At that time the Lord of Plâs Llanddyvnan was called Mr. Griffith, and he had an illegitimate son, who probably made himself rather prominent as a loyalist; however, he was overtaken, and cruelly murdered at a place called Lôn y Bwbach, near Llanddyvnan, and probably by the same party as committed the bloody deed before mentioned at Plâs Bach. These dreadful atrocities filled the country people with superstitious awe, and many strange tales were told of the appearance of young Mr. Griffith's ghost about the narrow old road where he was massacred, hence the place is still called Lôn y Bwbach, or the Goblin's Lane.

A lady, a friend of mine, who has estates in Anglesey and Caernarvonshire, kindly wrote in answer to some information I was anxious to obtain about apparitions, and told me that a lane near Llanddyvnan—a part of the road on to Pentraith—was haunted. When she was a child six years old, her father (who was a lineal descendant of the Baron Lewys Owen) was riding over to see Mrs. Lewis, and not arriving by lunch they sent out to look for him; he was found on the ground insensible; his horse, a fine hunter, trembling by him. "My father", she writes, "for three days after spoke and wrote in an unknown language. My daughters, also, five summers ago, were driving a stout pony in their basket-carriage; at this same spot the pony trembled, was greatly distressed, and fell as though shot, in a fit. Many tales of such occurrences are told as happening at this spot." The goblins must be the souls of the murderers doing penance on the place where they committed this fearful crime. Refer to the account given of the Spanish soldier, in vol. i, p. 408.

A story similar to this is given in Mr. Charles Hard-

wick's work on the *Traditions, Superstitions, Folklore, etc., of the North of England*; and in Harland's *Lancashire Legends*, the following legend is related :—

“Wyecoller Hall, near Colne, was long the seat of the Cunliffes of Billington. They were noted persons in their day, and the names of successive members of the family are attached to documents relating to the property of the Abbots of Whalley. But evil days came, and their ancestral estates passed out of their hands. In the days of the Commonwealth their loyalty cost them dear; and ultimately they retired to Wyecoller, with a remnant only of their once extensive estates. About 1819, the last of the family passed away, and the hall is now a mass of ruins. Little but the antique fireplace remains entire; and even the room alluded to in the following legend cannot now be identified.

“Tradition says that once every year a spectre horseman visits Wyecoller Hall. He is attired in the costume of the early Stuart period, and the trappings of his horse are of the most uncouth description. On the evening of his visit the weather is always wild and tempestuous. There is no moon to light the lonely roads, and the residents of the district do not venture out of their cottages. When the wind howls the loudest, the horseman can be heard dashing up the road at full speed, and after crossing the narrow bridge, he suddenly stops at the door of the hall. The rider then dismounts, and makes his way up the broad oaken stairs into one of the rooms of the house. Dreadful screams, as from a woman, are then heard, which soon subside into groans. The horseman then makes his appearance at the door, at once mounts his steed, and gallops up the road he came. His body can be seen through by those who chance to be present; his horse appears to be wild with rage, and its nostrils stream with fire.

“The tradition is that one of the Cunliffes murdered his wife in that room, and that the spectre horseman is the ghost of the murderer, who is doomed to pay an annual visit to the home of his victim. She is said to have predicted the extinction of the family, which (prediction) has literally been fulfilled.”

LOCAL TRADITIONS.

ANGLESEY.¹

At the time when the Parliamentarians invaded Anglesey there was many a loyal heart within the little island. Among others who fought for the King at St. Mary's Field was a substantial yeoman of the name of Howell, who resided in Wern Llanddona. This hero, when he found that the loyalist party was routed, and had fled for refuge to Beaumaris Castle, retired stealthily to the beach of that town, under the Green, and having turned one boat on the top of another over himself, he fired from his hiding-place on the besiegers, who were on the Green, until his ammunition was all spent. He then crept from between the boats, and reached the Friars unobserved, where a servant was waiting for him with a horse, which he mounted, and rode towards home with all speed. However, by the time he was on a part of his own land, called Mynydd y Wern, he was surrounded by a party of the Parliamentarians, who seemed determined to take him prisoner; seeing which he urged his horse over a precipice, and was killed on the spot, or, perhaps, injured greatly by the fall, and finished by the enemy at this very spot, under the brow of a rock called to this day "Craig Howell", or "Craig Owen". The horse and his rider were buried together, and over the grave a little mound of stones was raised, which, until within the memory of a late tenant of Wern, Mr. William Owen, was whitewashed occasionally by the descendants of the loyalist hero.

Another loyalist of the above period was Buckley of Brynddu, near Llanvechell, and one of the ancestors of the late W. B. Hughes, Esq., M.P. When he heard of the dethronement of King Charles, he swore he would not shave himself until the restoration of the monarchy, which oath he kept sacred, and for which cause he was called "Buckley y Farw". Such a zealous royalist was not to be despised; a party of armed men therefore came to Brynddu one day to arrest him, but the two servant girls, taking each a long axe in their hands, met them, in a menacing attitude, at the threshold, and so kept them at bay until their master was safe through the back, and far on his way to his chosen hiding-place—a capacious cavern in Cremlyn Bay; and it is said that he spent most of his time there until the restoration. Moreover, it is currently reported that his provisions were carried to our hero regularly by some

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, New Series, vol. i, p. 145.

females from Llanvechell, by whom he had many illegitimate children while hiding himself in the said cave, and the Buckleys of Mynydd Mechell to this day are said to be the descendants of those illegitimate children. (See *Plâs Coch*, vol. v.)

WATTON ABBEY.¹

The Tudor style of building which goes by the name of Watton Abbey never was an abbey, but a Gilbertine priory. It is situate between the town of Driffield and Beverley, in a charmingly sequestered spot, surrounded by patriarchal trees, in Yorkshire.

In the time of the Stuarts, a lady of distinction who then occupied Watton Abbey, was a devoted royalist in the great civil war which resulted in the murder of King Charles I. It was after the battle of Marston Moor, which was a death-blow to the royalists north of the Humber, and when the Parliamentarians dominated the broad lands of Yorkshire, that a party of fanatical Roundheads came into the neighbourhood of Watton, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" against the "Malignants", and especially against such as still clung to the "vile rages of the whore of Babylon", vowing to put all such to the sword. The lady of Watton, who was a devout Catholic, heard of this band of Puritan soldiers, who were "rampaging" over the wolds, and of the barbarous murders of which they were guilty. Her husband was away, fighting in the ranks of the King, down Oxford way, and she was left without any protector except a handful of servants, male and female, who would be of no use against a band of armed soldiers; and it was with fear and trembling, poor lady, that she heard of their arrival at Driffield, some three or four miles distant, where they had been plundering and maltreating the "Philistines", fearing more for her infant than for herself, as she believed the prevalent, but perhaps exaggerated rumour, that it was a favourite amusement with them to toss babies up in the air, and catch them on the points of their spikes.

At length news was brought that the marauders were on the march to Watton, for the purpose of plundering it, as the home of a "Malignant"; and the lady, for better security, shut herself, with her child and her jewels, in the wainscotted room, hoping, in case of extremity, to escape by means of the secret

¹ *Yorkshire Legends and Traditions*, by Mr. F. Ross, in *Leeds Mercury* for June 1884.

stair, and in the meanwhile committed herself and child to the care of the Virgin Mother. It was not long ere the band of soldiers arrived and hammered at the door, calling aloud for admittance, but met with no response. They were about breaking down the door, and went in search of implements for the purpose, when they caught sight of a low archway opening upon the moat, which they guessed to be a side entrance to the house, and crossing the moat, they found the stair, which they ascended, and came to the panel, which they concluded was a disguised door. A few blows sufficed to dash it open, and they came into the presence of the lady, who was prostrate before a crucifix. Rising up, she demanded what they wanted, and wherefore this rude intrusion. They replied that they had come to despoil the "Egyptian" who owned the mansion, and, if he had been present, to smite him with the sword to death as a worshipper of idols and an abomination in the eyes of God.

An angry altercation ensued, the lady, who possessed a high spirit, making a free use of her tongue in upbraidings and reproaches for their dastardly conduct on the wolds, of which she had heard, to which they listened very impatiently, and replied in coarse language, not fit for a lady's ears, at the same time demanding the plate and other valuables of the house. She scornfully refused to give them up, and told them that if they wanted them they must find them for themselves, and at length so provoked them by her taunts, that they cried, "Hew down with the sword the woman of Belial and the spawn of the malignant," and suiting the action to the word, they caught her child from her arms, dashed its brains out against the wall, and then cut her down and "hewed" off her head, after which they plundered the house and departed with their spoil. From that day the ghost of the lady has haunted the room in which the foul deed was perpetrated.

In the present house at Watton there is a chamber wainscotted throughout with panelled oak, one of the panels forming a door, so accurately fitted that it cannot be distinguished from the other panels. It is opened by a secret spring, and communicates with a stone stair that goes down to the moat; and it may be that the room was a hiding-place for the Jesuits or priests of the Catholic Church, when they were so ruthlessly hunted down and barbarously executed in the Elizabethan and Jacobean reign. The room is reputed to be haunted by the ghost of a headless lady with an infant in her arms, who comes, or came there formerly, to sleep there nightly, the bed-clothes

being found the following morning in a disordered state, as they would be after a person had been sleeping in them. If by chance any person had daring enough to occupy the room, the ghost would come, minus the head, dressed in blood-stained garments, with an infant in her arms, and would stand motionless at the foot of the bed for a while, and then vanish. A visitor on one occasion, who knew nothing of the legend, was put to sleep in the chamber, who in the morning stated that his chamber had been disturbed by a spectral visitant, in the form of a lady with bloody raiment and an infant, and that her features bore a strange resemblance to those of a lady whose portrait hung in the room; from which it would appear that on that special occasion she had donned her head.

SAMLESBURY HALL.

This grand old mansion stands about half-way between Preston and Blackburn. Harland, in his *Lancashire Legends*, traces the history of the famous old building back to the early part of the reign of Henry II, when Gospatric de Samlesbury was residing in an ancestral home occupying the site now covered by the present hall. His dwelling was surrounded by rich pastures, and was shut in by the primeval forests of oak, from which the massive timbers were obtained out of which was formed the framework of the structure still standing. This magnificent building was erected during the reign of Edward III.

"The family pedigree tells us", says Harland, "that Cicely de Samlesbury married John de Ewyas about the middle of the thirteenth century; but, dying without male heir, his daughter was united to Sir Gilbert de Southworth, and the property thus acquired remained in the possession of the family for upwards of three hundred and fifty years. It was then sold to the Braddylls, and ultimately passed into the hands of Joseph Harrison, Esq., of Galligreaves, Blackburn, whose eldest son, William Harrison, Esq., now resides at the hall.

"After the disposal of the property by John Southworth, Esq., in 1677, the house was suffered to fall into decay. For many years it was occupied by a number of cottagers; it was afterwards converted into a farm-house, and passed through various stages of degradation from neglect. Mr. Harrison.

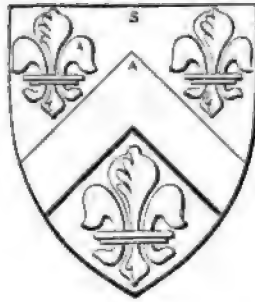
however, determined that this fine old structure should be no longer thus desecrated. With a wise and just appreciation he restored both the exterior and the interior of the house in accordance with their original design. And under his hands the Old Hall at Samlesbury has become one of the most interesting and instructive mansions in the county.

"Sir John Southworth was the most distinguished personage of his race. He was high in military command during the early years of the reign of Elizabeth—he mustered three hundred men at Berwick; and served the office of Sheriff of Lancashire in 1562. His possessions included Southworth, Samlesbury, Mellore, besides lands in eighteen other townships; but he was illiterate, bigoted, and self-willed. His rigid devotion to the faith of his ancestors led him to speak rashly of the changes introduced into the national religion; he also acted unwisely in contravening the laws, for which he was ultimately cast into prison, and otherwise treated with much severity until his death in 1595.

"Tradition states that during his later years one of his daughters had formed an acquaintance with the heir of a neighbouring knightly house. The attachment was mutual, and nothing was wanting to complete their happiness except the consent of the lady's father. Sir John was therefore consulted; but the tale of their devoted attachment only served to increase his rage, and he dismissed the supplicants with the most bitter denunciations. 'No daughter of his should ever be united to the son of a family which had deserted its ancestral faith,' and he forbade the youth his presence for ever. Difficulty, however, only served to increase the ardour of the devoted lovers; and after many secret interviews among the wooded slopes of the Ribble, an elopement was agreed upon, in the hope that time would bring her father's pardon. The day and place were unfortunately overheard by one of the lady's brothers, who was hiding in a thicket close by, and he determined to prevent what he considered to be his sister's disgrace.

"On the evening agreed upon both parties met at the hour appointed, and as the young knight moved away with his betrothed, her brother rushed from his hiding-place, and slew both him and two friends, by whom he was accompanied. The bodies were secretly buried within the precincts of the domestic chapel at the hall; and Lady Dorothy was sent abroad to a convent, where she was kept under strict surveillance. Her mind at last gave way—the name of her murdered lover was ever on her lips, and she died a raving maniac.

Some years ago three human skeletons were found near the walls of the hall, and popular opinion has connected them with the tradition. The legend also states that on certain clear, still evenings a lady in white can be seen passing along the gallery and the corridors, and then from the hall into the grounds; that she then meets a handsome knight, who receives her on his bended knees, and he then accompanies her along the walks. On arriving at a certain spot, most probably the lover's grave, both the phantoms stand still, and as they seem to utter soft wailings of despair, they embrace each other, and then their forms rise slowly from the earth, and melt away into the clear blue of the surrounding sky."



MADRYN OF MADRYN, IN THE CWMWD OF
DINLLEYN IN LLEYN.

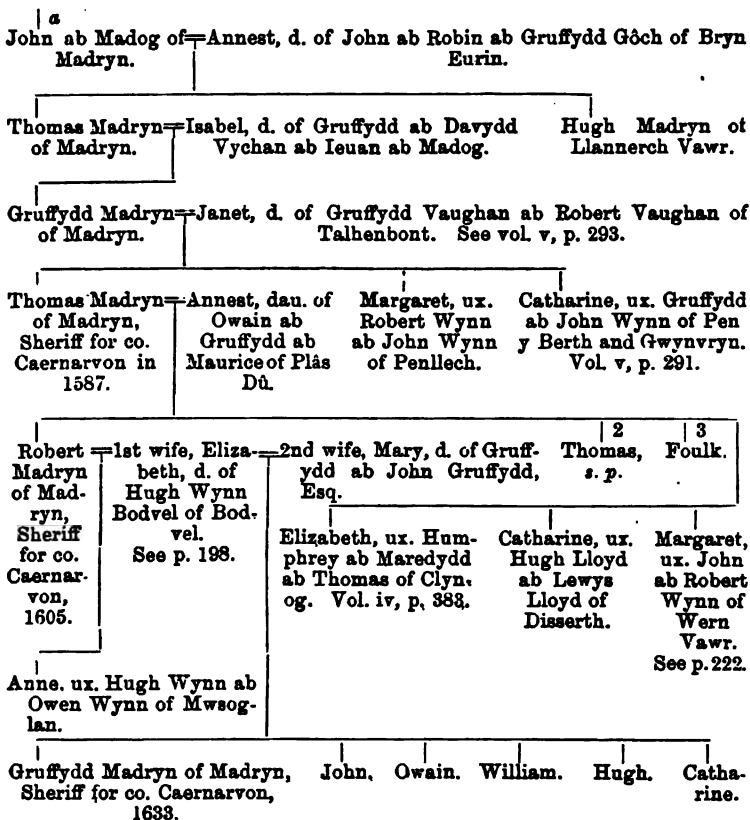
(Continued from p. 33, from *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)

Ieuan of Madryn, third son of Gruffydd ab Howel of Bron y Voel Ystymlyn.
See p. 33.

Rhys ab Ieuan of Madryn.

Ieuan ab Rhys of Madryn. Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd Derwas of Cemmaes.
Vol. v, p. 109.

Madog ab Ieuan of Madryn. Margaret, heiress of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd Vychan ab Llywelyn ab Davydd ab Llywelyn ab Tudor ab Iorwerth ab Cynwrig. Her mother was Elin, d. of Robert Puleston of Emral, ab Richard ab Sir Roger Puleston, Knt.



His grandson, William, whose elder brother, Thomas, was buried on the 21st August 1688, sold the Madryn estate to ... Bodvel, Esq., who dying without issue, it became the property of his sister, by whom it was bequeathed to William Lewys of Llysduelas in Anglesey, Esq., who left it to his eldest niece, Sidney, who married Love Parry of Wern Vawr, Esq., and their eldest daughter and co-heiress married Thomas Parry-Jones of Llwyn On. (Vol. ii, p. 125.)



WYNN OF Y PLÂS YN Y WERN VAWR—
LLANBEDROG.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 179.)

Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Iddon ab Idnerth ab Edryd ab Inathan—
ab Iaphet ab Carwed ab Marchudd, one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes.

Y Crach.—

David ab Y Crach.—Eva, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth.

Jenkyn—Margaret, d. of Rhys Gethin of Hendrev Rhys Gethin in Bettws y
ab Coed, ab Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ab Davydd Gôch of Pen
David. Machno in Nant Conwy (see vol. iii, p. 33). Rhys Gethin mar-
ried Morvydd, d. of Howel ab Meurig Llwyd. Lord of Nannau.
Gruffydd Vychan married Margaret, heiress of Tudor ab Iorwerth
ab Gwrgunon.

David ab Jenkyn of Nant—Annest, d. of Gruffydd ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn
Conwy. For an account of the exploits of this warrior, see vol. iv, p.
274, and vol. v, p. 235. ab Cynwrig ab Davydd ab Llywarch Vychan ab
Llywarch Gôch ab Llywelyn Holbwrch. Lord of Meriadog, and one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes
(*vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired, etc., or). Her mother was Elin, d. of Robert Pulestone ab
Richard ab Sir Roger Puleston, Knt.

Rhys Wynn.—Margaret, d. and heiress of Howel ab David ab Mareddydd ab
David Gôch ab Trahaiarn Gôch of Lleyrn.

John ab—Gwen, d. of John ab Rhys ab Robert ab Mareddydd ab Tudor ab
Rhys Howel ab Cynwrig Vychan ab Cynwrig ab Llywarch ab Heilyn
Wynn. ab Tivid ab Tangno ab Ystrwyth ab Marchwystl ab March-
weithian.

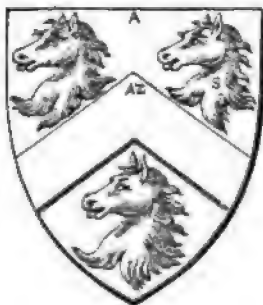
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^a
Robert Wynn = Elin, d. of Richard ab John ab Madog of Bodwrda, ab Howel ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Maredydd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab Tangno. See "Bodwrda", p. 199.

John Wynn = Margaret, d. of Thomas Madryn of Madryn, Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1587. ab Gruffydd Madryn.

Elin, heiress of Y Wern Vawr. = Hugh Hughes of Cevn Llanvair, ab Gruffydd Hughes of Cevn Llanvair, who was Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1615, ab Hugh ab Richard ab David ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn, ab Ieuan ab Cynwrig Vychan ab Llywarch Vychan ab Llywarch Gôch ab Llywarch Holbwroch, one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes, ab Pill ab Cynan ab Gwrydr Gôch ab Helig ab Glanog ab Gwgan Gleddyddvryd ab Caradog Vreicavras, King of Brycheiniog. See vol. ii.

Margaret, heiress of Cevn Llanvair and Wern Vawr. = Geoffrey Parry of Rhydolion. See vol. ii, p. 130.



CASTELL-MARCH YN LLEYN.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)

Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, Foreman of the Jury for Dinlleyn, 26 Edward III, ab Tudor ab Iorwerth ab Cynwrig ab Cynillin Varchog ab Meirion Gôch of Rhiw o Castell-March yn Llyn. Quarterly, 1st and 4th *azure*, a fess inter three horse's heads erased *or*, for Meirchion; 2nd and 3rd *azure*, three horse's heads erased *or*, for Meirion Gôch ab Mervyn ab Roderich Mawr, King of Wales. Cynillin Varchog bore *argent*, a chevron *azure*, inter three horse's heads erased *sable*. *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 180, and p. 177.

^a
Ithel Vy= Nest, d. of John Carreg of Carreg, ab David ab Ieuan ab David
chan. Gôch of Penllech, ab Trahaiarn Gôch of Lleyn. *Azure*, a fess
inter three dolphins naiant, embowed *argent*. See "Cevn
Amwlich".

Llywelyn= Margaret, d. of Maredydd ab Sir Howel y Pedolau, Knt. See
ab Ithel. vol. v, pp. 282, 396.

Robert ab= Lleucu, d. of Llywelyn ab Cynwrig of Cevn Llanvair (see vol. ii),
Llywelyn. ab Bleddyn ab Ieuan ab Cynwrig Vychan ab Cynwrig ab Lly-
warch Vychan ab Llywarch Gôch ab Llywarch Holbwrch, Lord
of Meriadog, and one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes. *Vert*, a
stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*.

John ab= Annest, d. of Maurice ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab
Robert. Gruffydd ab Howel.

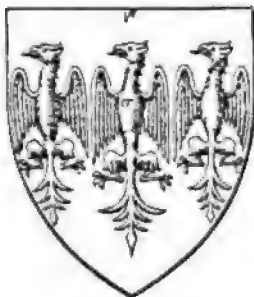
Gruffydd= Elen, d. of Davydd ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog
ab John ab Ednyved Goch; descended from Tudor Trevor.

William ab= Margaret, d. of Humphrey ab Maredydd of Cesail Gyvarch.
Gruffydd Her mother was Catharine, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab
Jones, Maredydd of Cwmbowy. Ob. 1583.
ob. 1587.

Sir William Jones, Knt., Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and subse-
quently of the same Court in England. Ob. 9th Dec. 1640, and his body is interred
under the chapel of Lincoln's Inn. Margaret, d. of Gruffydd ab
John ab Gruffydd ab John
of Cevn Amwlich. Ob. 1609,
and was buried in Beau-
maris Church.

Gruffydd Jones of Castell-March.=

<p>Margaret, heiress of Castell-March; ob. January 1646. Castell-March was confis- cated, together with Vae- nol, and granted by Wil- liam III to Thomas Asshe- ton Smith, Esq. It was during the lifetime of Sir William Jones, or his son, that a party of the French, landing near Castell-March, carried off the master of the house prisoner to France.</p>	<p>= Sir Wil- liam Wil- liams of Vaenol, Bart.</p>	<p>Griffith = Jane. = Williams, younger brother of Sir William.</p>	<p>The Hon. Tho- mas Bulkeley, second son of Thomas, Lord Viscount Bulkeley.</p>
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Y PARK IN LLANVROTHEN IN EIVIONYDD.

Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of North Wales. *Gules, three lions passant argent.* = Angharad, d. of Owain ab Edwin, Prince of Tegeingl.

2nd wife, Christian, d. of Goronwy ab Owain ab Edwin ab Goronwy. = Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Gwynedd. *Vert, three eagles displayed in fess or.* = Gwladys, d. of Llywarch, eldest son of Trahaiarn ab Caradog, King of Gwynedd and Powys, who was slain by Gruffydd ab Cynan in 1080.

Rodri, Lord of Anglesey; living in 1176. = Annest, d. of the Lord Rhys ab Gruffydd, Prince of South Wales. = Prince Iorwerth Drwyn Dwn.

Thomas, Lord of Rhiw Llwyd. = Annest, d. of Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Meirionydd. See p. 36.

Cariadog. = Eva, d. of Gwyn ab Gruffydd ab Beli, Lord of Cegidva.

Gruffydd. = Lleucu, d. of Llywarch Vychan ab Llywarch Gôch of Rhôs ab Llywarch Holbwrc'h, Lord of Meriadog, one of the Noble Tribes of Gwynedd (who bore *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*). ab Pill ab Cynan ab Gwrydr Gôch ab Helig ab Glanog ab Gwgan Gleddyddvryd ab Caradog Vreichvras, King of Brycheiniog (*sable*, a chevron inter three spear's heads *argent*, imbrued *gules*).

Davydd ab Gruffydd, Lord of Rhiw Llwyd. = Annest, d. and heiress of Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ab Moreiddig of Pen Yved in Eivionydd.

Howel ab Davydd. = Eva, heiress of Ystym Cegid, and eldest d. and co-heiress of Ieuan of Henllys in Cevn y Van, now called Ystym Cegid, in the parish of Llanvihangel y Pennant in Eivionydd, son of Howel ab Mareddydd ab Einion of Bron y Voel Ystymllyn. See p. 32.

^a
Mareddydd ab Howel of Ystym Cegid. In the extent of Eivionydd, taken at Crúgiaeth, 26 Edward III, he appears as one of the heirs of Gwele Gruffri in Penryved, in the parish of Penmorva in Eivionydd. In the Morrydd, d. of Ieuan Gôch ab Davydd Gôch of Penllech and Graianog, ab Trahaiarn Gôch of Lleyrn.

1 Ieuan ab Mareddydd of Ystym Cegid.	2 Lleucu, d. of Howel Sele, Lord of Nanau. See vol. ii.	3 Robert ab Mareddydd of Cesail Gyvarch in Meirionydd. See vol. iv, p. 268.	John.
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Mareddydd ab Ieuan of Ystym Cegid, *jure uxoris* of Rhiwaedog; living 20 Henry VI. Margaret, heiress of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn, and d. and co-heiress of Einion ab Ithel of Rhiwaedog. See p. 99.

John ab Mareddydd of Ystym Cegid; living 2 Richard II. See Sir John Wynn's *History of the Gwydir Family*. Gwenhwyvar, d. of Goronwy ab Ieuan ab Einion of Gwynvryn. See vol. v.

1 Maurice ab John ab Mareddydd of Rhiwaedog and Plas y Clenney.	2 Angharad, d. of Elisau ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Plas yn Iâl. See vol. v, p. 138.	2 Owain ab John ab Mareddydd of Ystym Cegid.	2 Ieuan ab John ab Mareddydd, ancestor of the Brynkirs of Bryn kir or Bryn y Ceirw.
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Robert ab Maurice of Park.	Lowry, d. of Lewys ab Ieuan ab Davydd.	Elissau of Celynennau. See vol. iv, p. 300.	John.
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Lewis Anwyl of Park. Ob. 1603.	Elizabeth, d. of Maurice ab Ieuan ab John ab Mareddydd of Bryn kir.	John took the surname of Roberts, and resided at Vaner, near Dolellau.	Anna, d. of Paul Ardricke, Esq.	William.
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William Lewis Anwyl of Park, Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1611 and 1624. His will is dated 19th December 1641. Elizabeth, d. and co-heiress of Edward Herbert, ab John ab Sir Richard Herbert, Knt., of Cemais. See vol. v, pp. 109, 110.

Lewys Anwyl, born 1596, married 12th Sept. 1627, died in his father's lifetime.	1st wife, Frances, fourth d. of Sir William Jones of Castell-march yn Llyn. See p. 222.	2nd wife, Magdalene, only d. of Sir Thomas Williams of Vae-nol, Bart.
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s. p.

Robert Anwyl of Park, Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1650. Ob. 11th Oct. 1653.	Catharine, d. of Sir John Owen of Celynennau.	John. Edward. William. Evan. Maurice. Emmanuel.	Catharine, ux William Wynn of Glyn. P. 158.	Elizabeth, ux David Lloyd.	Lowry, ux. James Bryn kir of Bryn kir.
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1 Anwyl.	2 Owen Anwyl of Park.
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1 a
Catharine. She had the Herbert estates, of which her grandmother was the heiress. She married William Owen of Celynnennau, Esq., and is now represented by her descendant, the Lord Harlech of Brogyntyn and Celynnennau. Born 1st August 1628, and was married in 1648. *Ob.* 1685, buried at Llangollen. See vol. iv, p. 301.

Park and its extensive possessions descended to Catharine, daughter of the above-named Owen Anwyl. She married, on the 7th April 1697, Sir Griffith Williams of Marl, Bart., near Conwy. Their only son, Sir Robert Williams, Bart., dying without issue, the great property of the two families passed to his sister Anne, who married, first, the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., and, secondly, Captain Terence Prendergast. In her time she had been maid-of-honour to Caroline, Queen of George II, and was probably the wealthiest heiress of the day. The estates were alienated, and she died in great poverty, it is said in a poor-house, at Whitchurch, near Denbigh.

ROBERTS OF Y VANER CYMER.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 215.)

John Roberts of Vaner, \mp Anna, d. of Paul Ardericke, Esq., Sercil of Gildertar. Her mother was Elisabeth, d. of John Hanes of Hamburg. *Azure*, a wheatsheaf *or*.
26th January 1600.

William
Roberts,
ob. s. p.

Elizabeth,
ux. Mor-
gan Branas
of Branas
Uchav, ab
Humphrey
ab Morgan.
See p. 48.

Blanch, *ux.* Cadwaladr Owen, M.A.,
collated to the Rectory of Llan-
vechain in 1601, to the Vicar-
age of Llanbrynmair in 1608,
and died in 1617. His son Rich-
ard Owen is stated to have
"had some lands of Inheritance
in the parish of Trawsvynydd",
and to have been presented to
the living of Eltham in 1635.
Wood's Athenæ Ozoniensis, vol.
iv, p. 84.

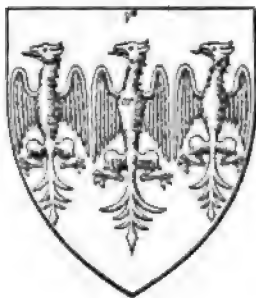
Mary,
ux.
Jasper
Griffith.

Jane.

MARL, IN THE COMOT OF CREUDDYN.

This mansion was built in 1661, according to the date on the beam in the hall ; it is beautifully situated under the lofty lime-rock called Craig y Dibyn, and surrounded by large trees, immediately opposite the town of Aberconwy. The greater portion consists only of the outer walls, having been reduced to this condition by a fire, about ninety years ago, which arose from negligence in airing the books. The iron gates in front of the house were formerly gilt, and upon them are the initials "G. W.", with the crest of the Penrhyn family, Pen Sais, an Englishman's head. It was originally the property of the Hollands, and afterwards of the Williamses of Penrhyn. Sir Griffith Williams, who had been created a Baronet in 1661, had nineteen children, twelve of whom lived to be men and women. Among his six sons, he divided, by will in 1663, his vast estates, which comprised nearly a third of the county of Caernarvon ; leaving Marl, with Conwy Ferry and other property, to his second son, Hugh, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Henry Vaughan of Pant Glâs in Eidda, in Caernarvonshire, who was High Sheriff for that county in 1699, and was killed before Hopton Castle, in the time of Charles I (see vol. v). Hugh Williams, upon the death of his nephew, Sir Griffith Williams of Penrhyn, Bart., without issue, succeeded to the title, and was followed by his son, Sir Griffith of Marl, who was Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1708, and died in 1734. He married the only daughter and heir of Owen Anwyl of Park and Penrhyn Deudraeth, Esq. (see p. 226), by whom he had several children who died young, and one son only, Robert, arrived at man's estate, and succeeded to the title, and one daughter, Anne. Sir Robert Williams of Marl, Pant Glâs, Park, and Llwyn, was the last of this branch who enjoyed the title of baronet ; for, dying without issue, the baronetcy devolved on Sir Hugh Williams, who was the grandson of Edmund Williams of Arianws (the third son

of Sir Griffith Williams of Penrhyn), and is now enjoyed by his great-grandson, Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley of Baronhill. The estates went to the sister Anne, who married Sir Thomas Prendergast, an Irish Baronet, who sold Llwyn to Lewis Nanney, Esq., and Park to William Wynne of Wern, Esq. After his death, Anne married Captain Terence Prendergast, from whose heirs the estate of Marl passed by purchase to Thomas Williams of Llanidlan, Esq., late M.P. for Marlow. It is now possessed by his grandson, Thomas Pyers Williams of Graig y Don, M.P. for the same borough.¹ Pant Glâs was sold to the Mostyn family, from whom it was purchased by Colonel Pennant of Penrhyn Castle.



YSTYM CEGID IN LLANVIHANGEL Y PENNANT.—
EIVIONYDD.

Owain of Ystym Cegid, 2nd son of Elin, d. of Hugh Lewis of Prysadd-
John ab Maredydd of Ystym Cegid ved.ab Llywelyn ab Hwlkin (Howel-
and Rhiwaedog. cyn) of Prysaddved. See vol. v, p.
282.

John Owen of Ystym Elin, d. of Howel ab Rhys ab Howel ab Ieuan ab
Cegid. Einion of Bron y Voel Ystymlyn.

Owen of Ystym Lowri, d. of Madog ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan of
Cegid. Pengwern.

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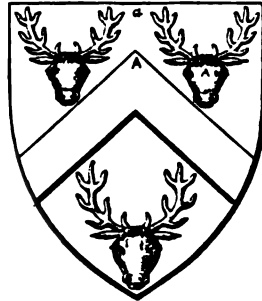
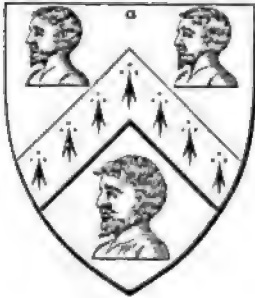
¹ Williams's *History of Aberconwy*, 1835.

^a
 John Wynn Owen of = Jane, d. of William Gruffydd, Esq., ab Sir William
 Ystym Cegid; living 1584. Gruffydd, Knt., ab Sir William Gruffydd, Knt., of
 Penrhyn.

Owen Wynn of Ystym Cegid. = Anne, d. of John Lewys of Chwaen.

John Wynn = Dorothy, d. of of Ystym Robert Cegid. Ob. Wynn of s. p. Brynkir.	Robert Owen of Yst- = Lowry, dau. of Owen. ym Cegid, Sheriff William Glyn for co. Caernarvon of Plâs 1621. Ob. 1626-7. Newydd.
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Catharine, eldest d. and heiress = Robert Wynne of Glyn and Sylvaen, Esq.
of Ystym Cegid. v See "Wynne of Peniarth", p. 157.



MORGAN OF GWYLGREV (GOLDEN GROVE), IN TEGEINGL.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)

Bleddyn, eldest son of Gwilym ab Gruffydd ab = Gwenllian, d. of Ieuav ab
 Heilin. Lord of Penrhyn and Cwchwillan. Adda ab Awr of Trevor.
 See vol. iv, p. 342. See vol. iv.

Gruffydd ab Bleddyn. = Angharad, d. and heir of Davydd Llwyd ab Tudor ab
 Ithel Vychan.

Edward ab Gruffydd. = Angharad, d. of John ab Ieuan of Tre Gasteil.

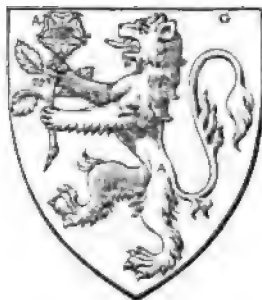
Thomas. = Catharine, d. of Ieuan Vychan ab Ieuan ab Iolyn.

Morgan. = Elin, d. of Hugh ab John ab Cynwrig.

^a

^a
 Edward Morgan, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, 1597. Ob. 24th February 1611. Catharine, d. of John ab Davydd ab Gruffydd of Gwysanau. See vol. v.

Edward Morgan of Weppra, in Llan-eurgain parish, where he was buried 20th Feb. 1640-1.	Ann, d. of John Aer Conwy of Bodrhyddan, and Margaret his wife, d. of Pyers Mostyn of Talacre.	Robert Morgan of Gwylgrev. Ob. 20th Sept. 1641.	Catharine, d. of Sir William Jones of Castell-march yn Lley, Knt.	Mari, ux. Sir John Conwy of Bodrhyddan, Knt.	Margaret, ux. Edward Lloyd ab David Lloyd of Pentre Hobyn.	Elizabeth, ux. Edward Mostyn of Talacre.
s. p.						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Anne, ux. Thomas Humphreys of Bodrhyddan. </div> <div> Jane, ux. John Thelwall of Bathavarn. </div> <div> Catharine, ux. Gruffydd Lloyd of Gwrych. </div> <div> Dorothy, ux. Colonel Thomas Davies, Constable of Harddlech Castle. </div> </div>						



WYNNE OF Y VOELAS.

Rhys Vawr ab Maredydd = Lowri, d. and heir of Howel ab Gruffydd Gôch, ab Tudor, Standard-bearer to Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth. See vol. iv, p. 102.

Maurice Gethin, 2nd son, = Anne, d. of David Myddleton Hên of Gwaunynog, Receiver-General for North Wales to Edward IV. 1501.

a

b

c

<p>^a Cadwaladr = Catharine, d. and co- heir of John Lloyd ab William ab Rhys of Plás y Nant, co. Flint; desc. from Ednyved Vychan. Had a grant of Y Voelas from Henry VIII, 1545. Ob. Sept. 14th, 1611. See vol. v, p. 406.</p>	<p>^b Robert Gethin = Catharine, d. of Owain had a grant of Cerniogian in 1545. See vol. iii, p. 353.</p>	<p>^c ab Jenkyn ab Rhys ab Tudor of Llan- decwyn; desc. from Llywarch ab Brán.</p>
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<p>1 Margaret, ux. John ab Mared- ydd ab Llewelyn.</p>	<p>2 Goleubryd, ux. John Wyn ab Robert. Their d. was ux. Tudor Vychan ab Gruffydd Derwas.</p>
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<p>Robert Wynne of Y- Voelas, Steward to Queen Elizabeth of lands and tenements of the late monas- tery of Aberconwy, obtained a grant from the Crown, 27th June 1590, of lands in Hiraethog belong- ing to Conwy Abbey. High Sheriff in 1549 and 1574.</p>	<p>Grace, d. of sir Roger Salisbury of Llyweni, Knt.</p>	<p>Rhys Wynne of Giler, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1624. See vol. v.</p>	<p>Alice, ux. Maurice ab Hugh of Graian- llyn in Creuddyn in Rhôs, co. Caer- narvon; desc. from Marchudd.</p>
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<p>Elizabeth, ux. Richard Heaton.</p>	<p>Catharine, ux. David Piers ab Piers Ffoulk ab Robert ab Robert of Plás Newydd in Meriadog.</p>	<p>Jane. Gaynor.</p>	<p>Mary.</p>
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<p>Cadwaladr = 1st wife, Wine- fride, d. of Keneim Throg- morton, Esq. Wynne of Voelas. High Sheriff, 1605. Ob. 1612.</p>	<p>2nd wife, Anne, d. of Owain Holland of Plás y Merw in Anglesey.</p>	<p>Maurice Wynn = Alice, d. and Gethin of Llangynhaval ab Ieuan of Llanynys.</p>
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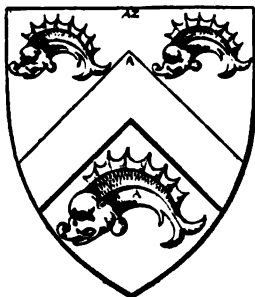
<p>Thomasine, ux. Robert Wynne of Havod y Maidd.</p>	<p>Grace, ux. William ab Thomas Anwyl of Garth Garmon.</p>	<p>Winifride, ux. Richard Wynne of Trovarth.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, ux., 1st, Richard Heaton of Green Llyweni; 2nd, Hugh ab Thomas Peake of Perth Ewig.</p>	<p>Mary, ux. Mareddydd ab William of Trebeuws.</p>
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<p>Robert = Jane, d. of Edward Wynne of Theilwall of Plás y Voelas. Ward. High High Sheriff, 1631, Sheriff, 1612. 1614.</p>	<p>Jane, ux. William Holland of Pennant.</p>	<p>Gaynor, ux. William Bulkeley of Coedan.</p>	<p>Catharine, ux. David Piers Ffoulkes of Plás Newydd in Meriadog.</p>
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<p>Margaret, ux. Humphrey Ffoulkes of Eglwys Vach.</p>	<p>Magdalene, ux. Arthur Vaugh- an of Pant Glás.</p>
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^a

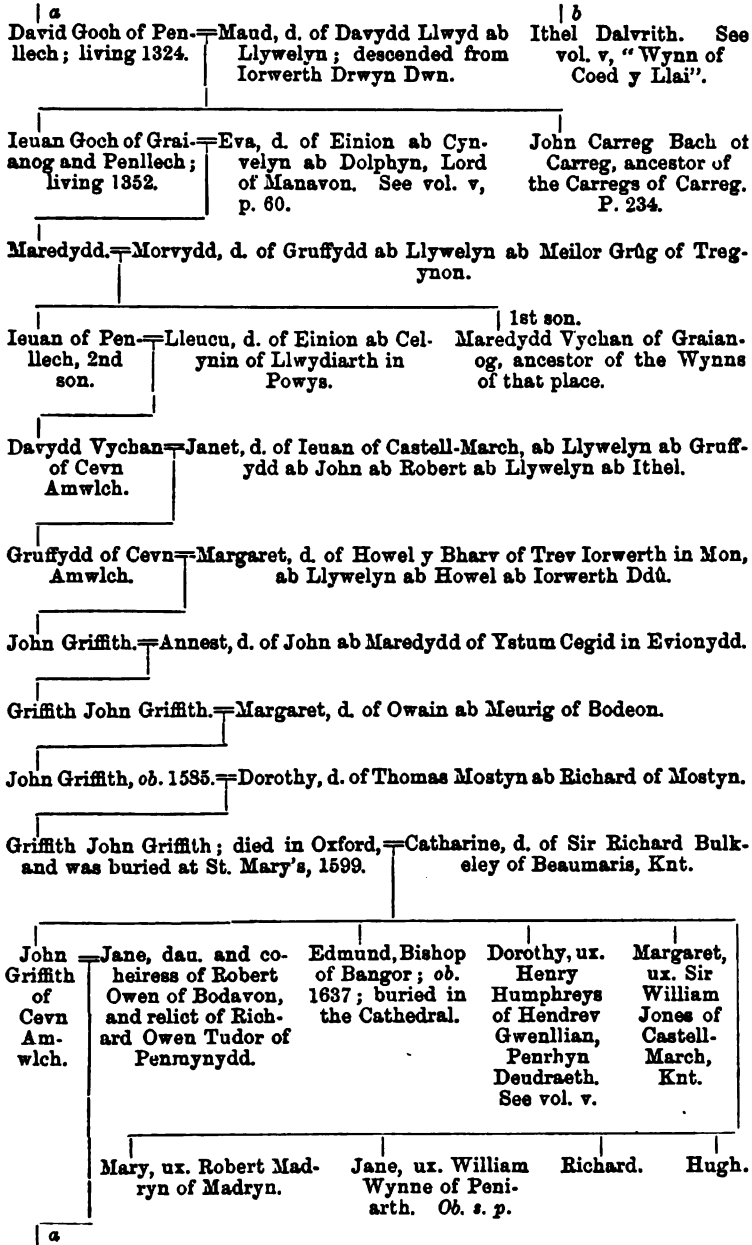
^a
 Cadwaladr Wynne = 1st wife, Grace, = 2nd wife, Sidney, second d. and co-
 of Voelas. d. of Sir Griffith Williams of heiress of Edward Thelwall of Plas
 Penrhyn, *s. p.* y Ward. See vol. iv. p. 311.
 Watkin Wynne of = Sidney, ux. William Griffith of Cevn Amwlch in Lleyn,
 Voelas. High who left Cevn Amwlch to his wife's niece, Jane,
 Sheriff, 1755. who married the Hon. Charles Finch.
 Jane, heiress of Voelas, married, 23th = Hon. Charles Finch, second son of
 Dec. 1778. Ob. 1811. Heneage, third Earl of Aylesford.
 Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne of Voelas and Cevn Amwlch. High Sheriff,
 1815. See Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

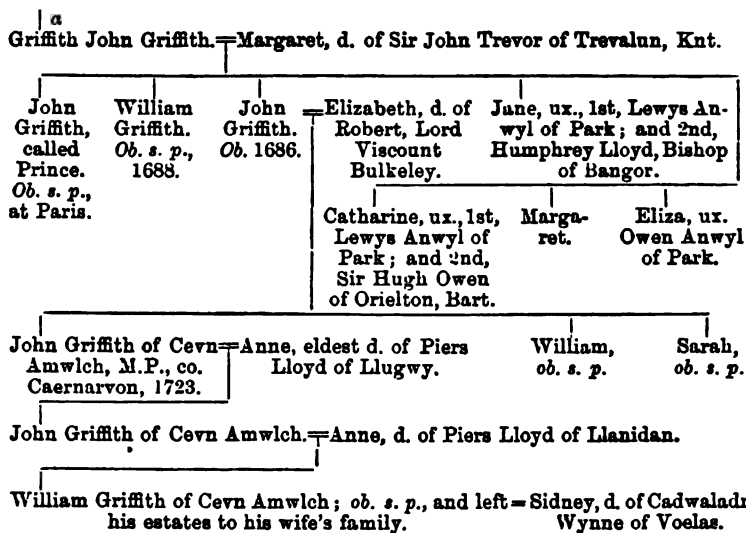


GRIFFITH OF CEVN AMWLCH IN LLEYN.

Rhys Vychan ab Rhys Mechell, son of the Lord = Margaret, d. and heiress of
 Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Tudor Mawr, Gruffydd, Lord of Cymyt-
 Prince of South Wales. *Gules*, a lion ramp. maen.
 in a border indented or.
 Rhys Gloff, Lord of Cy- = Gwervyl, d. of Maelgwyn ab Cadwallawn ab Cad-
 mytmaen. wgan ab Elystan Glodrhudd, Prince of Verlis.
 See vol. ii.
 Madog, Lord of = Tangwystl, d. of Goronwy ab Einion ab Goronwy ab Rhys
 Cymytmaen. ab David ab Caradog ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of
 Glamorgan. *Gules*, three chevronells *argent*.
 Trahaiarn Goch, Lord of Cymytmaen in Lleyn = Gwervyl, d. of Madog ab
Argent, a chevron inter three dolphins naiant Meurig ab Madog ab
 embowed *argent*, which were the arms of his Maelgwyn ab Cadwallawn
 great-grandmother, Margaret, Lady of Cym- ab Cadwgan ab Elystan.
 ytmaen.

^a | ^b

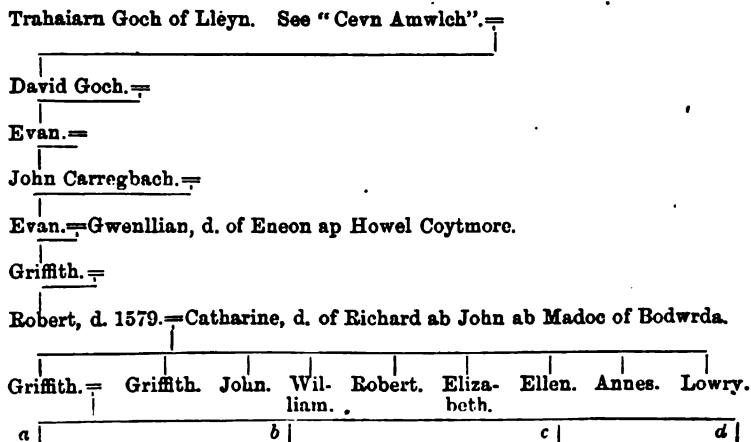


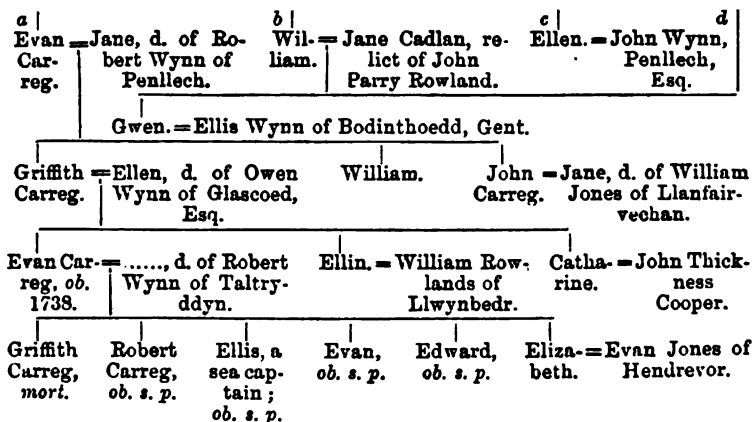


The Griffiths of Cevn Amwlch owned the tithes of Aberdaron, Nevin, and Bryncroes, and are now extinct.

CARREG OF CARREG.

(*Tai Croeswn MS.*)





FFOULKS OF PLÂS NEWYDD, MERIADOC.

(Harl. MS. 1971.)

Howel ab Robert ab David ab Llewelyn ab Pill ab Einion = Mallt, d. of Rhys
 ab Cynwric ab Llywarch ab Heilyn Gloff ab Tyfid ab Tudor ab
 Varchog ab Tangno ab Ystrwyll ab Marchwisl ab Bleddyn ab
 Marchweithian, Chief of one of the Noble Tribes of Cynwric.
 Gwynedd. *Gules, a lion rampant argent.*

Robert.=Christian, d. of Evan ab Rhys ab Tudor.

Robert.=Margaret, d. of Robert Vychan of Berain, by his wife Grace, d. of John Conwy of Bodrhyddun. See vol. iv.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline a & b & c \\ \hline \end{array}$$

^a Ffoulk ab Robert, n. 1540. Built Plás Newydd in 1583. Ob. Feb. 4th, 1607-8.	^b Grace, d. of Piers Holland of Kinmael, and widow of Thomas Salusbury of Carwedvynydd. <i>Sepult.</i> at Llannewydd, 1624. See vol. iv.	^c Agnes, ux. David Lewis ab Gronow; ob. 1606. They had a daughter Jane, ux., 1606, of Peter Roberts, Notary Public at St. Asaph; n. 1578, viv. 1646.	^d Jane, ux. Tudor ab Ieuan ab Kenrick of Carwedvynydd. <i>Sepult.</i> 22nd Jan. 1617-8.
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Piers Ffoulks, ob. 1629.	Anne, dau. of Meredydd Lloyd ab Tudor of Nantglyn; descended from Trahaiarn of Castle Emlyn. Ob. 1623.	Humphrey Ffoulkes, bought, in 1611, the messuage, tenements, and lands in Meriadoc, of the late Thomas Salusbury of Carwedvynydd.	Jane, ux. Owen Holland of Eglwysvach; ob. 1623. He	Katharine, ux. John ab William ab Robert of Hendre Newydd in Llan-sannan; ob. 1623.
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Ellen, ux. Robert Lloyd of Eglwysvach; ob. 1607.
Had issue Piers Lloyd. *Sepult.* 1607.

David Piers Ffoulks of Plás Newydd, whither he came to reside in 1631, having previously lived in Carwedvynydd.	1627. Catharine, d. of Cadwaladr Wynne of Voelas; descended from March-weithian.	John.	William, n. 1614, ob. 1631.	Luce, ux. John Ffoulk ab Ieuan Lewis. Ob. 1639. Their son David, n. and ob. 1632.	Jane, n. 1612, ob. 1613.	Anne, n. 1617.
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Grace, ux. (in 1635) of William Hughes of Abergelau.

1st wife, ..., dau. of Thomas Buckley of Esclusham, by his second wife, Elizabeth, d. and co-heir of John Brereton of Borasham (see vol. iii), and relict of ... Lewis of Plás Is y Clawdd. ¹	¹ Piers Ffoulks (n. 1628) of Plás Newydd.	² 2nd wife, Robert, n. 1632.	³ Gaynor, d. of Thomas Price ab David of Plás Iolyn, eldest son of Sir Robert ab Rhys ab Mareddydd. <i>Supra</i> , iv, 103-4.	Cadwaladr, n. 1637.
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David Ffoulks of Plás Newydd, n. 1651. =

John Ffoulks, n. 1651.

^a

¹ See above, vol. iii, p. 94, where Thomas Bulkeley of Coedaw in Anglesey is said to have married Elizabeth, d. of John Brereton of Esclusham, second son of Owain Brereton of Borasham, Esq. This lady may have been their daughter.

| a
Pierce Ffoulks, ob. 1717, = Lucy, d. of Thomas Shaw of Denbigh; ob. 1746.
æst. 49.

Elizabeth, sole d. = Robert, only son and heir of Thomas Wynne of Dyffryn
and heiress. Aled, Esq., in whose family the property still remains.



WYNN OF CAERAU IN CARWED VYNYDD.

Davydd of Carwed Vynydd, ab Gruff. = Angharad, d. of Goronwy ab Cyn-
ydd Llwyd ab Heilin Vrych of Berain wraig ab Bleddyn Llwyd of Havod
and Carwed Vynydd. See vol. iv, Unos. See vol. iv, p. 182.
p. 343.

Goronwy ab = Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Davydd Rhys of
Davydd of ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Llys
Carwed Ddŵ of Cop'r Goleuni. See vol. v, p. 244. Llywarch.
Vynydd.

David ab Goronwy. =

Mareddydd of = Catharine, d. of Robert of Twysog in Henllan parish, ab
Carwed Ieuan ab Tudor ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Heilin Vrych of
Vynydd. Berain. See vol. iv, p. 102.

William of Carwed = Margaret, d. of John Margaret, ux. Ffoulk ab Gruff.
Vynydd, ob. 1st Hooks of Aber ydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys of Llys
June 1617. Conwy. Llywarch.

John Wynn of Carwed = Leucu, d. of John ab Thomas ab William of Plâs
Vynydd. Uchav in Llansaintfraid.

Edward Wynn of Car = Mary, d. of John Thelwall of Bathavarn Park, who
wed Vynydd. died 168..., aged 90. See vol. iv, p. 313.

Mareddydd Wynn of Carwed Vyn = Jane, d. of Edward Goodman of Nant-
ydd. glyn.

| a

^a
Edward Wynn of Caernau in Carwed Vynydd, ob. 1682.=

Magdalen, heiress. ux. Piers Foulkes, son of David Foulkes of Plas Newydd in Meriadog. They were married on the 29th July 1650. See *Cwita Cyfarwydd*, p. 231.



FOULKES OF LLYS LLYWARCH IN LLAN NYVYDD.

Rhys of Llys Llywarch, ab Davydd ab Gruffydd Llwyd=Annest, d. of Ed. ab Hellin Vrych of Berain and Carwed Vynydd. See ab Llywelyn ab vol. iv, p. 102. Cynwrig.

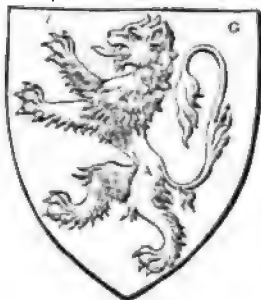
Ieuan of Llys Llywarch.=Catharine, d. of Harri ab Tudor. Davydd. Gruffydd.
Howel ab Bleddyn.

Gruffydd ab Ieuan of Llys Llywarch.=Janet, d. of Davydd ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn.

Fouk of Llys Llywarch.=Margaret, d. of Mareddydd ab Davydd ab Goronwy of Carwed Vynydd.

Robert Foulkes of Llys Llywarch.=Elin, d. of Rhys ab Lewys.

John Foulkes of Llys Llywarch.=



PARRY OF TRE'R TWYSSOG IN HENLLAN
PARISH.

Heilin Vrych of Berain and Carwed=Nesta, d. of Gruffydd Llwyd ab Lly-
Vynydd. See vol. iv, p. 343. welyn ab Ynyr of Iâl. See vol. v,
p. 130.

Gruffydd Llwyd of Berain and=Janet, d. of Einion Maredydd ab Adda ab
Carwed Vynydd. Ieuan.

Tudor of Berain.=Gwenllian, d. of Llywelyn ab Davydd ab Madog.

Ieuan ab Tudor of Berain.=Gwenllian, d. of Davydd ab Madog Vychan.

Robert of Twyssog.=Elin, d. of John Lloyd ab William. Tudor of Berain.

4				
Harri of Twy- ssog.	=Elin, d. of Rhys Wynn ab Gruffydd.	John Wynn.	Sir William, Parson of Caerwys.	Sanddev ab Robert.

2			1	3	4
Richard ab Harri of Twyssog.	=Blanche, d. of Edward Thelwall.	Thomas.	John.	Robert.	

John Parry of Twyssog.= See Burke's *Landed Gentry*. Jane.



MYDDLETON OF PLÂS GWAUNYNOG IN HENLLAN PARISH.

Ririd ab David ab David Y=Cicily, d. and heir of Philip, son of Robert Potham Blaidd. See "Chirk Castle", vol. iv. ab Sir Thomas ab Alexander Middleton, Lord of Middleton, co. Salop.

Ririd, sur.=Margaret, d. and co-heir of David ab Howel of Arwystli, and named Alice his wife, d. and sole heir of Gruffydd ab Jenkyn, Lord of Broughton. 1. *Argent*, two ravens ppr. for Bowdler; Middleton. 2. *Sable*, three owls *argent*, for Broughton.

David Myddleton Hân, Receiver-General for North Wales to Edward IV.=Elin, d. of Sir John Done ab Sir Jenkin Donne of Utkinton, co. Chester.

Roger Myddleton=Catharine, d. of David Lloyd ab David ab Ieuan Vychan of Gwaunynog. of Penllyn.

John Myddleton=Alice, d. and co-heir of Hugh ab Elis ab Harri of Yscei-viog; descended from Ednowain Bendew. of Gwaunynog.

William Myddleton=Catharine, d. of John Aer Conwy of Bodrhyddan, and Margaret his wife, d. of Pyers Mostyn of Talacre. ton of Gwaunynog.

John Myddleton of=Ghester, d. of Foulke Myddleton of Bodlith. See vol. iv. Gwaunynog.

Foulk Myddleton of Gwaunynog.=Elizabeth, d. of Roger Myddleton.

John Myddleton of Gwaunynog.=Anne, d. of Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of St. Asaph. ob. 1687.

George Myddleton of Gwaunynog.†

Rev. Thomas Myddleton, Rector of Melton Mowbray.†

Rev. Robert Myddleton, D.D., Rector of Rotherhithe.†

Rev. Robert Myddleton of Gwaunynog.



HEATON OF PLAS HEATON.

(Leuys Dwnn, vol. ii.)

Henry Heaton ab Henry ab Henry Heaton ab Henry Heaton, Esq., ab Sir Charles Heaton, Knt., ab Alexander Heaton, Lord of Heaton in Lancashire. *Argent, on a bend engrailed sable, three stag's heads caboshed of the field.*

Jenkyn Heaton of Lleweni Green, *temp.* Edward IV. His ancestor came into Wales in the time of Edward I.

Henry Heaton of Lleweni Green. Anne, d. of David Myddleton of Gwaunynog, Receiver of North Wales.

Henry Heaton of Lleweni Green. Dowse, or Dulcibella, d. of Richard Bulkeley.

Henry Heaton of Lleweni Green. 1st wife, Alice, d. of William Lloyd of Foxhall. 2nd wife, Catharine, d. of David ab Gruffydd.

Henry Heaton of Lleweni Green.

Henry Heaton of Lleweni Green.

Richard Heaton of Lleweni Green. Elizabeth, d. of Cadwaladr Wynne of Voelas. See p. 231.

Richard Heaton of Lleweni Green. Isabel, d. of Piers Lloyd ab Hugh Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Foxhall, in the parish of Henllan.

Hugh Heaton of Lleweni Green; living in 1652. 1st wife, Elizabeth, d. of Richard Pigot Vychan (junior). 2nd wife, Lucy, dau. of David Jones of Denbigh.

2nd son.

John Heaton of Lleweni Green; born 13th May 1655, ob. 19th June 1718. Mary Moyle; ob. March 2nd, 1720.

a

Richard Heaton of Lle-weni Green; ob. August 27th, 1729. — Margaret, d. and co-heiress of Edward Davies of Denbigh; descended from Ednowain Bendew; married 1793; ob. 1744.

John Heaton; born 1696; married 10th July 1734; ob. December 4th, 1779. — Martha, d. of Christopher Adamson of Wareham, co. Norfolk; born 1710; ob. Dec. 15th, 1743.

Richard Heaton; born Oct. 1st, 1738; married August 1783; ob. Nov. 27th, 1791. — Sarah Venables of Oswestry; ob. 1814.

John Heaton of Plâs Heaton, in the parish of Henllan, Esq.; born May 16th, 1787; ob. May 14th, 1855. He was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, co. Denbigh, and High Sheriff in 1837.

The above-named John Heaton, Esq., married, first, on August 1st, 1814, Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones of Cevn Coch and Gelli Cynan, Esq. (which lady died August 15th, 1822), by whom he had issue three sons—1, John Richard of Plâs Heaton, late Colonel of the 37th Regiment, born 1816, died 1885, *s. p.*; 2, Charles Wilson, born 1820, married, in 1870, Rachel, daughter of Admiral Gordon, died *s. p.* 1881; 3, Hugh Edward, now of Plâs Heaton, born 1821, married, in 1852, Catherine Maria, daughter of ... Craven, Esq.; and one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, born 1815, died 1858. (See vol. iv, p. 316.)

John Heaton married, secondly, on April 21st, 1824, Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of John, third Lord Henniker, born November 4th, 1799, died April 19th, 1872, by whom he had issue five sons—1, John Henniker, born 1827, died an infant; 2, William Henniker, late in the Royal Navy, born 1835, married, 1860, Henrietta Mary, daughter of T. P. Anderson, Esq.; 3, Frederick Luxmoore, born 1837, married, 1863, Eleanor, daughter of the Very Rev. R. M. Bonner, Dean of St. Asaph; 4, Arthur, late Captain 15th Regiment of Infantry, born 1839, married, 1873, Frances Barrow, daughter of Henry Hancock, Esq.; 5, Llewelyn Francis, born 1840, married, 1865, Amy Gertrude, daughter of Rev. ... Fenton; and six daughters—1, Mary, born 1826, died 1873; 2, Anne Eliza, born 1828, married, 1849, Reginald Robert Walpole, Esq., died 1854; 3, Emily Margaret, born 1830; 4, Frances, born 1831, married, 1865, George Patterson,

R.N. ; 5, Anna Maria, born 1833, died 1851 ; and 6, Jessy, born 1843, married, 1872, W. D. W. Griffith of Garn, co. Denbigh, Esq.

LOSTOCK TOWER, AND THE HEATONS OF HEATON.

Lostock Tower, about four miles west of Bolton, is one of the numerous haunted homes of Lancashire. It figures in Roby's well-known *Lancashire Legends* as the locality of a cruel wrong, and proves that apparitions have more regard for moral than legal rights. The Tower was formerly an imposing structure, built chiefly of brick and stone, interspersed with string-courses and mouldings. The windows are very large, and are divided into compartments by strong mullions, and surrounded by a moat. The gateway, which occupies the site of a much more ancient building, is now almost all that is left of the ancient home of the Andertons. On the front of the house there is the date "A.D. 1591."

Lostock Tower formerly belonged to the Andertons, but has long since merged into the hands of the Blundells of Ince. There is a story of wrong connected with one of the early Andertons, which has passed into a tradition, and is even yet a source of heart-burning to a family named Heaton, resident in a neighbouring township of the same name. This tradition states that one of the Heatons was an improvident man, and wasted much of his property. He became deeply involved in debt, and mortgaged his township of Heaton to Anderton of the Tower. The day for payment duly arrived, but the Heatons had not raised the money. The evening passed on, and at a somewhat early hour the Andertons retired to bed. They had not lain long before the Heatons were thundering at the doors, for they had raised the amount at the last moment, and were ready to pay. The owner of the Tower, however, coveted the property, and refused to let them in, because they ought to have been ready before the going down of the sun. On the morrow he said that they were too late, and declared that the mortgage was foreclosed.

The wrong done to the Heatons was never forgiven, for the family was utterly ruined ; and it is stated that the soul of the wrong-doer is doomed to revisit the scene of his crime until the property is restored. It is also affirmed that no horse from

the Tower, so long as it is occupied by an Anderton, could ever be forced to cross the stream into the manor of Heaton. Sir Francis Anderton took part in the rising of 1745, and soon after lost his estates. In 1750 he was reported to be over sixty years of age, and childless; his property was held by the Crown, under trustees, and eventually passed to the Blundells of Ince Blundell, he living in retirement till his death. This gentleman's fate is considered to be an act of retributive justice for the wrong done to the Heaton family by his ancestor of the Tower.¹



CONWY OF LLYS BRYN EURYN IN LLANDRILLO
UWCH DULAS.

Gruffydd Gôch, Lord of Rhôs and Rhiwvoniawg (*argent*, a griffon *gules*, passant, displayed). He lived in the time of Richard II, and was the son of Madog ab Tudor ab Cynwrig ab Davydd ab Rhys ab Edryd ab Inathan ab Iassest ab Carwed ab Marchudd, Lord of Uwch Dulas, who bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased ppr., wreathed *or* and *sable*. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 253.)

Gruffydd Gôch ab Davydd ab Madog ab Meurig ab Davydd ab Llywarch ab Ieuan Gam ab Rhys ab Edryd ab Inathan, etc. (*Cedwyn MS.*)

¹ *Haunted Homes of Great Britain*, by John H. Ingram. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

Gruffydd Gôch, Lord of Rhôs=Eva, d. of Sir Ieuan ab Einion ab Llywarch, Knight of Rhodes. *Azure*, a cross potent

Robin ab Gruffydd Gôch.	1st wife, Lowry, d. and heiress of Tudor ab Gruffydd Vychan, Lord of Gwyddelwern. She married, secondly, Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn of Cors y Gedol (p. 155). Elissau, her second son by her second husband, succeeded to the Lordship of Gwyddelwern. See "Plâs yn Iâl", vol. v.	2nd wife, Erddylad, d. of Llywelyn ab Tudor ab David Vychan ab David ab Einion.
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David ab Robin. See p. 51.	1 Hugh Conwy of Llys Bryn Eurn, one of the Privy Chamber to the King.	2 Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Salusbury Hên of Llyweni.	John ab Robin. See p. 248.
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Reignallt Conwy=Mahallt, or Mallt, d. of William ab Gruffydd of Cwch- of Llys Bryn Eurn. willan. Her mother was Mahallt, d. of Gruffydd Derwas of Cemaes. See vol. v.

Hugh Conwy of Llys Bryn Eurn.	Elin, d. of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, Knt., Chamberlain of Gwynedd, by Elizabeth his first wife, d. of Sir Thomas Stradling, Knt.	2 Harri Wyn Conwy of Plâs yn y Nant. See p. 247.	3 David Lloyd Conwy.
Hugh. Pyers. John. Robert. Elizabeth, ob s. p.			

Edward Conwy of Llys Bryn Eurn.	Anne, d. of Sir John Puleston.	Catharine, ux. Maredd Lloyd ab John of Trev Bwll. See p. 248.	Elizabeth, ux. Griffith Lloyd ab Rhys Wynn.	Janet, ux. Reignallt ab John ab Gruffydd.	Annest, ux. John ab Griffith Lloyd.
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Jane, ux. Hugh Gwyn Holland of Aber-Conwy, ab Hugh ab Humphrey Holland.	Margaret, ux. Thomas ab John ab John.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Hugh Conwy of Llys Bryn Eurn.	Catharine, d. of Thomas Bulkeley.	Robert Conwy.	Elin, d. of Maurice ab Hugh.	Elin, ux. William Prichard.	Catharine, ux. Pyers Foulk.	Jane, ux. Owen Rogers.
Ann, ux. Edward Owen.		Margaret, ux. Edward Morgan.		Elizabeth, ux. John Wynn.		

Reignallt Conwy.	Edward Conwy.	John Conwy.	Mari.	Catharine.	Am-brosia.	Dorothy.	Jane.	Elizabeth.
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LLANDRILLO YN RHOS.

On the summit of Bryn Euryn, in this parish, was Llys Maelgwyn Gwynedd, where he resided before he removed to Dyganwy. There still remain evidences of an early fortification here; on the south side the rock is cut precipitously, similarly to Dyganwy hill, and the remains of a rampart on the other side are discernible; within the area there is a circle of thirteen yards in diameter, and three graves, fifteen yards long by seven wide. The valley on the south is called *Nant Sempyr*, a name supposed to be derived from a Roman General, possibly Sempronius. That the Romans have visited this neighbourhood is corroborated by a silver coin of Hadrian, lately dug up in a field here; *Leg.: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Rev.: TRANQVILLITAS AVG COS III. P. P.* Nearer the church, on the same hill, are the ruins of a large house, Llys Bryn Euryn, the residence of Ednyved Vychan, in the beginning of the 13th century, the able minister and general of Llywelyn the Great, and probably also to his son David; for his name appears as one of the arbitrators in a convention between Henry III and David, Prince of North Wales, dated at Gloucester on the next Tuesday before the feast of St. Dunstan, 24th Henry III, 1240. In letters patent of Henry III (relative to an agreement between him and Llywelyn), dated at Shrewsbury, 17th December, 17th of his reign, 1238, Ednyved is styled "*Idneved Seneschallo ipsius Lewelini*".¹ Ednyved having attacked the army of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and having defeated it with great slaughter, he slew three of the chief commanders, and brought their heads to Prince Llywelyn, who thereupon honoured him with a new achievement, viz., *Gules*, a chevron *ermine*, between three Englishmen's heads, couped proper; which coat his descendants have borne ever since. Before this exploit he bore the arms of his ancestor, Marchudd, Lord of Uwchdulas—*Gules*, a Saracen's head erased ppr., environed about the temples with a wreath *or* and *gules*. Ednyved Vychan "built a chapel, and had licence from the Pope for evermore to sing divine service therein for his own soul, and his ancestors' and progenitors' souls always; and had authority to give his tithes and oblations to his chaplain there serving." The chapel built by Ednyved formed the west half of the

¹ Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, surnamed the Great, reigned from the year 1194 to 1240.

north aisle of the present church, with a small cupola at the west end; this side or aisle was afterwards lengthened by the parishioners, when their church was destroyed by the sea; and in the north wall of the old chapel there are to be seen two arches, which communicated with Ednyved's seat. In the year 1409, Llys Bryn Euryn was burnt down by Owain Glyndyrdwy. The south aisle of the church was built by the ladies Conwy, the descendants of Gruffydd Gôch, Lord of Rhôs and Rhiwvoniawg, and collaterally also of Ednyved; they were the last occupiers of the palace of Bryn Euryn, and they left a large sum towards building the present handsome tower.

PLAS Y NANT, IN THE PARISH OF GALLT
MELIDEN IN TEGEINGL.

Henry Wynn Conwy, 2nd son of Janet, d. and co-heir of John Lloyd ab Reignallt Conwy of Bryn Euryn. Rhys ab William of Plás y Nant; descended from Ednyved Vychan. See vol. iv, p. 342.

Thomas Vychan Conwy of Plás y Nant. Jane, d. of Edward Pennant of Bagillt, son of Thomas Pennant, Abbot of Basingwerk Abbey, who, according to a poem by Guttyn Owain, when he was Abbot, greatly enlarged and improved the Abbey and its appurtenances, and resided there in almost regal splendour.

Thomas Conwy of Plás y Nant. Elizabeth, d. of Harri ab Ieuan ab Lewis. Her mother was Anne, d. of Piers Mostyn of Talacre, 3rd son of Richard ab Howel of Mostyn.

William Conwy. Catharine, d. of Lewys ab Ieuan ab Ithel.

Edward Conwy.

Harri Conwy of Plás y Nant. Lucy, d. of Peter Pennant of Bichton.

Catharine.

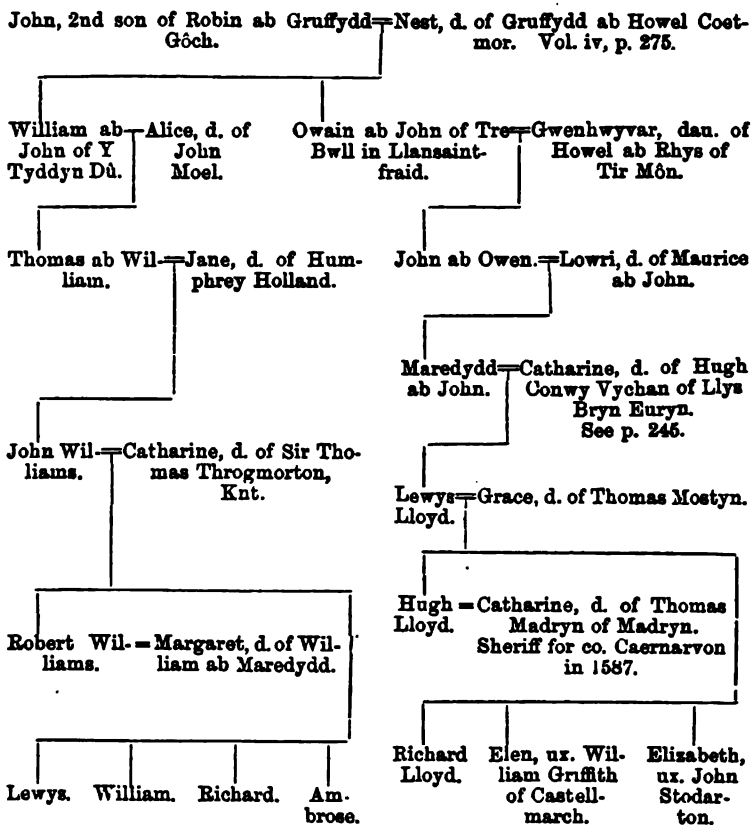
¹ Margaret, co-heir, had Plás y Nant. Robert, 4th son of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, Knt.

..... co-heir.

..... co-heir.

Y TYDDYN DU, IN LLANSAINTFRAID GLYN CONWY.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii.)





BRYNKIR OF BRYNKIR, CO. MEIRIONYDD.

(Aberdunant MSS.)

Ieuan of Brynkir, 3rd son of John ab Maredydd ab Ieuan of Ystum Cegid. See vol. iv, p. 296. Janet, d. of Rhys ab Llywelyn ab Hwylcyn of Bodychan. This Rhys was the first Sheriff of Anglesey, which office he held for life. See p. 211.

Robert Wynn of Brynkir. Margaret, d. of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor in Dinmael. See p. 61.

Elissau of Brynkir, ob. 1663. Dorothy, d. of Gruffydd Vaughan or Vychan ab Robert Vychan of Talhenbont. See vol. v, p. 293.

Robert Wynn of Brynkir. Anne, d. of Maurice ab Elissau of Cleneneu. See vol. iv, p. 300.

Elis Brynkir of Brynkir. Margaret, d. and co-heir of William Maurice of Cleneneu. She married, 2ndly, William Glynn of Lleiaf. See vol. iv, p. 301.

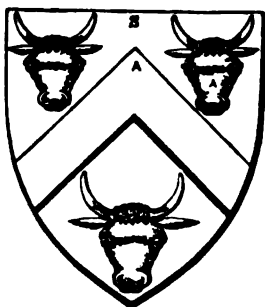
James Brynkir of Brynkir. Lowry, d. of William Anwyl of Park. See p. 225.

Elis Brynkir of Brynkir. Jane, d. of Robert Wynn of Glyn and Sylvaen, co. Meirionydd. High Sheriff for that county in 1657 and 1669. She died in 1694. See p. 160.

James Brynkir of Brynkir, 1723. Catharine, d. of William Price of Plâs yn Rhiwlas; ob. 1728.

William Brynkir of Brynkir. Catharine, d. and co-heir of Thomas Fletcher of Treborth, and relict of Sir Clobery Holt, Bart.; ob. 1723, aged 37.

James Brynkir, died young, s. p. William, ob. s. p. Thomas, had an illegitimate daughter Margaret, who died in 1765.



BULKELEY OF BRYNDDU.

(Aberdunant MSS.)

Sir Richard Bulkeley of Baron Hill, co. Anglesey, Knt. =

Arthur Bulkeley = Jane, sole heiress of Bryn-ddû, and d. of Rhys ab William of Coedan and ab Rhys ab Gwilym of Coedan Clogwrog Uchav; descended from Iarddur. See p. 252, and vol. iv, p. 82.

Mary, d. of William Williams = William Bulkeley = 2nd wife, Anne, d. of Rhys of Cwchwillan. of Bryn-ddû. Wynn of Llwydiarth yn Môn.

Anne, who married, 1st, Richard Hughes, Parson of Llanvair Ynghornwy; and 2nd, William Lewis of Cemlyn. See vol. v, p. 286.

1	2
William = 1st wife, Gaynor, dau. of Cadwaladr Wynne of Voelas, and Anne his second wife, d. of Owain Holland of Plas y Merw in Anglesey.	2nd wife, Margaret, dau. of Richard Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph (see vol. v, "Crav-lwyn"), and relict of George Coetmor of Coetmor. See p. 201.

Charles I. See p. 214.

John Bulkeley = Sage Lewis, d. of William Lewis of Cemlyn. See vol. v, p. 286.

Charles Bulkeley = of Tynycan.

Samuel Bulkeley, B.D., Parson of Llanbedr.

Rowland Bulkeley, 1723.

John Bulkeley, 1723.

Richard = Elen, married, first, Owain Williams of Carreg Vechan; 2nd, David Lloyd, Parson of Llanvechell; 3rd, John Price of Tremadoc.

Arthur Bulkeley of Beaumaris.

a | b | c | d | e |

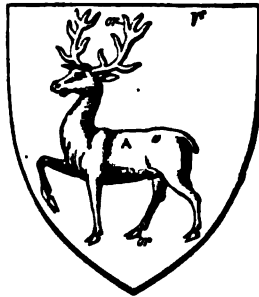
a 1 John (according to the <i>Tai Croeston MS.</i> , but William Bulkeley in Price Morris's <i>MS.</i>) of Clwddernog.	= Mary, d. of ... Fachnallt of Fachnallt, co. Flint.	b 2 Thomas.	c 3 Arthur.	d Mary.	e Catharine, ux. John Humphrey.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	------------------	------------------	--------------	--------------------------------------

1 William Bulkeley of Bryn-ddû.	= Lettice, d. of Captain Humphrey Jones of Llangoed. She married, 2ndly, John Lloyd of Hirdrevaig; and 3rdly, John Pwll Halawg. See vol. v, pp. 215, 315.	2 Rich-ard.	3 Tho-mas.	4 Arthur.	Elen, ux. Richard Vaughan of Rhospeirio.
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1 William Bulkeley of Bryn-ddû, 1723.	= Jane, dau. of Ambrose Lewys, Parson of Llanrhyddlad, 1704; third son of William Lewys of Cemlyn. See vol. v, p. 286.	2 Henry.	3 Thomas.	4 Arthur.	Catharine.
------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------	--------------	--------------	------------

William Bulkeley, ob. s. p.	= Mary, heiress of Bryn-ddû.	= Captain Fortunatus Wright of Liverpool.
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Anne, heiress of Bryn-ddû.	= William Hughes of Plâs Gôch, Esq. See vol. v, p. 315.
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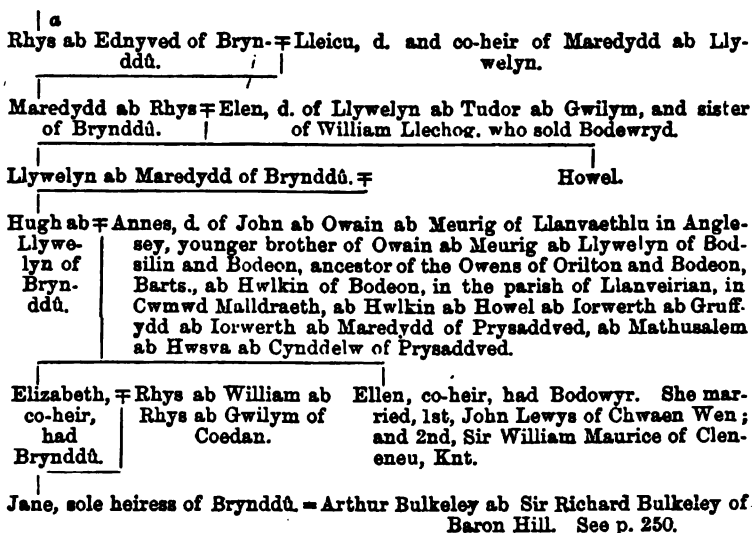


BRYNDDU.

(Aberdunant MSS.)

Hwlkyn ab Ieuan ab Bleddyn ab Cynwrig ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch = Vychan ab Llywarch Goch ab Llywarch Holbwrch, Lord of Meriadog and Rhos, one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes.

Ednyved of Bryn-ddû.	= Mallt, d. of Hwlkyn ab Howel of Prysaddved. See vol. v.
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LLANGYSTENIN.

This church is dedicated to Cystennyn, the son of Cynvor, who was elected to the royal dignity by the Britons about A.D. 390. In Pope Nicholas's Taxation in A.D. 1291, it is called a chapel to Abergele; it is now a rectory attached to the bishopric. In the church there are some fragments of finely painted glass; the first figure in the east window represents the resurrection of the Saviour, and the other St. George vanquishing the dragon, in complete armour on a horse richly caparisoned; the human figure is tolerably perfect, but a portion only of the horse remains. In the adjoining window are four figures in good preservation; the first is St. Michael holding a balance, at one end of which is represented a sinner; and at the other his sins, with the devil pulling underneath to make it preponderate; the second is a bishop in his pontificals, with mitre and crosier, and rings on his fingers, with the imperfect inscription NICOLAU; the next figure is St. Peter, with SANCME PETRUS beneath; the fourth is a female, with the inscription SANCTA KATHERINA.

EGLWYS RHOS.

The parish church is prettily situated in a flat, not far from Bryn Maelgwn, a precipitous rock clothed with wood; it is in a very neat condition, being adorned with a painted window and a handsomely carved font, by the liberality of the late Miss Frances Mostyn of Bodysgallen. There had been a painted window here at a much earlier period, the gift of Hywel ab Tudor of Mostyn, according to what Mr. Pennant could collect from the imperfect inscription. The fragments have been carefully preserved, and placed in the new window; one consists of the figure of a man kneeling at a table, and dressed in a herald's mantle with the arms of Englefield,—*Argent*, a cross engrailed *sable* between four Cornish choughs; beneath are the words, *FILI DEI IESU MISERERE MI*; and in the next compartment, *HOOLT ARMIGERI QUI HEC*; and in the adjoining window is the figure of a saint, which is a part of the original window. The south transept belongs to Gloddaith, below which is the burial-place of the family; and the north to Marl. The parish is divided into the townships of Penrhyn, Gloddaith, Verm, Cwm, Bryniau, Penclas, Trev hir, and Trev verry. Gloddaith and Bodysgallen are tithe free; the rest are impropriated, and now possessed by the Mostyn family, by purchase from the Owens of Bodsilip; the perpetual curacy is in the gift of the Bishop. On a raised tombstone in the north of the chancel is the following inscription: "Here lyeth the Body of Margaret Wynne, third daughter of Colonel Hugh Wynne of Bodysgallen (who at his own expense raised a Regiment of Foot for the service of King Charles the first & was a great sufferer for the Royal Cause) by Ellen his Wife, only Daughter of Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Cors y gedol. Margaret was born on the 9th of Nov'r 1657, Dy'd on the 21st & was buried on the 25th of January 1736-7. Here also do lie the Bodies of Hugh Wynne, born May 23rd & Bury'd May 24th 1686; of Griffith Wynne, born May 2nd 1687, & Buried January 1687-8; and of John Wynne, born August 18th and Buried Sep'r 2nd, 1688, the three eldest sons of Robert Wynne of Bodysgallen, Esq'r (son and heir of the said Coll. Hugh Wynne), by Ellen his wife, Daughter and heiress to Robert Wynne of Plas Mawr in the Town of Conway." In the churchyard, near the east wall of the south transept, are three tombstones, in memory of some of the Pughs of Penrhyn; the middle stone has the following inscription:—

"Nostra sub hoc sculpto pars est vilissima saxo
Mens sua fert cœlum iure cadaver humum."

"Robertus Pue de Penrhyn obiit xxiii Augusti Anno Domini 1650, Anno Ætatis suæ 60"; or thus in English :

"Our basest part is under this carv'd stone,
Its soul hath heaven by right, earth fleash and bone."

The late Miss Frances Mostyn of Bodysgallen, whose memory will be long and deservedly revered for her extensive benevolence and Christian charity, hath founded a school here for boys and girls, which, in addition to a house, has an endowment of forty pounds a year for the master; it was opened on the fourth of June 1822. There are in this parish four mansion houses, which have belonged to families of influence and long standing,—Penrhyn, Gloddaith, Bodysgallen, and Marl. Penrhyn was for several centuries the seat of the family of Pugh, the last of whom married the heiress of Coytmor, and having issue two daughters only, the name is now extinct. Robert Pugh of Penrhyn Creiddyn was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1561. This family was descended from Ednyved Vychan, and his arms are carved in stone on the house. The more recent part of the house was built in 1590, according to the date above the fireplace, but the chief part at a much earlier period; for Leland observes in his *Itinerary*, "Place Penrine, an auncient stone house by Est North Est on the shore, belonging to Mr. Poel of Flintshire." At a short distance from the house is the family chapel, now desecrated into a stable; it is about twenty-five feet long by fifteen wide; the altar table of stone is recollected by several now living. By a grant of Pope Nicholas, three-fourths of the tithe of Penrhyn were attached to this chapel, and the same is now vested in the estate. The family for a long period after the reformation professed the Roman Catholic religion, and they kept a priest, who officiated in this chapel for themselves and a few Catholic neighbours. In connection with this circumstance is the following anecdote, which is current in the neighbourhood. It is said that a plot was formed here to put to death all the Protestants in Creiddyn, and for the accomplishment of this deed a body of men was to arrive at a certain time of the night. Previously to their coming, great preparations were made in preparing provisions; and a servant of Gloddaith, who paid his addresses to a woman in the service of the family, finding her engaged at an unseasonable hour, obtained by his urgent inquiries a knowledge of the conspiracy: he immediately hastened home, and disclosed what he had heard to his master, who with the greatest despatch procured a troop of horse, and invested Penrhyn. This speedy intervention frustrated their designs, and some of the inmates

escaped, while others were taken ; but the priest, who was supposed to be the contriver of the plot, for some time eluded the strict search made for him : it happened, however, that some persons, being in boat out at sea, observed smoke ascending from Rhiwledn rock, which circumstance exciting their curiosity, they hastened there, and in a small cave called *Ty yn y graig*, which is about ninety feet from the summit, and the approach to which is extremely difficult, the priest was discovered ; he was drawn and quartered in a field below the house, and his name, Sir William Guy, is even preserved. There was a hole behind the house called *Twll arwau cant o wyr*, where it was supposed that the arms were concealed ; and after the departure of the Pughs to Coytmor, among other things left behind was an old trunk, which the tenants and some of their neighbours opened, and found therein a withered hand, which is supposed to have been one of the members of this same priest.

As these traditionary accounts are generally interesting, I shall make no apology for inserting another, still more curious, relating to Penrhyn, the truth of which seems never to have been doubted by the neighbourhood. At the time of the following occurrence, the family at Penrhyn consisted of a son and two daughters ; the former, according to the practice of the age, went on his travels abroad ; but before he set out, he took the precaution of putting a needle between one of the joists and the ceiling in the little kitchen, and he also drove the tooth of a harrow into a pear-tree in the orchard. After a lapse of many years, and all hopes of his return being given over, he arrived a beggar, and coming home he found his parents dead, and his sisters in possession of his property. He stated who he was ; but the sisters insisted that he was an impostor, asserting that they were certified of their brother's death. To prove his identity, he said that the needle would be found in a certain place, and as a further proof he named a particular tree into which he had driven the harrow-tooth. The needle was found, and when they followed him to the orchard, he removed the bark which had grown over the iron, and showed it to the sisters ; notwithstanding, he was forcibly ejected from the premises, and it is said that he was flogged with a whip, in which large pins were fixed, as an additional punishment of his supposed imposture. He was received into a neighbouring cottage by the inhabitants, who had known him before he went abroad, and were satisfied of his identity ; he remained here for some time, but having gone out one day, he was missed, and never returned. Although his fate was surmised, no clue could be obtained to what had become of

him ; and this mysterious event was constantly talked of by the country, and successively handed down from father to son. To this cause, also, the common people, fond of the marvellous, have assigned the decay of the family, as being under a curse, which had once been of the highest respectability ; the estates have long been sold, and the family is now extinct. It is always difficult to arrive at the exact date of this sort of traditional tales ; but as the great-grandson of the person who received the outcast into his house is now living, this and some other circumstances will enable us to place this occurrence about a hundred and fifty years ago. To make the above account complete, I should observe that Mr. Hughes, the tenant at Penrhyn, not many years since had occasion to build a lime-kiln, and in a fissure of the rock, filled with soil, he discovered a perfect skeleton, immediately behind the house.

The greater part of the present house of Gloddaith was built by Thomas Mostyn, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; but there was a residence here of the ancient family of Gloddaith for several centuries before. In 1448, Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Madoc Gloddaith ab Madoc ab Ierwerth Goch of Creiddyn lost seven children in the same week, who died of the plague ; on which occasion the following elegy was written by Robin Ddu ab Siencin, an eminent bard, who flourished from 1440 to 1470. As the original has never been printed, it is here inserted.

“COWYDD MAEWNAD PUMAB A DWY VERCH O LODDAITH.

“Sorri dduw penn saer idd wyd,
Saith o Gloddaith a gladdwyd.
Aethost, bu dost y hyd ynn,
Er ys wythnos ar seithnyn :
Un blaid vacwyaid cowir,
Yn blant i un sant o’n sir.
Yn vrig oedd bendevigaid,
O bren dihareb i wraidd.
Y prenn oedd Ruffydd ap Rys ;
Mwy na gwinllan mewn gwenllys :
A’r plant dyhuddiant haeddwawd,
Ydoedd y brig hyd dydd brawd.
Gwae vinau i gyviownwr,
Gwympio gwydd ag imp y gwr :
Darvu o’r benadurvainc,
I dwyn i gyd, oud un gainc.
Da yw’r un, mab Duw a ro
Cynnydd ar y gainc honno.

Bwriwyd gweilch, briwyd y gwŷdd,
 Bro gonwy val bwrw gwinwydd.
 Band oer o boen a dirwy,
 Barwniaid teg i bwrw'n' twy :
 Bu ar i gwlad beirgl waith,
 Braw o'i claddu brig Cloddaith.
 Crio oedd yn y Creuddyn,
 Ag wylo tost, gweled hynn.
 Gwaeddodd y bobl, bann guddiwyd
 Gwydd gwin, a llin Robin llwyd.
 Gwan yw'r Creuddyn, ag unig,
 Gruffudd sy brudd, eisiau brig ;
 Gresyn, myn y gwir Oswallt,
 Oedd gri hwnn, a'i ddagrau hallt.
 Gresyn dyras gryn dros gred,
 Gresynach oedd gri Sioned ;
 Am ddwyn gemau o ddynion,
 A cheirw, a brig yn ochr bronn.
 Y mae'n noeth heb un mann iach,
 Coed tewion i gyd haeach.
 Duw a rann blodau ar wŷdd,
 Ag a wna brig o newydd.
 Pan aeth Crist un pennaeth cred,
 A thylwyth a etholed ;
 Wyth oedd unwaith o eiddun,
 Am y saith mae oes i un.
 Y mab hynav oedd Ddavydd,
 I nef idd aeth, pan vu i ddydd.
 Och heno mae achwyn mawr,
 O roi Wilim ar elawr ;
 A Rhys deg nid arhoes dim,
 Ar i ol orwyr Wilim.
 Pell i rhoed mewn pwll a rhaw,
 Llywelyn nid llai wylaw.
 Pumaib ydoedd o veibion ;
 Pumed aur seined syrr Sion.
 Am ddwyn, pwy ni chwyn y chwedl,
 Y merched y mae oerchwedl.
 Catrin liw'r hin, ne loer hav ;
 Nid oedd hên ydoedd hynav :
 Nid enwaw onid unwaith,
 Annes wenn, hynny yw saith.
 Un dad ag un garid gynt,
 Vymuddiaid un vam oeddynt.

Un lliw i'n gwlad, un llun glwys,
 Un bryd, ag un barsdwys.
 Un voddau blodau o blant:
 Un veddwyl yn nev vyddant.
 Un luniaeth, un oleuni,
 Un blaid nev, a'n blodau ni."

TRANSLATION.

"Offended art thou, O Lord almighty! Seven from Glodd-aith have been laid in the grave. Grievous has the world been to seven persons in a week: a family of ingenious youths, children of a revered countryman. Of high rank were the branches, from a tree proverbial for its root. The tree was Gruffydd ab Rhys, who surpassed the luxuriance of a vineyard: and the children, a consolation deserving of all panegyric, were the branches, even to the day of judgment. Woe is me, their justifier, that these scions have fallen. They are all removed from their exalted seats, except one branch: this one is good, may the Son of God give increase to it! Heroes have been thrown, the trees have been broken, in the district of Conwy. A company of fair lords, cold from pain and grief, bore them. The country had a work of danger, and fright, in burying them, the branches of Glodd-aith. There was weeping in Creuddyn, and bitter lamentation on seeing this. The people cried out loudly, when the vine branches were covered up, the descendants of Robin Llwyd. Creuddyn is faint and solitary; Gruffydd is downcast, wanting his branches. Piteous, by the holy Oswald, was his cry, and salt tears. Still more piteous was the cry of Sioned; being bereaved of distinguished men, deer-like, branches which flourished on the side of a hill. Thick trees are almost all bare now, with no place unhurt. O may God distribute blossoms on the trees, and produce branches anew! There were once eight of them, one only now exists. The eldest was Davydd, he went to heaven, when his yda came. Alas! to-night there is great lamentation in putting William upon the bier. And fair Rhys tarried not behind after the worthy William. Deep in the grave was placed Llywelyn, not less lamented. Five in number were the sons; the fifth was the beloved Sion. For the daughters there is great grief; the youthful Catrin was the eldest, whose complexion equalled the serene sky, or the summer moon; the seventh was the fair Annes. They were the beloved of one father, the offspring of one mother; one ornament of our country, one fair form, one thought, and one paradise. One series of blossoms, one mind

they will be in heaven. One form, one light, one heavenly company, and our ornaments.”

By this calamity Margaret became sole heiress; and her marriage, in 1460, with Hywel ab Ievan Vychan of Mostyn, brought the Gloddaith estate to that family, with whom it still continues. The tenure of this place was perfectly free, and the tenants owed only suit and service to the county and hundred courts; and when they went to attend the prince in war, they went at his expense.¹ There was preserved here an excellent collection of books and Welsh manuscripts, which have been lately removed to Mostyn, and they greatly enriched the valuable library previously existing there.

Bodysgallen is a name evidently derived from Bod Caswallon. Near this site was a residence of Caswallon Law Hir, who succeeded to the sovereignty of North Wales in 443, and died in 517, after enjoying it for the long period of seventy-four years. There are some remains still to be seen of an ancient structure, on the top of a small hill in the adjoining wood, now overgrown with thorns. The present house has been built, and had additions made to it at several different periods: the original building was the square tower, which is of great antiquity; similar to this is Tower, near Mold, and there was one of the same kind at Mostyn. Richard Mostyn, second son of Thomas ab Richard ab Hywel of Mostyn, had possession of Bodysgallen in the time of Henry VIII. He was Sheriff for Caernarvonshire in 1572. He had an only daughter, Margaret, who was married to Hugh, the son of Gruffydd Wynne of Berthdu, second son of John Wynne ab Meredydd of Gwydir. Their heir, Robert, was father to Colonel Hugh Wynne, who so greatly distinguished himself by his loyalty in the reign of Charles I.

CONWY OF BODRHYDDAN, IN RUUDDLAN PARISH.

Sir William Conias, Knight of War, High Constable of Eng- land under William the Conqueror. <i>Sable</i> , on a bend <i>gules</i> , cotised <i>argent</i> , a rose between two annulets of the first.	= Isabel, dau of Baldwyn. Count of Blois.
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Sir Richard Conias, Lord of = Richmond.	Velis, d. of Sir Robert Corbet, Baron of Caus.
--------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

a

¹ Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, iii, 145.

^a
 Sir Roger Conias, Lord of \mp Sybyl, d. of Sir Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wig-
 Richmond. more.

Sir Ralph Conias, \mp Joyce, d. of Sir Peter Croft Julian, ux. Sir Ralph Croft
 Lord of Rich- of Croft Castle, co. Here- of Croft Castle, Knt.
 mond. ford, Knt. See vol. i.

Sir John Conias, Knt. \mp Avicia, d. of Sir James Butler, Lord of Ormond.

Sir Hugh Conwy, Knt. \mp Elizabeth, d. of Sir William Pitchart, Knt.

Sir Harri Conwy, Knt., \mp Ancreta, d. and sole heir of Sir Harri Crevecoeur,
jure uxoris of Bod- Knight, Lord of Prestatyn in Flintshire, by
 rhyddan, Lord of Ellen, d. of John Surtees.
 Prestatyn.

Richard Conwy, Lord of Prestatyn. \mp Annes, d. of Sir Robert Radcliffe, Knt.

John Aer Conwy of \mp Annes, or Ellen, d. of Sir Harri Torbocks, or Torbois,
 Bodrhyddan. Knt.

Jenkyn Conwy of \mp Margaret, d. of Maredydd ab Howel ab David ab Gruff-
 Bodrhyddan. ydd. *Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess or.

John Aer Conwy \mp 2nd wife, Janet, d. of Edmund Stan- \mp Alice Minshall of
 of Bodrhyddan. ley ab Sir William Stanley, Knt. Cheshire.

John Aer Conwy \mp Janet, d. of Thomas Salus- Sir Hugh Conwy, Knight,
 of Bodrhyddan; bury Hên ab Harri Salus- Treasurer of Calais under
 ob. 1544. bury of Llyweni. Henry VIII. *Ob. s. p.*

Thomas Conwy of Bodrhyddan. \mp Alice, d. of Robert Chauntrell.

John Aer \mp Elizabeth, d. of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt., ab Rich-
 Conwy. ard ab Gruffydd ab Jenkyn ab Sir Davydd Hanmer, Knt., ab
 Philip ab Sir John Hopton of Bachfield, Knt.

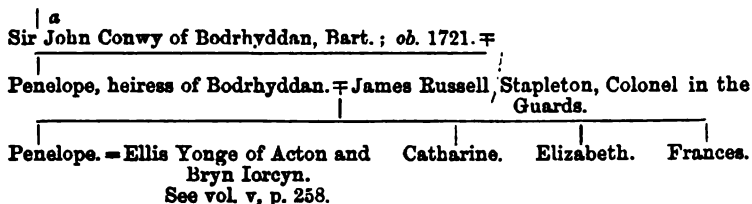
John Aer Conwy. \mp Jane, d. of Robert Salusbury, Esq.

John Aer Conwy; ob. 1578. \mp Margaret, d. of Pyers Mostyn of Talacre, Esq.;
 ob. 1627.

Sir John Conwy of \mp Mary, d. of Edward William Conwy \mp ..., dau. of ...
 Bodrhyddan, Knt.; Morgan of Gwyl- of Bodrhyddan. Mostyn.
 ob. 1641, *s. p.* grer, Esq.

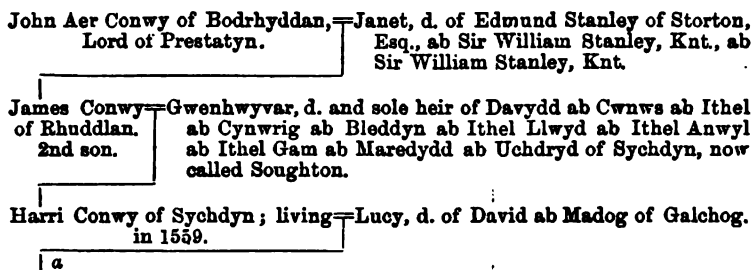
Sir Harry Conwy of Bodrhyddan. Created a Baronet, July 25th, 1660, \mp
 12 Charles II. *Ob.* 1680.

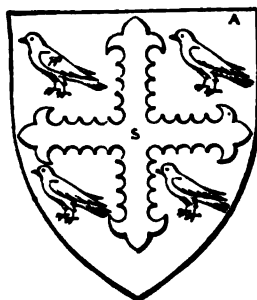
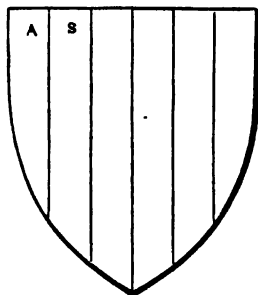
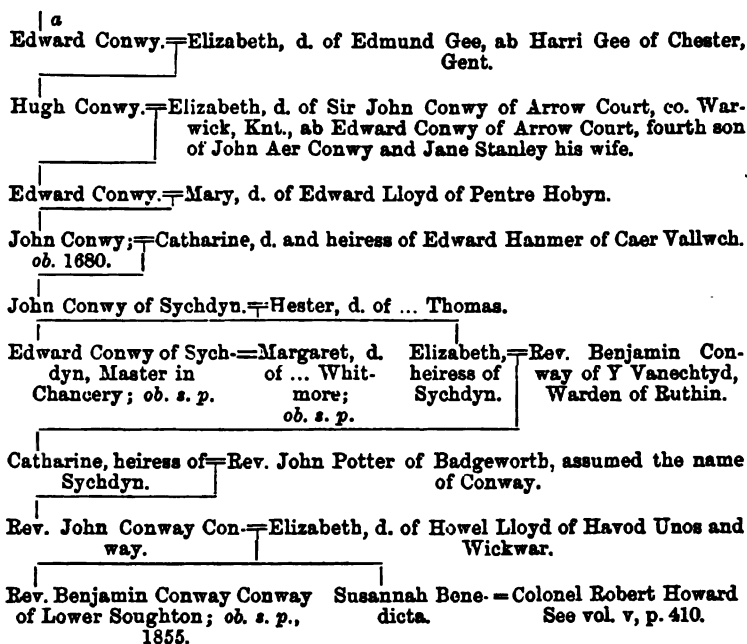
^a



At Rhuddlan there was a house of Black Friars before 1268, in which year Anian II, de Schonau, Prior of this house, was made Bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1293. At the dissolution it was granted, 32 Henry VIII (1541), to Harri ab Harri (probably the same person as Harri ab Thomas ab Harri of the Tribe of Ednowain Bendew, who was called Harri ab Harri), and to whom Basingwerk Abbey was also granted in the same year. His only daughter and heiress, Anne, by her marriage with William Mostyn of Talacre, conveyed Basingwerk Abbey into that family. Rhuddlan Priory subsequently became the property of the Conwys of Bodrhyddan, since which time the male line has ceased, and the estate of Bodrhyddan descends to this day by heirs female. There was also an hospital near Rhuddlan, as old as the year 1281. The castle was dismantled by order of the Parliament in 1664. It now forms part of the Bodrhyddan estate.

CONWY OF SYCHDYN, IN THE PARISH OF LLANEURGAIN.





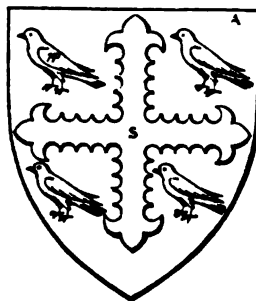
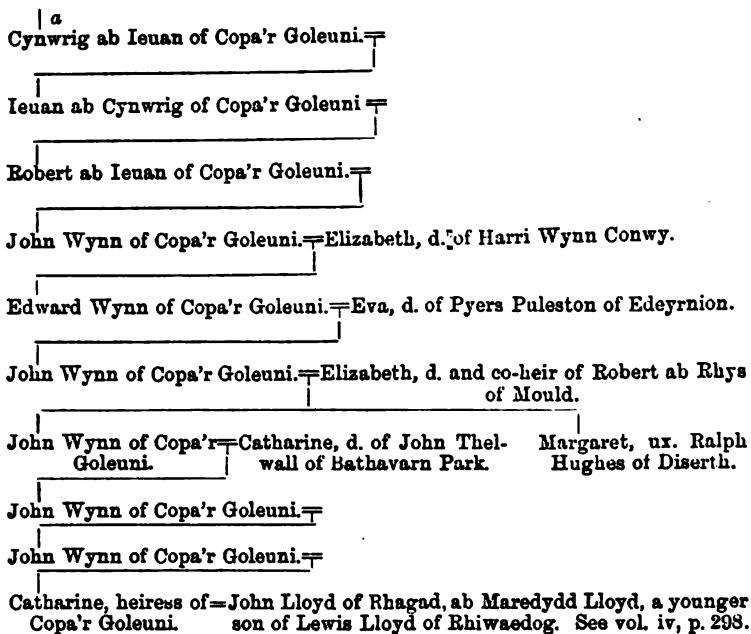
WYNN OF COPA'R GOLEUNI IN TEGEINGL.

Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Davydd ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog
 Ddŷ of Copa'r Goleuni. See vol. iv, p. 99, and vol. v, p. 244.

Davydd ab Cynwrig of Copa'r Goleuni.

Ieuan ab Davydd of Copa'r Goleuni.

^a



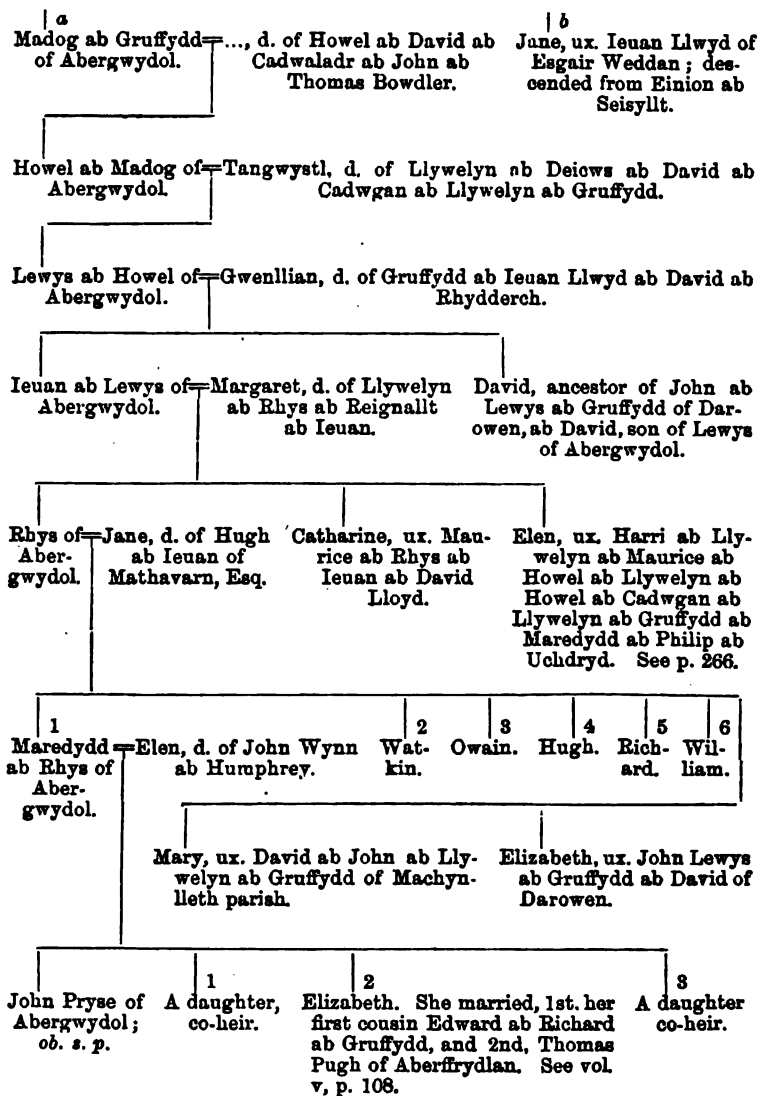
PRYSE OF ABERGWYDOL IN DAROWEN.

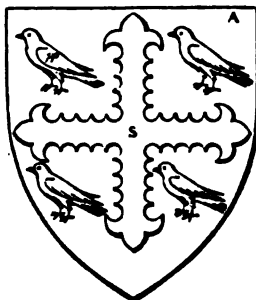
(Harl. MS. 1969.)

(Continued from vol. v, p. 118.)

Gruffydd ab Llywelyn ab Dyddgu, d. of Llywelyn Vychan ab Llywelyn Iorwerth, etc., of Aber- ab Gruffydd ab Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion gwydol. ab Seisyllt.

^a | ^b





VAUGHAN OF GELLI GOCH, NEAR MACHYNLLETH.

(*Harl. MS. 1969.*)

Philip ab Uchdryd, Lord of Cyveiliog.=

Mareddydd of Cyveiliog, witness to a charter of Gwenwynwyn to Strata-
Marcella in 1199.

Gruffydd, one of the twenty hostages given by Gwenwynwyn to King-
John in 1204.

Llywelyn ab Gruffydd.=

Cadwgan ab=
Llywelyn.

Madog ab=Elizabeth, d. of Owain
Llywelyn. ab Mareddydd ab David
of Neuadd Wen.

Howel. Eva, ux. Ieuan
ab Meilir of
Rhiwsaeson.

Llewelyn ab Cadwgan.=

David Bwll, ancestor of the Morgans of Caelan.
See vol. v, p. 118.

Howel ab Llywelyn.=

David of Wenallt.

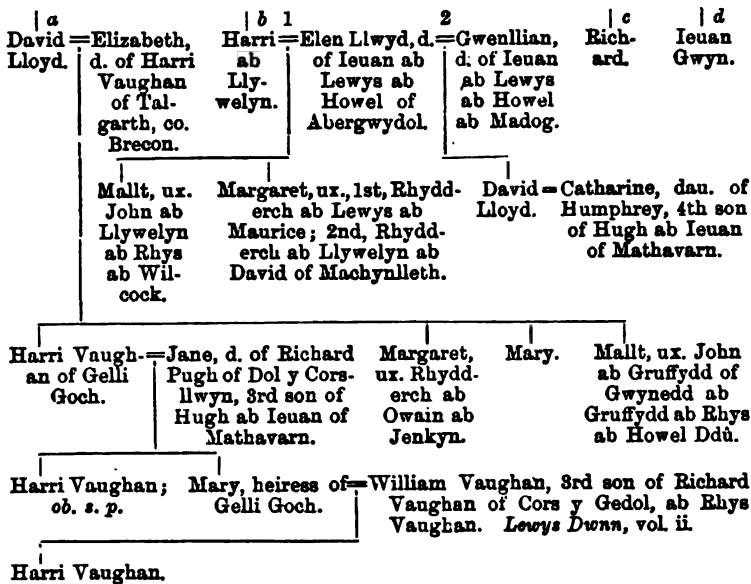
Llywelyn ab Howel.=Arddyn, d. of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan Lloyd
of Mathavarn.

Howel.=Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd Gwyn ab Ieuan Vychan ab Gruffydd.

Maurice.=Maude, d. of David Lloyd ab David ab Rhydderch ab Ieuan
Llwyd of Glyn Aeron, and sister of Rhys ab David Lloyd of
Gogerddan.

Llywelyn.=Jane, d. of Howel ab Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maengwyn.

| a | b | c | d



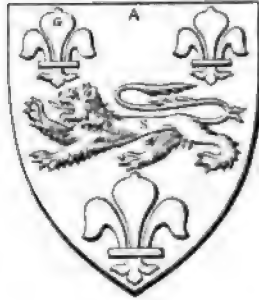
LEWIS OF PEN RUDDLAN, LLANIDLOES.

(Lewys Dwnn, vol. i.)

Maurice Lewis ab Ludovic Lewys ab Maurice Lewys ab Lewis ab Maredd-
 ydd ab Llywelyn ab Owen ab David ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth
 ab Mareddydd Benwyn ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Gwyn Gwaednerth ab
 Cuan ab Cadvan ab Cadvael Llwyd o'r Coed ab Matthew Hên; descended
 from Brochwael Ysgythrog.

Ludovic Lewis of Dôl y Gwenith, Esq. = Mary, d. of John Pryce of Park, Esq.

¹ Mary, co-heiress, ux. Robert In- gram of Glyn Havren, Esq.	Elizabeth, co-heiress, ux. Rhys William ab Lumley Williams ab Henry Williams ab William Williams of Ystym Colwyn. <i>Harl.</i> <i>MS.</i> 4181.	Lydia, ux. John Pryse of Cyvron- ydd.
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PRYCE OF GUNLEY, IN THE PARISH OF FORDEN.

(Continued from p. 36.)

Iorwerth, third son of Goronwy, Lord of Matha-
varn, ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Merion-
ydd. Goronwy was witness to a charter of
Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, in the year
1185.

Ela, d. of Maredydd Llwyd
of Tre'r Main; descended
from Iorwerth Goch, Lord
of Mochnant.

Ieuan ab Iorwerth=Ales, d. of Gruffydd ab Maredydd ab David ab Cadwaladr ab Ior-
werth ab Rhys of Gwnle; descended from Brochwel Ysgythrog.

Gwatkin ab Ieuan=Lleuci, d. of David ab Owain ab Rhys Goch ab Rhys, Lord of
Marton.

Hugh ab Gwatkin=Margaret, d. and heiress of David Lloyd ab Gruffydd ab Ririd of
Llwyn Ririd and Gunley, ab Trahaiarn ab Pasgen ab Gwyn ab
Gruffydd ab Beli, Lord of Cegidva or Guilsfield; descended from
Brochwel Ysgythrog. Her mother was Cicily, d. of John Rosol
ab Sir Philip Rosol, Knt., ab Sir Ralph Rosol, Lord of Rosol.

Maurice ab Hugh; living 1498.=Anne, d. of John Clibry ab Edmund Clibry, Lord of
Clibry (Cleobury).

Rhys ab Maurice=Alis, d. of John Middleton ab Robert ab Philip Middleton of Middle-
ton. Her mother was Elizabeth, d. of Reginald Wynn of Garth,
youngest son of Sir Gruffydd Vaughan, Knight Banneret.

Richard ab Rhys; living 14th May 1571.=Ales, d. of Thomas Typne of Asterley.

Richard Prys=Jane, d. and co-heiress of Richard ab Owain ab John ab Mare-
dydd ab Iolo ab Madog Llwyd of Tregynon, ab Llywelyn Vy-
chan ab Llywelyn ab Einion ab Llywelyn ab Meilir Grug; de-
scended from Brochwel Ysgythrog.

^a
Edward = Sinah, d. and heiress of Ieuan ab Rhys ab Hugh of Rhiwhirieth.
Prys.

Edmund = Mary, d. of T. Edwards of Rorrington, in the parish of Chirbury.
Pryce.

Edward Pryce, High Sheriff for co. Montgomery in 1734. = ..., d. of the Rev. Mr. Bassett of Oxford.

Richard Pryce of Gunley, Edward; Rev. John Pryce = ..., d. of ... Brans-
High Sheriff for co. Mont- ob. s. p. of Gunley; by, Esq.
gomery, 1761; ob. s. p. ob. 1803.

Richard Pryce of Gunley, High = Eliza Constantia, only dau. of the Rev. S.
Sheriff for co. Montgomery, D'Elbœuf Edwards of Pentre Hall,¹ and
1817; married March 3rd, Charlotte his wife, only child and heiress
1795; ob. 1832. of Roger Mostyn of Cilcain Hall.

Rev. R. H. Mostyn Pryce; ob. s. p., 1859.	John Edward Harryman, Captain 2nd (Queen's Roy.) Regiment, and Colonel Com- mandant of the Royal Mont- gomery Rifles Militia. Ob. Oct. 4th, 1866.	Eliza, d. of = Francis Burton, Esq., 12th Lancers, of 10, Norfolk Street, Park Lane. Ob. 1851.	Sarah Bea- trice, d. of General and the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, d. of the 2nd Lord Castle- maine.	Several daus.	Harriet, ux. Robert Devereux Harrison, Esq., of Yron Llwyd, Welshpool.
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Edward Stisted = Henrietta Mary, youngest d. of Charles Richard. George.
Mostyn Pryce, W. Beauclerk of Winchfield House,
born April 8th, Hants, son of the Right Honble.
1861. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, and first
cousin of the ninth Duke of St.
Alban's.

¹ The Rev. S. D'Albœuf Edwards had one son, Thomas Mostyn Edwards of Pentre Hall, Esq., who married Frances, daughter of Bell Lloyd, Esq., and sister of Edward Pryce Lloyd, first Lord Mostyn. Their only child, Miss Frances Edwards, was the last representative of the old family of Pentre Hall. At her death, she left the estates, to which she succeeded, to her cousin, Llywelyn F. Lloyd, Esq., nephew of the first Lord Mostyn.

THE ROBBER'S GRAVE.

In 1852 the Rev. R. Mostyn Pryce of Gunley published an account of certain circumstances of a singular character which had occurred at Montgomery. In the Introduction to his narrative he refers to a solitary grave in a remote corner of the churchyard, known as "the Robber's Grave". It is not a raised mound, but is a bare space level with the surrounding ground, and is of the shape and size of a coffin. The story connected with this grassless grave is to the following effect.

At Chirbury, in the vicinity of Montgomery, was Oakfield, a house (that in better days had been a manor-house) which, with the surrounding farm, was possessed by a widow named Morris. Her husband, a dissolute, indolent man, had left her and their only child, a daughter, in distressed circumstances, and for some time it was supposed that Mrs. Morris would have to part with the property, in which case it was to be let to a Thomas Pearce, to whose ancestors it had formerly belonged. Pearce had long waited and watched in hopes of one day becoming a tenant of the property his ancestors had squandered away; but just at the time when his expectations appeared to be on the point of realisation, they were utterly frustrated. A young man, styled "John Newton" in the story (but whose real name was John Davies), from Staffordshire, having been introduced to Mrs. Morris by her brother, was taken into her service as bailiff, and managed the farm for her with such assiduity and skill that in a little while it became prosperous and flourishing, and all thoughts of relinquishing it to Pearce were abandoned.

Newton, to whose able management and industry this improvement was due, was an utter stranger to the neighbourhood. Nor did he appear willing to make any acquaintances beyond what business arrangements necessitated. He was obliged to attend the neighbouring fairs and markets, and he was a regular attendant at Chirbury

Church; but he kept only his own company and his own counsel; even all the efforts of the clergyman of the parish failing to draw him out of his secluded habits and reserved manner. "He was, indeed", says Mr. Pryce, "for the most part a melancholy, grief-haunted man. Yet, in the pursuit of his occupations at Oakfield, he appeared contented and happy. His manner and behaviour towards the widow and daughter were, at all times, marked with respect and even cheerfulness. He seemed to consider it a part of his duty to alleviate, by every means in his power, their cares and troubles, and to lighten their domestic solitude. Occasionally, when the day had closed upon his toils, he would read to them."

For more than two years this state of affairs lasted, and Mrs. Morris was by no means displeased to notice that her daughter's sentiments towards Newton were of a very friendly nature. "She watched with a mother's anxiety and a mother's approbation", says our authority, "the growing affection of her child towards the stranger: for he was a stranger still, studiously avoiding all reference to himself, his kindred, or his former life; he shrank sensitively from any allusion to the past, and felt grateful to them when, with instinctive delicacy, they seemed content that his early history should remain unknown to them."

The stranger's skilful management of Oakfield, and the continually increasing interest which he appeared to obtain in its household, had excited anything but pleasurable feelings in more breasts than one. Thomas Pearce had naturally felt jealous with Newton, and was intensely disappointed "when baffled in his hopes of sheltering himself again beneath the roof-tree of his forefathers", yet he had apparently lived down his regrets. But Robert Parker, a young farmer and neighbour of Pearce, hated Newton with a still keener hate, for in him he beheld a successful rival for the affections of Jane Morris, of whom he had long been a fond but, as yet, unprofessed lover.

These two disappointed and vengeance-seeking men met frequently to discuss matters, and at last devised a

plan for getting rid of the obnoxious stranger. Their proceedings are thus detailed by Mr. Mostyn Pryce :—

“It was at length resolved to charge Newton with some offence which should banish him the country.

“An opportunity of accomplishing their purpose at length occurred. Newton had been attending a fair in the neighbourhood, and was detained on business till a late hour. It was six o'clock on a dark November evening when he left Welshpool to walk home. Parker, who had been stealthily watching his proceedings, followed with Pearce, at a little distance. In a short time Newton was brought back to town by the two men, taken before a magistrate, charged with highway robbery, and committed.”

The charge brought against him by the two confederates, men of known respectability, was that of “highway robbery with violence”, a crime at that time punishable with death. The prisoner employed no counsel, asked the witnesses no questions, and merely protested his innocence of the charge.

He was pronounced guilty. When the judge asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he responded, in a firm voice, that he forgave those men upon whose false testimony he had been convicted. “But, my lord”, he exclaimed, “I protest most solemnly before that God in whose presence I must shortly appear, I am entirely guiltless of the crime for which I am about to suffer. I do not say that I am an innocent man. I have committed a crime, but it is known only to my Creator and myself. I have endeavoured to atone for it by all the means in my power, . . . and I humbly believe that I have been forgiven. . . . I protest once more, I am entirely innocent of this charge. . . . It is my devout and earnest desire that the stain of this crime may not rest upon my name. . . . I have, therefore, in humble devotion, offered a prayer to heaven, and believe it has been heard and accepted. . . . I venture to assert that *if I am innocent of the crime for which I suffer, the grass, for one generation at least, will not cover my grave.*”

The unfortunate man was condemned and executed, and his remains were buried in Montgomery Churchyard. It was noticed that no sooner did the bell begin to toll for the execution than the sky became overcast; "no sooner had he placed his foot upon the scaffold than a fearful darkness spread around; and the moment the fatal bolt was withdrawn, the lightnings flashed with terrific vividness, the thunders rolled in awful majesty, until the town hill seemed shaken to its base; the rain poured down in torrents; the multitude dispersed, horror-stricken and appalled, some crying out, 'The end of all things has come!'" This was in 1821.

Of the two witnesses against the unfortunate man, Parker became a dissolute drunkard, and was killed at the blasting of some rocks in the lime-works at Llany-mynech, whilst the other, Pearce, became dispirited, and, as our informant remarks, "wasted away from the earth." Mrs. Morris and her daughter left Oakfield for ever.

Writing in 1852, Mr. Mostyn Pryce says: "*Thirty years have passed away and the grass has not covered his grave!*" And again: "Numerous attempts have from time to time been made by some who are still alive, and others who have passed away, to bring grass upon that bare spot. Fresh soil has been frequently spread upon it, and seeds of various kinds have been sown; but not a blade has ever been known to spring from them, and the soil has soon become a smooth, and cold, and stubborn clay."

In 1852, soon after Mr. Mostyn Pryce's narrative had been written, some "sacrilegious hand" covered the grave with turf, and so tended it, that it grew all over it, save at the head, which remained bare, with the turf withered "as if blasted by the lightning's stroke". A month or so, and the grass again died away, leaving the grave once more bare.

"The Rev. Fred. W. Parker, Rector of Montgomery, informs us that there is still a bare spot over the grave, which has been known for thirty-eight years, but that it is not so large as it has been in his memory. Mr. Parker

has also kindly forwarded us a copy of a statement made some years ago by William Weeks, the then parish clerk, confirming some of the particulars above given, and stating that he made the grave (in 1821), and buried John Davies's body, and that attempts have been made by different persons to cause the grass to grow on the grave by putting fresh soil and sowing seeds, etc., but hitherto without success. The grave has always returned, in a short time after each experiment, to the state in which it now is."¹

BLAEN IAL.

(See Vol. V.)

Humphrey Thelwall Jones of Garthmyl Hall, Melin y Grŵg, and Rhiewvelen, co. Montgomery, Ystymlynn, co. Carnarvon, and Blaen Iâl, co. Denbigh, Esquire, the principal representative of the families of Jones of Garthmyl, Reynolds of Llivior, Edwards of Melin y Grŵg, Rowlands of Rhiewvelen, Thelwall of Blaen Iâl, and of the families and individuals represented by them, was born 26th March 1808; died, unmarried, at Cambridge, where he was a Fellow-Commoner of St. John's College, 10th May 1827; and was buried at Berriew. He was the only son of Humphrey Rowlands Jones of Garthmyl Hall, Melin y Grŵg, Rhiewvelen, and Ystymlynn, Esquire, High Sheriff co. Carnarvon, 1808, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edward Thelwall, and niece and heiress of Simon Thelwall of Blaen Iâl, Esquire. Humphrey Rowlands Jones married, secondly, his first cousin, Ann, younger daughter of the Rev. John Jones, Rector of Bosheston, co. Pembroke, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters—

¹ *Haunted Homes of Great Britain.* Second Series. By John H. Ingram. London: Allen and Co.

i. Charles, High Sheriff, co. Montgomery, in 1857, died s. p.

ii. Thomas, died unmarried.

iii. Rhys, died unmarried.

iv. John Morgan Edwardes, of whom presently.

i. Anna Frances Parslow, ux. her second cousin, Rice Pryce Buckley-Williames of Pennant and Glan Havren, co. Montgomery, Esquire, sometime Major of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, elder son of Major John Williames Buckley-Williames of the same, D.L., High Sheriff co. Montgomery, 1820, by Catherine his wife, elder daughter and co-heiress of Rice Pryce of Glyn Cogen, Esquire, D.L., by Catharine his wife, eldest daughter of Humphrey Jones of Garthmyl Hall and Melin y Grûg, Esquire. Mrs. Buckley-Williames, who died 1883, had issue a daughter, Catharine, who died in childhood.

ii. Charlotte, ux. her second cousin, Joseph Owen Jones, Esquire.

iii. Frances, ux. Samuel Devonshire Penrose, Esquire.

The fourth son, John Morgan Edwardes Jones, Esquire, sometime an officer in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, now (1886) the principal representative of the families of Jones of Garthmyl, Reynolds of Llivior, Edwards of Melin y Grûg, Rowlands of Rhiewveleu, and of the families and individuals represented by them, married, 28th June 1853, Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P., by Harriet his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Dickason of Fulwell Lodge, co. Middlesex, Esq., by whom he has issue one son and two daughters:—

i. George Morgan Edwardes, born 1858, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law.

i. Harriet Edwards.

ii. Mary Penrose.

The arms of the eldest branch of the family now are (with proper differences):—Quarterly, 1, *sable*, three nag's heads erased *argent*, Brochwel Ysgithrog, King of

Powys, for Jones of Garthmyl ; 2, Pryce of Park ; 3, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Edwards of Melin y Grûg ; 2 and 3, Pryce of Park ; 4, Wynn of Eunant ; 5, Rowlands of Rhiewvelen.

For the pedigree of Wynn of Eunant, see vol. iv, p. 366.

MELIN Y GRYG: YR HIR ROS IN LLANLODDIAN.

Edward ap Evan ap David ap Howell ap John ap Evan ap David ap Tudor
Vaughan ap Ednyved Goch ap Griffith

Griffith=

Ednyved Goch=

Tudur Vaughan=

David ap Tudur=

Evan=

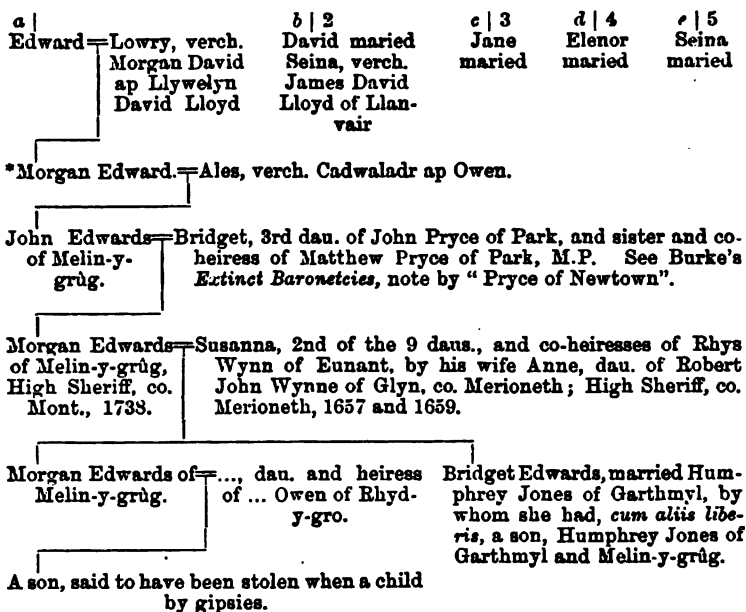
John=Mali, verch. David Lloyd.=Griffith ap Meredith

Howell=Ellen, verch. Evan ap John ap Ednyved of the Wayn, in Mostin.

David=Mawd, verch. David ap Meredith ap Howel ap Dai ap Madock Lloyd
ap David Vain

Evan=	Catherin, verch. Evan ap David ap Griffith ap Dai, her mother was Gwenllian, verch. Rees ap David ap Bedo ap Meyrick Kwch	2 Owen ap David	3 Marg't mar- ied Evan ap D'd ap Mey- rick Lloyd	4 Gwen mar- ied	5 Jane married Cadwaladr ap Owen ap Evan David ap Gwilym
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a | b | c | d | e |



NOTE.—So far as the asterisk at "Morgan Edward" is *verbatim et literatim* in *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 286.

KYFFIN OF MAENAN.

The following documents are among the family papers of Mr. W. F. Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple and the Northern Circuit.

- i. Register of the baptism of Ellen Kyffin, daughter of Mr. Attorney-General Kyffin.
- ii. Register of baptism of Thomas Kyffin, son of Mr. Attorney-General Kyffin.
- iii. Copies of certain inscriptions in Llandogget Church.
- iv. Will of Robert Meyrick of Ucheldre, 22nd Oct. 1747.
- v. Will of John Kyffin of Ucheldre, 13th Feb. 1773.

From these documents it appears that :—

Ucheldre was left by Robert Meyrick to John Kyffin (mentioned p. 376 of *Hist. P. F.*, vol. v), who left it to his brother Sir T. Kyffin.

The registers of Eglwys Bach show that Thomas Kyffin, the Attorney-General, had a daughter Ellen, in addition to a son Thomas.

The dates of the registers, and the name of the wife being "Ellen", show the entry must refer to the Attorney-General.

The Will of Robert Meyrick shows that Sir T. K.'s father was *Thomas*. (See note on p. 376 of vol. v, *Hist. P. F.*)

On page 376 of vol. v, it ought to appear that Thomas Kyffin (father of Sir Thomas) had a sister Ellen.

Also it is evident from John Kyffin's Will, that his father Thomas married a Miss Salusbury, a daughter of John Salusbury of Ruthin.

Again, on the said page 376, there ought to appear the names of Sir Thomas Kyffin's three sisters, Catharine, Margaret, and Elizabeth, all of whom died unmarried.

The documents clearly show that the Thomas Kyffin, about whom there is a note on p. 376 aforesaid, was the *father* of Sir T. K. and the *son* of Thomas K., the Attorney-General.

It is also clear that the second Thomas K. (son of the Attorney-General) was born in the year 1710 (*vide* register of baptism), on April 4.

The Owen and Thomas Roberts mentioned in the registers are the Roberts mentioned on p. 375 of vol. v, *Hist. P. F.*

The fragmentary inscription of Richard Kyffin's tombstone, and his wife Jane, at Llandogget Church, appears to contradict the statement on p. 375 of vol. v, that Richard Kyffin was *buried* at Beaumaris. He and his wife apparently lie buried in Llandogget; perhaps only the monument is at Beaumaris.

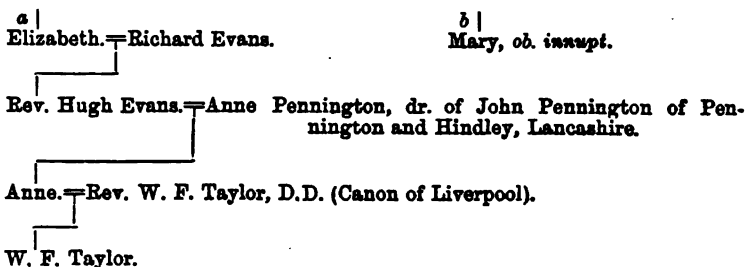
These documents belonged to Mr. Taylor's grandfather, the Rev. Hugh Evans of Jesus College, Oxford, and Vicar of Plemonstall, who, in 1788, was apparently the only male descendant of the Maenan Kyffins in existence, as per the following pedigree:—

Anne Kyffin. = Thomas Roberts.

Owen Roberts. =

1	2	3
Thomas, ob. s. p.	Hugh. = Margaret Ffoulkes, dr. and heiress of John Ffoulkes of Plas-Bettws, Abergelle.	Ellen.

a |-----| b



I.—EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF EGLWYS BACH.

"1709.—Baptizati. Ellena filia Thomas Kyffin de Maenan Arm. et Ellenae nata 16 et bapt. 18 di Feb. Bello-manisto Com. Angl. Dom. cuius suceptores Thomas Roberts de Castillox et Owenus Roberts Arm. avus di (*sic*)."

II.—FROM EGLWYS BACH REGISTER.

"1710.—Baptizati. Thomas filius Thomas Kyffin de Maenan Armig. et Elaenae uxoris sui natus 4 bapt. 17 Aprilis Bello-manisto Com. Anglesey
 cuius suceptores
 fuim THOMAS ROBERTS Gen. }
 OWENUS ROBERTS Arm." }

III.—INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LLANDOGGET TO SIR THOMAS KYFFIN, KNT.

"In the family vault near this place are entombed the remains of sir Thomas Kyffin Knight eldest son of Thomas Kyffin of Maenan Esq. by Elizabeth his wife he died the 7th day of june 1784 aged 45 having married Elizabeth only daughter and heiress of Hugh Hughes of Coed y brain in the county of Flint Esq. by whom he had seven daughters four of whom Elizabeth. Margaret. Ann. & Ermin survived him. This monument was erected by Lady Kyffin his affectionate widow."

INSCRIPTION ON A MONUMENT IN LLANDOGGET CHURCH TO THOMAS
KYFFIN OF MAENAN.

" Here lyeth the remains of Thomas Kyffin of Maenan Esq. descended in a direct line from Maurice Kyffin of Maenan Esq. in the reign of Henry the eighth. He served the crown and his country in the commission of the peace and the office of Attorney General in the counties of Anglesea . Caern . and Merion . to Queen . Anne . King George the first and to his present majesty king George the second with ability and Integrity. As also the remains of Ellen his wife . daughter of Owen . Roberts of Caerey . Esq. in the county of Anglesea . this pair lived in the conjugal state near 40 years and died lamented . he june 20th 1745 aged 67. she Nov. 20th 1739 aged 65. Their only son & heir Thomas Kyffin out of filial regard to the memory of his most tender & Indulgent parents erected this monument A.D. 1752."

INSCRIPTION ON A STONE IN SOUTH AISLE OF LLANDOGGET
CHURCH.

" Here lyeth Elin Kyffin daughter of Richard Kyffin of Maynan Esq. and Jane his wife who died dec. 22nd 1688."

PORTION OF AN INSCRIPTION ON A STONE ALMOST UNDER THE
CHANCEL RAILS IN LLANDOGGET CHURCH, THE REMAINING
PORTION UNDECIPHERABLE.

" the body of Richard Kyffin of Maynan Esq. who died the 24th october 1675 aged 55 . Here lyeth Jane Kyffin who died 24th day of May 1684."

IV.—WILL OF ROBERT MEYRICK OF UCHELDRE, 1747.

No. 8.

" 22nd Oct. 1747.

" In the name of God, Amen. I, Robert Meyrick, of Ucheldre, in the County of Merioneth, Esquire, being of sound mind & disposing mind and memory (Praise be to God), do make and publish this my last Will and testament in manner following, hereby desiring that I may be buried in the Parish Church of Corwen, under the seat where I usually sitt, by the hour of twelve of clock at noon, in such decent manner as to my executor shall seem meet, and in regard to the worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me, I dispose of it as follows. First I give and devise All my manor, messuages,

lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever & wheresoever the same are situate, lying and being in the several parishes of Corwen, Gwyddelwrn, *Bettus*, Llandderfel, and *Llanfaur*, or elsewhere, in the County of Merioneth, To *Thomas Kyffin* of Maynan, in the County of Carnarvon, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, To and for the severall uses, intents, and purposes here after mentioned touching the same, that is to say, To the intent and purpose that my *Nephew, Harry Roberts of Rhyd Onnen, in the County of Denbigh*, gentleman, shall and may, immediately from and after my decease, yearly and every year, for and during the life of his *Mother, Elizabeth Roberts*, and no longer, have, receive, and take out of all & singular my said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments the yearly rent or sum of Thirty Pounds, clear of all deductions, to be paid to him, the said Harry Roberts and his assigns, by equal half yearly payments, on the twenty-fifth day of december and the 24th day June yearly, the first payment thereof to begin and to be made on such of the said days as shall next happen after my decease. And to this further intent and purpose, that in case the said yearly rent or sum of Thirty Pounds, or any part thereof, shall be behind and unpaid by the space of twenty one days next over or after either of the said days whereon the same is made payable as aforesaid: that then, and as often as it shall so happen, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Harry Roberts and his assigns into all and singular the said premises or any part thereof to enter and distrain for the said rent and the arrears thereof, and the distress & distresses there from time to time found and taken, to drive, lead, take, carry away, and impound, until the said yearly rent or sum of £30 and all of the arrears thereof, together with all costs, charges, and expenses touching the same, shall be fully paid and satisfied. Provided always, & I do hereby appoint that the said yearly sum of Thirty Pounds shall be Paid to the said Harry Roberts only upon this condition, that whereas there are several sums of money due to me from the said Harry Roberts, besides the money secured to me by mortgage upon his real Estate, for which I have only his bond in security, I do hereby appoint that the said Harry Roberts shall, within 12 months after my decease, well and effectually charge all his real estate, except such part thereof as his mother is entitled to for her jointure, with all such sum and sums as he shall owe me at my decease, and not already sufficiently secured by any security out of or upon his said real estate; and in case the said real estate of the said Harry Roberts, exclusive of the said jointure estate of his said mother, shall not be sufficient to answer such debts as he shall

owe me at my decease, then I do hereby release and discharge to the said Harry Roberts all such surplusage of his said debts which shall be due to me over and above what his said real estate, except as aforesaid, shall be sufficient to satisfy. But in case the said Harry Roberts shall not discharge his said real estate in manner aforesaid, with his said debts, within the time before limited for that purpose, upon the request made to him for that purpose by my ex'ors herein after named, that then and in such case the payment of the said yearly sum of £30 shall from thenceforth cease and determine. And as for touching and concerning all and singular my manors, messuages, lands, tenements, & hereditaments before mentioned, subject to the said yearly rent or sum of £30, payable as aforesaid To the use and behoof of *my dear Wife and her assigns*, for and during the term of her natural life, and from and after the determination of that estate to *the use and behoof of the said Harry Roberts and his assigns*, for and during the term of his natural life, without impeachment of or for any manner of waste, and from & after the determination of that estate to the use and behoof of the said *Thomas Kyffin* and his heirs for and during the natural life of the said Harry Roberts, to preserve the contingent uses & remainders thereof, hereinafter limited, from being defeated and destroyed, and for that purpose to make entrys or bring actions as occasion shall require, but nevertheless to permit & suffer the said Harry Roberts and his assigns to receive & take the rents, issues, and profits thereof to his & their due use for & during the term of his natural life, and from and after his decease to the use and behoof of the first son of the body of the said Harry Roberts lawfully begotten, and the heir of the body of such first son lawfully issuing, and, in default of such issue, to the use and behoof of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and all every son & sons of the body of the said Harry Roberts lawfully to be begotten, severally and successively, one after another, as they and every of them shall be in priority of birth and seniority of age, and of the several heirs of their several and respective bodies lawfully issuing, the elder of such son and sons, and the heirs of his & their respective body and bodys lawfully issuing, being always to be preferred, and to take place before the younger of such son and sons and the heirs of his and their body and bodys issuing, and in default of such issue, to the use and behoof of *John Kyffin*, second son of the said *Thomas Kyffin*, his heirs and assigns for ever. And I do hereby give & bequeath to my said dear wife all & singular my household goods, plate, furniture, debts, and securities for the same goods, chattles, and personal estate

whatsoever, to be enjoyed by her for and during the term of her natural life, and from & after her decease. I do hereby direct and appoint that the same shall with all convenient speed be wholly converted into money by my executors, and laid out in the purchase of a real estate or estates, which real estate or estates, when purchased, I do hereby direct & appoint shall be conveyed and settled to the same uses, intents, and purposes, and subject to the same limitations as my said Manor, Messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments herein before mentioned stand limited to in & by this, my Will, from and after the decease of my said dear Wife. And I do hereby direct that the interest money arising from my personal estate, until such purchase can be made, shall be applied to the use of such person or persons who would from time to time have been entitled to the said real estate, in case the same had been purchased under the limitations aforesaid. And I do hereby remit, release, and discharge to my Nephew, *Edmund Roberts*, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, all such debts as he shall owe me at the time of my decease. I also give & bequeath to my servant, William Oliver, if he shall be living with me at my decease, the sum of £10 and all my wearing apparel, linen and woollen; and I also give & bequeath to my servant, Margaret Morris, the sum of £10, if she shall be living with me at the time of my decease. I likewise give and bequeath a year's wages to the of my servants who shall be living with me at the time of my decease. And I do hereby recommend to my dear Wife David Roberts for her agent, believing that he will be very faithful and serviceable to her in the management of her affairs. If my wife accepts of him, & he undertakes it at £10 a year wages, I also give to the said David Roberts £10. And lastly, I do hereby give and bequeath to the said Thomas Kyffin, Esq., the sum of £20, and appoint him sole executor of this, my Will, hereby revoking all former wills by me heretofore made, and ratifying and confirming this only as and for my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seal this twenty second day of October, in the 21st year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the second, King of Great Britain, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

(Signed) "ROBERT MEYRICK. (L.S.)

"Signed, etc.

"Witnesses: Wm. Price of Rhiwlas; Guion Lloyd of Hendwr; Maurice Roberts of Bala."

V.—WILL OF JOHN KYFFIN OF UCHELDRE, 1773.

"13th Feb. 1773.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, John Kyffin of Ucheldre, in the County of Merioneth, Esquire, being of sound & disposing mind, memory, and understanding (praised be to God), do make, ordain, and publish this, my last Will & Testament, in the manner following, that is say: First, I do hereby charge all my manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever the same are situate, lying and being in the several Parishes of Corwen, Gwyddelwern, Bettus, Llanderfel, and Llanfaur, or elsewhere, in the said County of Merioneth, with the payment of such just debts as I shall owe at the time of my decease, together with such sum or sums of money as my personal Estate shall fall short of for the payment of my funeral expenses & legacies herein after by me bequeath. Also I do hereby charge all my said Manors, messuages, lands, & tenements in the said County of Merioneth with the payment of an annuity or clear yearly rent charge of twenty pounds of lawful British money, which I do hereby give, devise, bequeath unto my *loving Aunt, Margaret Salusbury of Ruthin*, in the County of Denbigh, spinster, to be paid to her, the said Margaret Salusbury, and her assigns, during the term of her natural life, by two equal half yearly payments in the year, the first payment to be made at the end of 6 months after my decease. Also I do hereby further charge all and singular my said Manors in the said County of Merioneth with the payment of one other annuity in clear yearly rent charge of twenty pounds of like lawful money, which I do hereby give, devise, leave, and bequeath unto my *loving Aunt, Catherine Salusbury of Ruthin*, aforesaid, *spinster*, which said last Annuity I do hereby direct and appoint to be paid unto her, the said Catherine Salusbury, and her assigns, during the term of her natural life, in the same manner & proportions as the said annuity above bequeathed unto my said Aunt Margaret Salusbury is directed to be paid, & subject to the payment of my debts, annuities above mentioned, and such sum or sums of money as my personal estate shall fall short of for the payment of my funeral expenses & legacies hereinafter by me bequeathed & chargeable therewith. I give & devise all & singular my said Manors, Messuages, lands, tenements, & hereditaments & premises in the said County of Merioneth unto my dear Brother, *Thomas Kyffin* of Maenan, in the County of Carnarvon, Esquire, To have and to hold the same premises unto him, the said Thomas Kyffin, his heirs and assigns, for ever, chargeable as

aforesaid. I give, leave, and bequeath unto my dear sister Catherine Kyffin, spinster, the sum of one thousand pounds of lawful money of great Britain. Also I leave and bequeath unto my dear Sister, Margaret Kyffin, spinster, the sum of £1,000 of like money. Also I leave & bequeath unto my dear sister, Elizabeth Kyffin, spinster, the like sum of £1,000 of lawful money, all which said legacies I do hereby direct and appoint to be paid to my said 3 sisters within 12 mo's after my decease. And as touching all the and residue of my personal estate, goods, chattels, plate, money out at interest, and effects whatsoever, which I shall die possessed of, subject to the payment of my funeral expenses & legacies before mentioned, I give, leave, and bequeath the same and every thereof unto my said dear Brother, Thomas Kyffin, whom I do hereby nominate, constitute, & appoint sole ex'or of this, my Will, hereby revoking all former Wills by me at any time heretofore made, & declare this only as & for my last Will & Testament. In witness whereof I, the said John Kyffin, have to this, my last Will & Testament, whereof I have caused 2 parts to be made, both of the same tenor & effect, & each containing one sheet of paper, sett my hand & Seal, thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy three.

"Signed, etc.

(Signed) "J. KYFFIN."

PATENT ROLLS, RICHARD III.

Grant, for life, to William Stanley, one of the Knights of the King's Body, of the Office of Chief Justice of North Wales, 1483.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostro speciali ac pro bono et fidei servicio nobis per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Willielmum Stanley militem pro corpore nostro ante hec tempora impenso et impendendo constituimus ipsum Willielmum Capitaletm Justic' nostrum North Wallie ac eidem Willielmo officium Capitalis Justic' nostri North Wall' damus et concedimus per presentes habendum occupandum et exercendum officium illud per ce vel per sufficientem deputatum suum durante vitâ suâ percipienda in officio illo vadea feoda et regarda eidem officio ab antiquo debita et consueta una cum omnibus aliis proficiis avantagiis commoditatibus et emolumentis dicto officio aliquo modo pertinentibus sive incumbenibus in tam amplo modo et forma prout aliquis alius officium predictum ante hec tempora habens sive occupans habuit et percepit in et

pro eodem. Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo officii predicti in presentibus minime specificata existat aut aliquo statuo actu ordinatione seu provisione incontrarium fact' non obstant'.

In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Exon' xii die Novembr' per ipsum Regem et de dat' etc.

(1 Ric. III, p. 1, m. 24, No. 84.)

Grant, in tail mail, to William Stanley, of the Castles, Towns, Lordships, and Manors of Dinasbran, Holt, etc.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Cum non solum generis nobilitas sed et justicie equitas omnes provocent et maxime Reges et principes homines de se bene meritos premiis condignis afficere sciatis igitur quod ob singulare et fidele servitium quod dilectus ligens noster Willielmus Stanley Miles pro corpore nostro nobis per antea impendit non solum favendo juri et titulo nostro cujus juris et tituli vigore jam nuper ad coronam hujus regni nostri Anglie domino adjuvante pervenimus verum etiam reprimendo prodiciones et malicias rebellium et proditorum nostrorum qui infra idem regnum nostrum perfidam jam dudum commocionem suscitaverant ac pro bono et fideli servicio nobis et heredibus nostris Regibus Anglie per eundem Willielmum et heredes suos pro defensione nostra et regni nostri predicti contra quoscumque proditores inimicos et rebelles quociens futuris temporibus opus erit impendendo de gratia nostra speciali dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus prefato Willielmo Castrum villiam dominium et manerium de Denasbrayn Castrum villam et dominium Leonum dominia maneria terras et tenementa vocata Hewlyngton Bromfeld Yale Wrexham Burton Hosseley Ridley Iscoyde Hem Cobham Almer Cobham Iscoyd Esclusham Eglossece Ruyabon Abunbury Dynnill' Morton Bedwall Pykhill Sessewick Sonford et Osselston' in Marchia Wallie Com' Salop' adjacente ac omnia castra villas dominia maneria mesnagia terras tenementa redditus raglotariam de Merford et Hosseley et alias raglotarias officia reversiones servicia et hereditamenta quecumque cum suis pertin' que fuerunt Johannis nuper Ducis Norff' et Georgii Nevile Militis seu alterius eorum aut alicujus alterius ad usum eorum seu eorum alterius in Dinasbrayn villa Leonum Hewlynton Bromfeld Yale Wrexham Almer Burton Hosseley Ridley Iscoyd Hem Cobham Almer Cobham Iscoyd Esclusham Eglossece Ruyabon Abunbury Dynnill Morton Bedwall Pykhill Sessewick Sonford et Osseleston' seu alibi in March' Wallie Com' Salop' predict' adjacent habenda et tenenda omnia et singula castra dominia maneria ter-

ras tenementa et cetera premissa cum omnibus et omnimodis nativis et eorum sequelis terris ten' redditibus serviciis molen-
dinis sectis multuris stagnis mineris vivariis turbariis vastiis
communiis boscis subboscis parcis warennis releviis escaetis
curiis sectis curie vicinetis Franci plegii letis et cum omnibus
aliis consuetudinibus libertatibus franchisesiis commoditatibus
raglotariis feriis mercatis feodis militum advocacionibus Abba-
tiarum Prioratum Cantariarum ecclesiarum capellarum et aliorum
beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque eisdem castris
dominiis maneriis terris et tenementis ac ceteris premissis vel
alicui inde parcell' pertinentibus sive spectantibus aut inde
parcell' ab antiquo pertinen' sive spectant' adeo plene et integre
prout predicti nuper Dux et Georgius vel alique alie persone
unquam antea in eisdem vel eorum aliquo ante hec tempora
habuit vel habuerunt exercuit vel exercuerunt occupavit vel
occupaverunt seu usus fuit vel usi fuerunt quojusmodi prefato
Willielmo et heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus de
nobis et heredibus nostris per servicium unius feodi militis pro
omnibus serviciis exaccionibus et demandis absque compoto
vel aliquo inde nobis vel heredibus nostris reddendo vel faciendo
et hoc absque fine seu feodo ad opus nostrum in hanaperio
Cancellarie nostre aliquialiter solvend' seu faciend' Eo quod
expresse mencio de vero valore annuo seu aliquo alio valore vel
certitudine premissorum seu eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis
vel concessionibus eidem Willielmo per nos aut progenitores
nostros ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta
existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinacione vel restriccionem in
contrarium fact' edit' sive ordinat' vel aliqua alia re causa seu
materia quecunque obstant'.

In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x die De-
cembr'.

(2 Ric. III, p. 2, m. 23, No. 180.)

GRANTS OF LAND TO THE MONASTERY OF LLANGURIG.

Appended to a Life of St. Curig (Buchedd Curig), in
a 16th century manuscript of the Macclesfield Collec-
tion, is an account of a miraculous intervention of the
Saint in answer to the prayer of Maelgwn Mynach, who
had been robbed by some servants of Maelgwn Gwynedd,
King of North Wales. The following grant was made
by the King in reparation of the sacrilege:—

"Ac yno y rhoddes Maelgwn Gwynedd diroedd mawr praff i Vaelgwn y manach a Chiric yn dragywyddawl yn rhydd heb rent na gwestva i vrenin nac i esgob yn dragywyddawr yr hwn y sydd eu henwau a'i ffiniau fal hyn. O'r lle a elwir Aber pergant hyd y lle a elwir Aber Budno, ac o'r lle hwnnw hyd yngholl Budno. Ac o goll Budno hyd yn Rhyd y Myneich ac odd yno hyd yn rhos Batti ac y rhos Nattier ac hyd yn neuadd Maelgwn ac odd yno hyd yn Rhyd Viswail, ac o ddyno hyd y Marchan, ac o ddyno hyd y Galedryd, ac o ddyno hyd yn Aber Pergant.

"A hefyd yn yr amser hwnnw Duc Melienydd a roddes i'r dywededig Sant yn gardod, yr hwn a elwid Mael Duc Melienydd, hwn a roddes y tir o Aber Pergant hyd yn Rhyd Ege-lan, ac odd yno hyd Geilgwm, ac odd yno hyd yn Glascwm ac oddyno hyd ynglan Gwy, ac oddyno hyd yn Aber Geugant.

"Rhoddion yr Tywysawg a elwid Caredig, nid amgeu Car-edigion yn yr un amser i Girig Sant, o'r Dervol hyd ymlaen y Gerddinen, ac oddyno hyd ymlaen Nant Eneinawg, ac o ddyno hyd ymlaen nant Elain, ac oddyno hyd ymlaen i Nant Du, ac oddyno hyd i Bigell, ac oddyno hyd yn Eisteddva Girig, ac oddyno yn uniawn dros y mynydd i lan Gwy. Ac o ystlys Gwy hyd i Dernawl (qu. for Devvawl, *v. supra*, Dervol). Y rhai a roddes y rhoddion hyn bendith Duwa Chirig a gawsant yn dragywyddawl, a'r neb a oresgynno yngham ar y tir hwn melldith Duw a Chirig a gaiff yn oes oesoedd Amen."

[N.B.—The orthography has here been modernised.]

ABBEY OF ABERCONWY.

No. I.—*The Original Charter granted to the Abbey of Aberconwy, by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales.*¹

ABERCONWEYENSIS ABBATIA IN AGRO CARNÆRVONENSI, FUNDATA
ANNO MCXCVIII.

Notum sit omnibus sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis, tam presen-tibus, quam futuris, quod ego Lewelinus Gervasii filius, totius Norwalliæ Princeps, intuitu divine pietatis, pro salute animæ meæ & animarum omnium antecessorum & hæredum ac succes-sorum meorum dedi & concessi, atque presenti Carta mea con-firmavi pro me & hæredibus ac successoribus meis, in puram & perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum Deo & Sanctæ Mariæ &

¹ From Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

monachis de Aberconewey, sub regulari habitu Deo servituris, locum ipsum in quo idem monasterium fundatum est, per hos scilicet terminos. Ascendendo de flumine Conwy usque ad Aberegeffyn, deinde totum fluvium Géffeyn usque ad quoddam claud juxta Gweridros, hinc divertendo ad dextram per illud claud lapidibus signatum usque ad rivulum Perhey, hinc ascendendo per illum rivulum usque ad quoddam claud juxta Coetmaur, hinc per illud claud usque ad quandam rupem propè hinc per altitudinem collium petrosarum usque ad os Christiani, hinc descendendo usque ad mare & deinde per flumen Conwy, usque ad Aberegeffyn. Dedi etiam & concessi atque confirmavi eisdem Monachis has terras apud Creudyn, per hos videlicet terminos. Ascendendo de Conwy usque ad quandam fonticulum existentem in extrema parte terræ arabilis monachorum apud Hemiron; Hinc per superiorem partem terræ ab eisdem cultæ usque ad lapides grandes existentes in Erw-voruran, inde usque ad communem viam, hinc per ductum viæ usque ad claud supra Erwedus, hinc usque ad caput Carrec-Wyber, hinc per superiorem partem Ryuoryn, & terræ arabilis Monachorum usque ad extremam partem Gwernegof, hinc per alveum desubtus Gwernegof usque ad terram Crocurn; hinc per lapides in termino constitutos usque ad rivulum juxta Eglwys-Ros, hinc per ductum rivuli usque ad alveum qui est in extrema parte prati monachorum subtus Crocurn, hinc per ductum alvei usque ad decensum rivuli qui est inter Bodesgallen & Brongoch, & descendit in dictum alveum. Hinc usque ad fontem quendam, hinc per rupem proximam desuper pendentem usque ad lapidem quem vocant quadratum, hinc usque ad rupem in qua est fovea, hinc usque ad Carreceren, hinc usque ad secundam rupem ultra Carrecwalth, hinc per superiorem partem terræ cultæ monachorum usque ad claud inter Trefwarth & Callaurwerth, & sic per ductum illius claud usque ad paludem subtus, hinc per extremam partem terræ arabilis monachorum usque ad nemus Eardur filii Kendeln, hinc per claud usque ad caput illius claud. Inde per ripam paludis inter terram arabilem & paludem usque ad Argaevelin, hinc per ductum aquæ usque ad Conwy. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis totam aquam Conwy & ejusdem aquæ transitum atque piscariam de Aberegeffyn usque Aberconwy. Concessi insuper & confirmavi eisdem monachis Frywlywyd per hos scilicet terminos. Ascendendo de mari per medium cujusdam fossæ in terminum factæ usque ad fluvium Karroc, hinc per medium Karroc usque ad rivulum Chwilogen, hinc per medium Chwilogen usque Blaenchwilogen, hinc ascendendo per paludem usque Pwllberwr, hinc per alveum paludis usque Gwernebleiden, hinc per medium

Gwernebleiden usque Wennbanc, hinc per medium Wennbanc descendendo per quendam rivulum fluentem per quendam valliculum usque ad fluvium Dwynech, & sic descendendo totam aquam Dwynech & molendinum atque piscariam totaliter & integre usque ad fluvium Dwynaur, deinde per medium aquæ Dwynaur, cum medietate piscarie, usque ad mare, & abhinc per litus usque ad fossam supradictam.

Concessi eciam & confirmavi eisdem monachis Kwin per hos videlicet terminos. Ascendendo de Hensarngwin juxta Pentyrth per quendam alveum usque ad fluvium Keiloc. Hinc per medium Keiloc usque ad quendam rivum fluentem de Sichnant, hinc per illum rivum usque ad claud-seri, hinc descendendo per aquam fluentem de claud-seri usque Blaen rivi Efelauc, hinc per medium rivi Efelauc usque Rytefelauc. Hinc ascendendo per quendam alveum usque Rytnerthvoessen, hinc per extremum alveum ultra Bryn-brych & Enys-las usque ad fluvium Karroc, & abhinc descendendo per quendam alveum usque Hensarngwin. Dedi eciam & confirmavi eisdem Redenocuelen, per hos videlicet terminos; ab illo loco quo fluvius Karroc fluit juxta quendam fontem existentem prope Llanwnda usque ad quendam alveum qui est inter Gefenys-vechan & Enys-Keubren versus Gerthic, hinc divertendo ad dexteram per quendam alveum ultra Enys-Keubren usque Werndofyn, hinc per medium Werndofyn descendendo usque ad fluvium Gwyleyt, hinc per medium Gwyleit usque Aberkarroc juxta Morua-Duillen, & sic ascendendo per medium aquæ Karroc versus Llanwnda usque ad dictum locum juxta prædictum fontem. Concessi eciam & confirmavi eisdem Nankall per hos scilicet terminos. Ascendendo de Aberkall per fluvium Kall usque Brieth-du, hinc usque ad altitudinem Llwythmaur, hinc ad cacumen montis Llwythmaur usque Blaengwennyd Gwyneon. Hinc usque Blaen-Meyc, hinc descendendo per medium Meyc usque Dwynech; & ab hinc per aquam Dwynech usque Aberkall. Concessi insuper eisdem & confirmavi Kellhineoc, per hos scilicet terminos. Ascendendo de Meney per fluvium Breint usque Aber-Pwllewyrran, hinc per medium aquæ Pwllewyrran usque Sarnigerd, hinc per quoddam claud lapidibus signatum usque ad quoddam stagnum juxta Trefarthen, hinc per medium illius stagni usque Clauderadwy, hinc per illud claud usque ad litus, hinc directè usque ad alveum Meney, & sic per medium aquæ Meney usque Aber-Breint. Concessi eciam & confirmavi eisdem molendinum de Talebont cum pertinentiis; aquam quoque & fossam de Sarn y Velyn usque Carreg-Elgar, atque viam communem omni tempore de Kellhineoc usque ad molendinum prædictum sine impedimento cujuscunque. Dedi eciam & con-

firmavi eisdem Bodgedwyd, per hos videlicet terminos. Ascendendo de quadam parva insula existente in Llyn-coron per medium claudyago usque Carned Yorwerth. Hinc divertendo versus Aberfraw per quoddam claud lapidibus signatum usque Wenn-wenn. Hinc per claud quoddam lapidibus signatum usque Murdynen-kefneth. Hinc directè versus Henllys usque Korsenllys. Hinc divertendo ad dexteram per medium alvei usque Rytdu. Hinc per medium illius alvei usque Abergoner garanen, prout descendit in Korscallellyn. Hinc ascendendo per Gonergaranen juxta quoddam claud lapidibus signatum usque Wenn-las. Hinc per medium Wen-las usque Wenn-vaur. Hinc ascendendo per alveum usque Fynnon-y-meirch. Hinc per quoddam claud lapidibus signatum usque ad latus Bod-wrdyn. Hinc per ductum lapidum usque Cerric-poethion. Hinc per quoddam claud divertens versus Trefdraeth usque ad latus Trefdraeth. Hinc per medium alvei existentis in confinio Trefdraeth per medium Korsygirvran usque Pyllen-Haloc, & ab hinc per alveum usque ad prædictam insulam. Dedi etiam & confirmavi eisdem plateam de Lamnaes per terminos suos cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.

Concessi insuper & confirmavi eisdem monachis Voelas-Keirnauc & Llanveir-Ryt-castell, per hos videlicet terminos. Ascendendo de Abergwrysganc per fluvium Gwrysganc usque ad quoddam latum vadum in Blaengwrysganc. Hinc per alveum usque Maenesartyr. Hinc usque Cerric-Llwynogod. Hinc usque Carnedrun. Hinc usque ad fontem subtus Moel-seissauc. Hinc usque ad summitatem Moel-seissauc. Hinc usque blaen gwenn eneas. Hinc descendendo per alveum usque Henrytbeli. Hinc per fluvium Kaletwyn usque Blaen Kaletwyn subtus Kors-garanen. Hinc directè ducta linea usque Esgynvaengwgann. Hinc usque Llyn-alwen. Hinc per medium Llyn-alwen & medium flui Alwen usque Rytgwynn. Hinc per Nant-heilynsets usque ad quandam valliculam divertentem ad sinistram, & per illam valliculam ascendendo usque ad capud cujusdam alvei profundi subtus Brondengynllwyn. Hinc relinquendo Brondengyn-llwyn ad dexteram intra terminos monachorum per vallem usque blaen-Llaethauc. Hinc per medium Llaethauc usque ad fluvium Nuc. Hinc per medium Nuc usque ad fluvium Conwy & per medium aque Conwy usque ad Abergwiscanc.

Concessi etiam & confirmavi eisdem Llynkemer, per hos scilicet terminos; ascendendo per Llynkemer per fluvium Alwen usque Aber Drywes. Hinc per medium acque Drywes usque Bonerelicbras. Hinc usque Nant Ringhylleyt. Hinc ad fluvium Breint & per medium Breint usque Llynkemer.

Concessi etiam & confirmavi eisdem Llechwed-krynllwyn per hos scilicet terminos, a Pwlle propinquiori Taldinas-Dindunant contra Alwen usque ad locum ubi rivulus descendit in Alwen de bwlchinewyt. Inde contra eundem rivulum usque Bwlch-dinewyt. Inde per discensum rivuli ex alia parte montis versus Kerricedrudeon usque ad Enyserheid. Hinc a superiori parte ejusdem Enys per paludem usque ad rivulum ulteriorem fluentem de quodam fonte. Inde per longitudinem cujusdam valliculæ usque ad caput magnæ paludis versus orientem. Hinc per longitudinem illius paludis usque ad rivulum decurrentem de fonte ulteriori versus orientem è regione Alwen, & ab eodem fonte usque ad claud inferius subtus viam. Inde per longitudinem illius claud ad Heliclwynen apud blaen-nant quod descendit versus Alwen. Inde usque ad Kerricllwydeon versus aquilonem in supercilio cujusdam collis. Hinc usque super blaen vallis qui descendit versus dinas dundunant. Hinc per ejusdem vallis longitudinem usque ad supradictum Pwlle juxta Tal ipsius dinas.

Concessi insuper & confirmavi eisdem monachis has terras apud Nanhoenem, scilicet gwastat onnos Bryngwynem, Hafat, Tandrec, Llyndu, Chwmygoret, Scubordynemreis, Hendrefwynein, Wernosdet, Pennant, Morgeneu, Pennant crwnn cum Llem ex utraque parte Llem, Chwmerth ex utraque parte Erth, Chwmdelif ex utraque parte delif, kemen trinent, & gwryt kei ex utraque parte Degymm, per videlicet terminos subscriptos. Ascendendo de Abercolwyn prout descendit in ferlas per medium Colwyn usque blaencolwyn prout descendit de bwlch chwmllem. Hinc per crepidinem rupium usque ad capud Wedduvaur. Hinc usque ad capud Grybgoch. Hinc usque ad capud Wregyssant. Hinc per altitudinem rupium usque ad sedem peris. Hinc usque ad capud Moel-berned. Hinc directè usque ad illum locum in quo fluvius Member incipit sicut torrens precipitanter descendere. Hinc per medium aque Member usque Eranongoch. Hinc ascendendo per illam aquam usque Llegat-Erych. Hinc usque ad altitudinem Cerric-erylch. Hinc usque Lleth-edcar. Hinc usque bankarw. Hinc per cacumen rupium Bancaru usque bleau-teyrw. Hinc per fluvium Teyru usque ad petram quæ descendit in Teyru juxta Ryt Teyru superiorem. Hinc per parvos colles petrosos a latere Gerrynt usque Llethwedgwelwau. Hinc ducta linea indirectè usque ad monticulum qui in similitudinem castelli apparet a dextera parte Llechwedgwelwau. Hinc per altitudinem usque ad capud carrecereryr. Hinc per summitatem rupium usque ad Gorssed Ressaygynt prout pendet desuper vallem. Hinc divertendo versus Llyndinas per longitudinem cujusdam brachii petrosi

desuper vallem apparentis usque ad capud claud mein. Hinc per medium illius claud usque ad fluvium ferlas, & deinde per medium ferlas usque ad Abercolwyn prout descendit in Llynnekemer. Dedi eciam & confirmavi eisdem monachis Arden & Darlas, per hos scilicet terminos; ascendendo de Aberpwllendarlas per medium aque usque ad stagnum Cawlwyd. Hinc per medium illius stagni usque ad paludem quæ est supra capud stagni & per illam directè paludem usque ad Vygynforthant. Hinc per altitudinem rupium usque ad capud Llithretevrath. Hinc per altitudinem illius montis versus occidentem usque Bwlcherylvarthant. Hinc descendendo per illam vallem, & per illum rivulum descendentem per illam vallem qui dicitur frwtdu qui est directè subtus Carrecgwennolyod & descendit in fluvium Eygyen, & per fluvium Eygyen usque ad stagnum Eygyen & per illud stagnum & per fluvium descendentem de stagno usque ad flumen Conwy & per medium Conwy usque ad Aberpwllendarlas.

Concessi insuper eisdem monachis quod liberi sint impetuum & quieti ab omnibus pastibus & poturis hominum equorum, canum, & avium, & non compellantur ad pascendum me aut ministros meos aut alios quoscunque seculares sub obtentu consuetudinis, & quod circa electiones depositiones seu resignationes abbatum tempore vacationis aut alio tempore ego nullatenus intromittam, seu ministri mei aut alii seculares minime intromittant; set omnia in dicto monasterio facienda per religiosos ordinentur regulariter & tractentur. Concessi eciam eisdem ut uti & gaudere possint naufragio in omnibus terris suis & litoribus meliori modo quo in terris meis ego utor, videlicet quecumq; bona seu res per submersionem aut fractionem seu per aliud infortunium ad terras suas seu ad litora terris suis conjuncta de mari evenerint, ipsa bona totaliter & integre sint ipsorum monachorum similiter si naves aut scaphæ aut bona ipsorum monachorum infra dominium meum per procellam maris aut naufragium aut per aliud infortunium fracta aut submersa fuerint, ipsa vasa & bona sint ipsorum monachorum. Concessi eciam eisdem monachis quod ipsi & omnes servientes sui cum omnibus bonis suis quieti sint ab omni theoloneo, passagio, paagio, & pontagio in omnibus terris meis. Et quod ipsi & omnes servientes sui ac omnia bona sua liberè sine quocunque precio paratum transitum habeant per Meney, Conwy, Abermaw & Dyui, & in omnibus passagiis per omnem potestatem meam non obstante quacunque lege aut consuetudine. Concessi eciam eisdem quod si animalia sua aut alia quæcumque bona furata rapta seu ablata vel ad tempus perdita fuerint, tam cito iidem monachi illa bona probaverint esse sua ipsis

sine dilatione pacificè liberentur. Similiter prohibeo ne aliqua persona secularis aut religiosa de dominio meo preter dictos monachos utatur illo signo ferreo quo ipsi signare solent animalia sua & jumenta, & si animalia quarumcumque inventa fuerint signo ipso signata ipsi monachis liberentur. Concessi insuper eisdem monachis imperpetuum quod pro quacumque causa dicto aut facto seu forisfacto in curiis meis aut in quacunque curia laicali nullatenus judicentur amercentur seu puniantur, set in capitulis suis secundum ordinem suum corrigantur. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis ut nullus hominum extorqueat ab eis vicinitatem aut partem de pasturis silvis aut molendinis suis, set ipsi monachi contra omnes custodiant & possideant fines & terminos suos in hac carta contentos, & intra eosdem terminos araturas, ædificia, culturas, & alios quoscumque labores pro libito suo faciant sine contradictione cujuscunque. Concessi eciam eisdem monachis quod nullus hominum possit super ipsos calumpniam seu actionem facere propter receptionem aliquarum personarum ad habitum suum cujuscunque conditionis sint, postquam ipsi recepti in dicto monasterio profiteantur; set si qui tales personas ad religionem de seculo fugientes super aliquibus calumpniaverint, durante anno probationis, & non post professionem factam actionem suam ostendant. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis ut si qui professorum dicti monasterii sine licentia & consensu abbatis sui pecuniam aut alia bona a creditoribus incaute mutuo acceperint aut secularibus fidejussionibus se immiscuerint, monasterium prædictum pro talibus mutuis & fidejussionibus minimè satisfaciat. Concessi insuper eisdem quod licitè possint super aquas currentes inter terras meas seu hominum meorum ex una parte & terras ipsorum ex altera levare & ædificare molendina, & etiam easdem aquas de canalibus suis ad terras suas vertere & declinare sine impedimento cujuscunque. Concessi eciam eisdem quod licite possint recipere ad habitum suum & ad famulatum suum & servicia liberos meos spadarios & homines de advocacione mea, atque omnes primam tonsuram habentes cujuscunque conditionis extiterint, sine molestia & calumpnia cujuscunque. Et quia pium est ut omnibus, qui seculi vanitates & mundanas divitias derelinquunt & ad regis regum obsequia voluntarie convertuntur, principum assint presidium & tutela, volo pro me & hæredibus ac successoribus meis quod iidem monachi tam præsentibus quam futuri habeant & possideant omnes terras prædictas per limites & fines ac terminos prænominatos. In silvis & campis, cultis & incultis, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, piscariis, stagnis, vivariis, aquis, molendinis, viis, semitis, moris, glebariis, lapidibus, metallis, avibus, omniumque avium nidis, litoribus,

portubus, naufragiis, thesauris, omnibusque rebus tam super terras suas quam sub terris suis inventis, benè & in pace, liberè quietè integrè, plenariè honorificè, firmiter & inconcusse in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, solutas & liberas ab omni terreno servicio & exactione seculari. Volo eciam ut iidem monachi tam præsentés quam futuri omnibus prædictis libertatibus quietantiis & aliis liberis consuetudinibus per omnes terras meas & per totum principitatum meum imperpetuum gaudeant & utantur; Et prohibeo sub periculo indignationis meæ ut nullus hominum eisdem monachis aut servientibus suis contra hanc cartam meam prejudicium faciat aut gravamen. Quoniam ipsos & omnes res ac possessiones suas sub protectione mea suscepi. Et ut hæc mea donatio atque confirmatio imperpetuum firma & inconcussa permaneat, ne aliqua contentionis aut perturbationis occasio contra prædictos monachos possit imposterum suboriri, eam præsentí cartæ munimine & sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Testibus hiis Yorwerthgam, gwynn filio Ednewein-ydon capellano meo, & Madoco filio Cadur. Dat. apud Aberconwy anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo octavo, septimo idus Januarii, & principatus mei anno decimo.

No. II.—*Respecting the Translation of the Abbey to Maenan.*

Rex archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos pro salute animæ nostræ & animarum antecessorum & hæredum nostrorum dedisse concessisse & hac carta nostra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Christo abbati & conventui de Aberconewey quorum situm transferri volumus usque Maynan, de assensu eorundem abbatis & conventus & coabbatum suorum ordinis Cisterciensis per quos locum illum fecimus visitari, quod totam ecclesiam de Aberconewey quam prius conventualem habuerunt & tenuerunt de cætero habeant & teneant quantum in nobis est in proprios usus parochialem cum omni jure patronatus & proprietatis sibi & succëssoribus suis, & in puram & perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus juribus possessionibus & rebus aliis ad prædictam ecclesiam parochialem spectantibus quocunque nomine censeantur infra muros quam extra, cum omnibus decimationibus omnium terrarum & maris ex utraque parte de Conewey ad præfatam ecclesiam de Aberconewey spectantium ab antiquo. Ita tamen quod eidem ecclesiæ deservire faciant per duos capellanos anglicos & idoneos, & honestos, quorum unus sit perpetuus vicarius in eadem, & per ipsos abbatem & conven-

tum in singulis vocationibus ipsius vicarii loci diocesano præsentetur, & per unum tertium capellanum Walensem honestum, propter idiomatis diversitatem. Quare volumus, &c. Dat. per manum nostram, apud Karnarvan, xvj. die Julii.

Et memorandum quod hæc carta irrotulatur in rotulo Walliæ de hoc anno.

No. III.—*Respecting the same.*

Rex archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod in recompensationem situs quondam abbacie de Aberconewey & terrarum adjacentium, & grangiæ de Creuthyn cum pertinentiis ad eandem abbaciam tunc spectantium, quas abbas & conventus loci ejusdem in manus nostras reddiderunt, dedimus & concessimus & hac carta nostra confirmavimus prædictis abbati & conventui ordinis Cisterciensis, quorum monasterium postmodum de novo apud Maynan in honore omnipotentis Dei, & beatæ Mariæ & omnium Sanctorum, pro salute animæ nostræ & animarum omnium antecessorem & hæredum seu aliorum nostrorum successorum fundavimus, prædictam villam de Maynan cum pertinentiis, quam una cum quibusdam aliis terris Henrico de Lacy comiti Lincolnæ & hæredibus suis & quam idem comes postmodum quietam de se & hæredibus suis in manus nostras reddidit. Et etiam centum decem & septem solidatas, & octo denaratas terræ quas Mereducus Grach, & Gorgonen frater ejus, & quindecim solidatas terræ quas Tuderius ab Karwet tenuerunt in eadem villa de Maynan & quas in manus nostras quiete similiter reddiderunt. Habendas & tenendas præfatis abbati & conventui & eorum successoribus in eodem monasterio Deo & beatæ Mariæ servituris, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Concessimus eisdem abbati & conventui & confirmavimus omnes rationabiles donationes terrarum ecclesiarum hominum & elemosinarum eis a quibuscunque jam collatas & imposterum conferendas vel acquirendas. Quare volumus &c. quod prædicti abbas & monachi & eorum successores habeant & teneant villam terras & redditus prædictos cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad eos spectantibus ut in boscis pratis &c. per metas & bündas subscriptas; videlicet ascendendo de Conewey versus montes de Abercamwl; ubi descendit fluvius qui appellatur Cynnogan in flumine de Conewey; & sic ascendendo per illum fluvium de Cynnogan usque ad fontem de Tangwre; & de fonte illo per viam magnam directe usque ad Rytillwydieirche; & exinde per rivulum parvum usque ad fluvium de Gwydenging; & sic

ascendendo per illum fluvium usque ad rivulum parvum qui descendit de Dewlwyn & deinde usque Graflwyn-chwydauc; & sic directe usque Pwll in medio Gwenn-Benarwann; & deinde usque Pwll in medio Ywemud Bycheyn & sic usque Arnon yr Heol, deinde usque moram Ykaekeirch; deinde usque Clawd juxta domos fabrorum; deinde usque ad caput Erw Yranallen; exinde usque flumen Erethlin; deinde usque Gwen-Bowys; & sic juxta latus Gwenn-Bowys usque Pwll-Budyr & exinde usque Nantiwrach; & deinde descendendo usque ad moram quæ dicitur Gwennyco; & deinde usque Y bwlch-coch, deinde usque ad moram quæ est inter Gwernnelauc, & Garthgynannel; & inde usque ad aquam quæ appellatur Ballenllethauc, & sic per illam aquam usque longum vadum, deinde usque ad moram quæ appellatur Gwernnvaenan & sic per quendam rivulum usque l'wll-ydon, & per aquam Pwll-ydon, usque Conewey; & sic per filum aque Conewey usque ad Aberycambwll. Et quod habeant omnes rationabiles donationes terrarum ecclesiarum hominum & elemosinarum eis à quibuscumque jam collatas & imposterum conferendas vel acquirendas bene & in pace libere, quiete, integre, plenarie, & honorifice, cum sok & sak, tol & theam, infangenethef, & utfangenethef, hamesock, gridbrich, bolwyk, fichwych, Ferwych, hengwych, leirwych, flemmesfrid, murdro, latrocinio, forstal, hordel, & horest infra tempus & extra tempus, & in omnibus locis & cum omnibus causis quæ sunt & esse possunt.

Concessimus eciam quod prædicti abbas & monachi quieti sint imperpetuum de omnibus misericordiis, & quod ipsi & omnes homines sui liberi sint & ab omni scoto & geldo & omnibus auxiliis regum vice-comitum & omnium ministerialium eorum & de hidagio, carucagio, danegeld, hornegelde, & exercitiis, scutagiis, tallagiis, lestagiis, stallagiis, siris, & assisis, & assartis, de vasto nemorum, de maeremio cariendo, de armis portandis, de thesauro portando, de chaciis, establiis, scotallis Regalibus, de purprestura, hundredis, wapentachiis, placitis & querelis warda & wardepeny, averpeny, hundredespeny, borthalpeny, trythingpeny, & de operibus castellorum parcorum pontium, & de clausuris & omni carragio summagio navagio passagio muragio & domuum regalium edificatione & omnimoda operatione. Et prohibemus ne bosci eorum ad prædicta opera vel ad aliqua alia capiantur, & similiter ne blada illorum vel hominum suorum ad castella munienda capiantur.

Concedimus eciam quod omnia tenementa eorum tam in bosco quam in plano sint deaforestata & extra omnem potestatem forestariorum. Præcipimus eciam quod prædicti abbas &

monachi & homines sui liberi sint & quieti ab omni theolonio in omni foro & in omnibus nundinis & in omni transitu pontium viarum & maris per omnem potestatem nostram, & per omnes terras nostras in quibus eis libertatem dare possumus & omnia mercata sua & hominum suorum sint similiter in prædictis locis ab omni theolonio quieti; & quod naves eorundem abbatis & monachorum liberum transitum per omnem potestatem nostram habeant absque omni exactione & consuetudine.

Concedimus eciam & confirmavimus eisdem abbati & monachis, quod si aliquis hominum suorum pro delicto suo vitam vel membra debeat amittere vel fugerit & iudicio stare noluerit vel aliud delictum fecerit pro quo catalla sua debeat perdere, ipsa catalla sint prædictorum abbatis & monachorum. Similiter si aliquis hominum suorum sit amerciatus erga nos vel ballivos nostros pro quacumque causa vel delicto seu forisfacto amerciamenta prædicta dictis abbati & monachis reddantur, servata regie potestati justitia mortis & membrorum. Hæc omnia prædicta & omnes alias quietancias libertates & liberas consuetudines quæ in hoc scripto non comprehenduntur & liberiores alicui domui religiosæ conferri possunt, concedimus prædictis abbati & monachis pro Dei amore & gloriosæ virginis Mariæ & pro salute animæ nostræ & omnium antecessorum & hæredum nostrorum, in liberam puram & perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Et prohibemus super forisfacturam nostram quod nullus eisdem abbati & monachis vel hominibus suis contra hanc cartam nostram forisfaciat sub pæna viginti librarum, quia ipsos & omnes res & possessiones suas & hominum suorum in custodiam & protectionem nostram recepimus. Et prohibemus ne iidem abbas & monachi ponantur in placitum de aliquo tenemento suo nisi coram nobismetipsis vel hæredibus nostris. Hiis testibus venerabili patre Roberto Bathoniensi & Wellensi episcopo cancellario nostro, &c. Dat. per manum nostram, Apud Kaernarvan xxij die Octobris.

No. IV.—*The Bull of Pope Nicholas for the Translation of the Abbey.*¹

Nicholaus Episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati & conventui Monasterii de Aberconewete in Wallia, Cesteriensis Ordinis, Bangorensis Diocesis, salutem & Apostolicam benedictionem.

¹ From Steven's Additions to Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Appendix, 301.

Ex parte carissimi in Christo filii nostri Edwardi Regis angliae illustris, fuit propositum coram nobis, quod felicis recordationis Honorius Papa, Predecessor noster, ante consecrationem et Benedictionem suam intellecto, quod monasterium vestrum ob certas causas rationabiles, in loco, ubi tunc erat, non poterat commode remanere, Prefatus Predecessor, nondum benedictus et consecratus, ad devotam ipsius Regis supplicationis instantiam, transferendi prefatum monasterium de præmisso loco ad locum, in quo nunc situm esse dinoscitur, per litteras suas, bullatas bulla sua, quæ nomen suum nondum exprimebat, vobis concessit liberam facultatem; sicque vos litterarum ipsarum auctoritate, sicut asseritis, de priori loco præfatum monasterium transtulistis.

Licet igitur quoad hujusmodi actum, seu gratiam, eadem litteræ, sic bullatæ, plenam, immo plenissimam in se habeant potestatem, maxime cum sedes Apostolica, ante consecrationem et benedictionem Electi in summum Pontificem, cum defectiva Bulla, Electi nomen nullatenus exprimente, bullare litteras suas consueverit ab antiquo;

Ut tamen de mentibus rudium error omnis totaliter evellatur, vestris et ipsius Regis devotis supplicationibus inclinati, quod per easdem litteras super hoc factum est ratum & firum habentes, id prout tenemur, auctoritate apostolica approbamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus.

Nihilominus declarantes, seu decernentes hujusmodi translationem dicti monasterii eandem vim eundemque vigorem habere, ac si per litteras dicti Predecessoris, integra bulla bullata, alias tamen legitime facta esset.

Nulli ergo &c.

Dat. Rentæ 12 Kalendas Septembris, Pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

Sub filis sericis flavi rubeique coloris.

No. V.—*The following extracts are from the Taxation, ordered by Pope Nicholas in 1291. See Willis' "St. Asaph and Bangor".*

BONA ABBATIS DE CONWAY.

Abbas habet Villam de Maynant, Reddit, cum molendinis et perquisitis, cum carrucis *vjl. js. vijd.*

Item Hirhadocks, et Vaccariam de Trebedewe, *ijj carucatarum*, cum aliis commoditatibus, *ijl. vs.*

Item Grangiam de Karennock, Voylas, Demoetjerstn, Kene-

kenea, Lewes, et Kylwen, v carucatas, cum aliis commoditatibus, ij*l.* vs.

Item Herligaret, Lauwoyr, et Henchesche, ij carucatæ, cum pastura, j*l.* ivs. viij*l.*

Exitus al.

Abbas habet cvi Vaccas, Exitus vj*l.* vjs.

Item habet cccclx Oves. Exitus viij*l.* vs.

Item habet xv Equas, Exitus xvs.

Summa Bonorum Abbatis de Conwey xxvj*l.* ijs. iv*l.*

Bona Temporalia Abbatis de Conway, Assavens. Dioc. existentia in Diocesi Bangoriensi.

Abbas habet Grangiam de Frithlwyd duas carucatas terre cum commoditatibus, xxs.

Item habet Grangiam de Triam unam carucatam terre cum commoditatibus, xs.

Item habet Grangiam de Nankall unam carucatam terre cum commoditatibus, xs.

Item habet Grangiam de Bodnant et Havailyn, cum molendino fullonico et aliis commoditatibus, xxjs. viij*l.*

Item habet Manerium de Corwyls tres carucatas terre, cum redditu, et molendino, et aliis commoditatibus, x*l.* xs.

Item habet Grangiam de Kelliniok septem carucatas terre cum commoditatibus, xij*l.*

Item habet Grangiam de Bodgedwyadhes tres carucatas terre cum aliis commoditatibus, xxxs.

Item Abbas habet medietatem ville de Penmir unam carucatam terre cum redditu et molendino, iv*l.* xs.

Item habet Grangiam de Herdudwy unam carucatam terre, cum Nanthlyn, cum commoditatibus, xvs.

Summa, xxxvij*l.* vjs. viij*l.*

Hugh Price, Abbot of Aberconwy, was buried at Saffron Walden, in Essex, A.D. 1528. He was, in all probability, a brother of the last Abbot Richard, and son of Sir Robert ab Rhys (see "Rhiwlas" pedigree). On his monument of stone, which is at about the middle of the south aisle, is his full-length effigy in brass, in his cope, with his crosier in his right hand, and the inscription, "Orate [pro animâ] Hugonis Price Abbatis Monasterii de

Conway Cisterc : Ordinis Assavens : Dioces : qui ab hâc vitâ migravit ad Christum | viij Julii mccccxxviii." For a pen-and-ink copy of this monument see *MS. Cole*, vol. xxxv, p. 57; see also pp. 670 and 671. For other references to MSS. and records relating to Conway Abbey, see *Harl. MS.* 696, fo. 89 : "Narr: Placiti de Quo Warranto super Libertatibus Abbatis de Conwey, temp. R. Edw. III"; *Harl. MS.* 6068, fos. 10, 11. For a competition between David Winchcombe and David Lloyd for the office of Abbot, 1 Rich. III, see *Harl. MS.* 433, fo. 175. In the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales* (p. 283, Gee's edition), is a poem of fifty-six lines in eulogy of Ieuan, Abbot of Conway, by Casnodyn (1290-1340). Geoffry Kyffin was Abbot c. 1450 (see vol. iv, p. 374). A complete list of the Abbots is still wanting.

OBSERVATIONS
OF
THE ANTIENT AND MODERNE NAMES OF THE
TOWNE AND BORROUGH OF OSWESTRIE,
OF SOME PLACES AND THINGS REMARKEABLE IN AND NEARE THE SAME,
TOGETHER WTH A SUM^{ARIE} DISCOURSE OF THE BARONS
THEREOF SINCE THE CONQUEST.

(*Harl. MS. 1981.*)

THE ANTIENT AND MODERNE NAMES OF THE TOWNE AND
BORROUGH OF OSWESTRY.

The auntient Towne and Borrough of Oswestrie, in vulgar pⁿontiac^{on} sometimes called Osester and sometimes Osestry, was form^{ly} and more properly written and tearmed Oswald-estree, as app^{eth} by Giraldus Cambrensis, by the auntient Court-rolles of the same Towne, and by divers Charters of the Earles of Arundell graunted therevnto.

lib 2 Cap.
12. Itiner.

The natives thereof and the welshe (auntient and moderne) call it Croes-oswald, (that is to say) oswaldi Crucea del orborem, Oswaldes crosse or tree, as the same Giraldus testifieth In the ould laten Entries, and accordinglie att this p^sent it is written Oswestrie. But Mr. Humffrey Lloyd in this breviarie to Ortelius stiles it (and not improperly, and wth him Doctor Powell) Oswaldia: Nomen habet (saith the learned Mr. Camden) ab Oswaldo nordan-humbroru' rege, ibi a Penda et Mertii occiso cu' antea Marserfield vocaretur. Soe that it takes the name of Kinge Oswald, there slaine by Penda, Kinge of Mercia, Whereas, before, the Saxons called that place Maserfelth, Math: of Westm' Ranulphus Cestrensis, and fabian Maserfeld or Macerfeild.

loco Atato.

titul shrop-
shire.

Maserfield.

lib 1. 224 lib
5 Cap. 15.
p^{tion} 5 Cap.
154.

This Saxon name was derived (as app^{eth} from the ould Brittishe name thereof Mesen, w^{ch} in the ould Brittish, and accordinglie in our moderne welshe, signifieth an Acorne, mees in the plurall number Acornes, meserid glandiu' copia plenty of Acornes, and Mesbrem an oake or the Acorne tree, whence the Saxon Meserfelth, soe written by Beda) or Maserfield by the other historians and Antiquaries: Both beinge the same in sence, and neere in sound, signifieth glandiu' campu', and

Mesbury, a
hamlet in
the p^{ts}he of
Owestry. is
nowe called
Llys felsir
or llys
felsidd.

Llogoth ffagloth i ffen
Trwy oer fisif tre' r' fesen.

semblably the ould Britaynes called this towne Tre'r Vesen, glandiu' vrbem, and accordingly the welsh poet. Herevpon the Normans afterwards implying the reason and rendringe the meaniuge of this antient Brittishe name did call it Glanvill or Glandevill, glandiu' villa, and the Welshe Bards sometimes Tre-Koderi, The towne of greate oakes, as beinge scituate in a soile then full of greate oakes growinge therevpon, and compassed therew'th for a spacious distance and large circuit on every side. And therefore (as I suppose) the oaken bough was antiently the armes of the Towne of Oswestry; for upon their ould Comon-seale of brasse (called the towne seale) I finde depicted a Kinge (in all likelihood King Oswald) sittinge on a Chaire houldinge a sword in his Right hand, and in his lefte hand an oaken bough. Soe that when the noble owner (Fitzalan) of that antient Crest, the white horse, came first to be owner and alsoe Baron of Oswestry, whether to evidence his love, or to add hono'r to the Towne, or takinge it as an hono'r to be lord of the towne, or either, hee putt the oaken bough into his White horse mouth, of w'ch white horse and of that right noble peere whose Crest it was, one made this distic on—

Hic alacer sompes niveo Candore superbus
Est gentilicii nobile stem'a sui.

The Origen and reason of the first beariuge of this Crest (nowe very ho'ble by the antiquity of the bearing and nobility of the bearers thereof) I confesse I knowe not; howesoever I take that conjecture of myne to be more probable (under favo'r and reformat'on) than the other vulgar tradic'on heere currant amongst vs (vz.) of twoe noble Twynnes whoe to trie the right of primogeniture agreed to runne a race on horsback to a c'taine oake appointed to be the goale. The one beinge mounted on a white steed, which cominge first to the oake, pluckt a bough thereof and held it in his mouth, and therefore hee tooke the horse soe houldinge the bough to be his Crest in token of his victorie.

I finde one that would fayne derive the etymon of Croes-Oswald and Oswaldestrie to be more antient then Oswald, and that the towne was not denominated of him: his opinion (the author of it beinge a learned gent.) you shall take in his owne words. *Cunetha* Wledig, saieth hee, inhabitinge in the Northe p'ts of England about the yeere 540, as well driven by the Saxons as for his inheritance, w'th his eleven sonnes arrived in North Wales and devided the country betwixt them: Ussa, one of his sonnes, hadd Maes-Vswalht, nowe Oswestry, for surelie that they saie com'only of Oswald King of Northumberland to be slaine there, and of the well that springe where

Sr Jo. Price
brit. de-
scrip
Cunetha.

his arme was carried, is nothingse soe, for Beda and all other writers testifie that Peanda slue Oswald att Maserfelt in the Kingdome of Northumberland, and his bodie was buried in the Abbey of Bardney, in the province of Lyndsey: Thus farr this oppinionist.

Under favo'r, the concurrent testimonies of all writers beside this one (whoe voucheth noe other authority for his opinion but his owne) doe agree in this that Kinge Oswald was slaine att Maserfield by Penda and his m'cians, and that Oswestry before his death was called Maserfield in the Kingdome of Mercia.

Regnavit oswaldus Rex christianissim' Nordhumbroru' 9. annos, et occisus est Com'isso gravi p'lio ab eadem gente pagana paganoq' Rege mercioru' in loco qui in lingua Angloru' nuncupatur, Maserfelth,—soe Bede. lib 3. eccl. history Cap. 9.

But Bede doeth not saie that K. Oswald was slaine in Northumberland, but in Maserfelth, and whether there were any such place then soe called in Northumberland I doe not finde, but that Maserfeld was in Mercia, and nowe called Oswestrie, is more than evident as afforesaide. To confirme the Testimonies p'cedent, a late Chronickler voucheth, Willia' of Malmsbury, in these words followinge: Penda, the sonne of Webba, a man active in warres, a frantick and most wicked man, tooke on him the kingdome of Mercia when hee was fifty yeeres ould: he shooke the Citties and disturbed the borders of the kinge that were his owne Countreyemen borne: he slue Edwin and Oswald, Kinge of Northumberland: where Oswald was slaine is nowe situate the towne of Oswestrie, w'ch of him tooke that name. Stowe's Annals.

That Kinge Oswaldes bodie was buried in Bardney is not denied of any, but that it doeth not prove that hee was not slaine att Oswestry, for hee might be slaine as well att Oswestrie as in Northumberland, and yett buiried att Bardney, w'ch is in Lincolnshire. When Penda slue Oswald he com'aunded his heade and armes to be hanged on three poles, whereupon the only x'pian poete sange thus:

Cuius et abscissu' caput, abscissosq' lacertos
et tribus affixos palis pendere cruentus
Penda iubet: per quod reliquis exempla relinquat
Terroris manifesta sui Regemq' beatu'
Esse probet miseru'; sed causa' fallit vtramq':
Vltor enim fratris minime timet Oswius illu',
Imò timere facit, nec Rex miser, imò beatus
Est, qui fonte boni fruitur semel, et sine fine.

Ex vita
Oswald.

There was
an old oake
lately stand-
ing in
Merburie
within the
p'ish of Os-
westry
whereon one
of King
Oswalds
Armes hung

Of the translac'on of Oswalds bones, and where his heale,

say ye
neighbours
by Tradit-
con.

lib 3 Cap 9
11 and 12.

Armes, and hands were buiried, And by whome, Beda resolveth in these words : ossa illius (sc. eti Oswaldi) translata et candita sunt in monasterio quod discimus (sc. in monasterio in provincia lindisi, all the province of Lincolne was called Lindsey) nomine Beurdanam Bardney. Porro caput et manus cu' brachiis a corpore p'scissas misit rex qui occiderat (sc. Penda) in stipitibus suspendi, Quæ post annu' veniens cu' exercitu' successor Regni eius Oswin' abstulit ea, et caput quidem in cimeterio lindifarensis eccl'ie. In regia verò civitate manus cu' brachiis condidit. In eccl'ie s'ti Petri loculo inclusæ argenteo servantur.

titul lin-
colneshire

Mr. Camden, speakinge of the Abbey of Bardney, voucheth Bede to the same purpose, and hee treateth there of Oswald his shield, and citeth some verses made by a Monke concerninge Oswalds hand, w'ch Remained in that Abbey for a long time vncorrupt.

Nullo verme perit nulla putredine tabet dextra viri, etc.

Camd: brit:
tit North-
umber.

There is a Church nowe called St. Oswalds in Northumberland, in or neere Heafonfeild, Campus cœlestis, nowe called Haledon, where kinge Oswald slue Cedwal the Brittain.

Ex oswaldi
vita.
idem tit
Cumber-
land.

Quoq' loci p'sistat honos in honore beati
Oswaldi Regis, ibi construxere Capella'.

There is alsoe Kirk-Oswald, dedicated to the same Kinge Oswald, in Cumberland, neere Corbie Castle.

This name Oswald in the Saxon tongue is as much to say as house-ruler or Steward.

There was
another
St. Oswald
buisshop of
Worcester
and Arch-
bishop of
York, oblit
902. and was
buried at
Worcester,
mirackles
are reported
to have been
done att his
tombe, hee
was Canon-
ized a St.
and hadd a
costly shrine
bestowed
upon him,
Godw. in
vit. Episc.

This King Oswald was the sonne of Edelfrid, the sixth kinge of the Northumbers from Ida. Hee was hade in greate estimac'on by the Brittaines, Picts, Scotts, and Englishmen, as well for his religion as for his prudent pollicy and valour; hee finished St. Peeters church in Yorke, w'ch Kinge Edwine hadd begune; hee called Aidanus, a Scott, to convert his Countrymen to christianity; hee bare himself in all points like a most worthy, iust, and very charitable christian prince. After his death, for the opinion conceived of his holinesse, hee was canonized a Sainte, and hadd in great reverence of the people, beinge the first of the Englishe nation that approved his vertues by mirackles shewed after his death.

Whoe soe desireth to reade of the diu'se mirackles reported to be donne by him shall finde them and many thinges more concerninge him in Beda, his eccl'i'al history, lib. 3. hee died in the Eight and thirtieth yeere of his age, in the yeere of our lord God 642, upon the 5th day of August, upon w'ch day his festivity was wonte to be celebrated yeerely in the towne and p'ishe of Oswestrey, called by us the wakes or our wake-day.

Above 800 yeeres since, in comendac'on of this good Kinge Saint Oswald, was made thus :

Quis fuit Alcides ? quis Cæsar Julius ? aut quis
Magnus Alexander ? Alcides se superasse
fertur, Alexander mundu', sed Julius hostem,
Se simul Oswaldus, quoq' mundu' vicit & hostem.

After the death of Kinge Oswald the ould Brittish name of Tre r ffesen and Tre-Koderi, and the ould Saxon name of Maserfield, were obsoleted and discontinued, and the Welshe name, Croes-Oswalt, and the Englishe, form'ly Oswaldestre, and nowe Oswestry, were vsed, and have soe continued in vse promiscuouslie for about a thousand yeeres, yett not w'thout interposicion of twoe other names (for some times and ages), as namely, Albu' Monasteriu' and Trefred. This last continued but for a while onely, duringe the space that Meredith ap Blethin, prince of Powis, was Lord of the Towne and of the Countrey adiacent thereunto. Then indeed (as some write) the people for the most p'te (belike in hono'r of their Lord and Prince) called it Trefred (that is to say, Meredithes town), and the hundred thereof, including Chirck and Croisvain, and the severall comotts thereunto app'tayninge they called Cantre-Trefred (that is to say, the hundred of Meredithes town). But when Prince Meredith died this name of Trefred died alsoe, and was quite extinguished w'th him ; but for the other name of Albu' Monasteru' it was longer lived.

For this place where K. Oswald was cruellie (and, as some say, tractorously) slaine became very famous and remarkeable for many mirackles heere donne, as Beda and others reporte. It begane w'th Religion and godlinesse, and was much frequented by such as came for devoc'on. The Christians of that age held it to be a most holy place ; Sanctissimu' locu' habueru't eius ætatis christiani, prima' origine ex Religione habuisse videtur (saith Mr. Camden)—upon good ground, noe doubt : for shortly after, in hono'r of St. Oswald, to continue his memory heere, they built a Monasterie w'ch is nowe the large and faire Church heere extant, and dedicated it to St. Oswald, and called it in Welshe Y fenachlog wen, (vz.) the White Abbey, in Laten Albu' Monasteriu' S'ti Oswaldi ; and the Normans afterwards accordinglie blanc-Monasterie, (contractim) blank-monaster, the faire or white monasterie, soe tearmed of the collo'r wherw'th the out-side was lymed or plastered all over, wherby it app'ed white a farr of to the behoulders. Soe that the townie it selfe in processe of time was often called (by reason of the Monasterie built in the South east ende thereof) Albu' Monasteriu', as Mat: Paris and Mat: Westm' call it, fol. 309.

fol. 91.

and some ould Charters and Court-rolles and diverse Inquisi-
c'ons w'th one consent prove the same. I will instance in a
fewe insteade of many.

In a Charter sanz date from Willia', the sonne of Willia'
Fitzalan, it is saide, Recepi in manu et p' tecon'e meu' Bur-
genses meos de Blanc monst'r', etc.

Ric'us de Camera fuit constabularius Albi monasterii vt
app'et per quanda' chra' Sanz date.

1 Ed. 2.

Ad curia' Albi monasterii ten't die mercurii prox' post festu'
S'c'i Bartholomei An'o primo Ed'r'i filii Ed'r'i Rege.

Thomas de Rossall tenet Rossall de Joh'ne Fitzala' Comite
Arundell in Capite per seruiciu' vnus feodi militis ad Albu'
Monasteriu'.

Rogerus Extraneus tenet Hampton cu' membris de Joh'ne
Fitzalan Com' Arundell y' serviciu' vnus feodi militis ad Albu'
Monasteriu' per 15 dies tempore Gurræ, et similiter multi alii
tenet ad Albu' monaster', etc.

fol. 546.

Reynerus, beinge Buishop of St. Asaphe in the Reigne of H.
the second, hadd a house (I vse the worde of Godwin Landa-
fenc) att or neere vnto Oswestry, of ould called Oswaldestre,
where hee much resided; he bestowed all the tyeth, hay, and
Corne of Blant-monastrie, and the Chappells therevnto be-
longinge, wherew'th were wonte to be maintayned twelve
secular priests, that for the most p'te hadd their lawfull wives,
vpon the Monkes of Shrewsbury, and by the Popes authority
expelled the said seculars. Thus farre Buishop Godwin. In
vit' Episc.

I have a note taken out of some anonimus author or ould
Record (I knowe not whether in these wordes followinge).
Reynerus Episcopus Asaphensis monasteriu' Oswaldi Eccl'iam
parotialem S'ti Oswaldi ferit, suppressa antiqua illa mercioru'
æccl'ia quæ Llanvorda (id est) phanu' vel eccl'ia ordo-vitoru'
brit'ce vocabatur, vno circiter milliari ab Oswestria distante.
By w'ch it app'eth, that the said Reynerus converted Blanc
monasterie to be the p'ishe Church of Oswestrie, and sup-
pressed the ould Church of the Mercians, by the Brittaines
called Llanvorda, (that is) the temple or Church of the ordo-
vices, w'ch was distant about a mile of Oswestry.

But when the foundac'on of blanc-monastrie was laied, and
when finished, I canott finde; it may be thought that w'th the
revenues of it, the Records alsoe were carried to Shrewsbury,
or ells esloyned and can'ot be founde.

It is true that the Kingdome of Mercia containned sixeteene
Counties, whereof all Shropshire (as it is now bounded and
extended) was one, but all Shropshire (as it is now) did not

belonge to the Cornavii, but onely Sissabrina regio, transabrina Camb. Brit: Sissabrina. vero ordovitoru' fuit. That p'te of Shropshire w'ch reacheth from Seaverne to Dee belonged to the ordovices, And therefore the ould p'ishe Church was called Llanvorda, That is to say, the Church of the ordovices, and was noe shier ground (as we tearme it); for by the Statutes of 27 and 38 Hen. 8, Oswestry, Aber-tanat, Whittington, Masbrooke Knockin, w'th their members, were an'exed to the County of Salop, and to be taken the hundred of Oswestry, and are Guildable.

And thus briefie (accordinge to the scantnesse of tyme and heales) have I rendered the Antient and Moderne names of Oswestry.

There followe certaine observacons of thinges and places remarkable in and neere the same.

Not a quarter of a mile distant from the Church of Oswestry there is a well, called in Welshe Fyn'on oswallt, that is, Oswaldes Well. There was a Chapell built over it called Capel Oswald, w'ch, beinge ruinous, was lately (in my memory) taken downe and demolished. Of this Well one writeth thus: *Per Oswaldia' est clarissim' et p'spicuus ille fons, qui dic'tur Wallice Fynnon Oswallt lux et Candela ipsa omniu' fontiu' p'spicuitate nulliq' candore secundus.* H. Lloyd.

The Lands belonginge to Oswalde Chapell, beinge of good value (and payinge noe tyethes att this day), were given by Reynerus, buishop of St. Asaphe, Authoritate Papali, to the Monks of Shrewsbury as aforesaid.

Diverse other little Chapells (whereof the names and ruines of some are yett remayninge) were antiently belonginge to blanc-monastr, but because I cannot say any thinge certayne, I will say nothings att all of the', Onely this: I finde in Rotul. 42, Ed. 3, Hospitiu' nuper monachoru' Albi monasterii cu' o'ibus p'tinens' esse seistu' in manus d'ni Regis.

About a quarter of, a mile on the other side of Oswestry there is a place called in Englishe the ould porte, in Welshe yr hên dinas, of w'ch I subscribe to Mr. Camdens relac'on: his words are, sub-hac ad circiu' collis est, triplici fossa circudatus, quem Hên dinas id est vetus palatiu' vocant, vrhem fuisse contendunt vic'mi, alii tamen sunt qui Pendæ vel Oswaldi; castra existimat.

About twoe miles of Oswestry, w'thin the p'ishe, there is a poole called lhyncelis, of w'ch poole Humfrey Lloyd reporteth thus: German Altisiodorensis p'ched sometime there against the Pelagian heresie. The Kinge whereof, as is there read, because hee refused to heare that good man, by the secrett and terrible iudgment of God, w'th his pallace and all his

Some Welshe manuscripts call it llyu Ograu. or Caerogran; this Ograu was father of Gwenhyfar 2d wief to K. Arthur, and buried w'th him at Glastenbury.

Ergo Oswald was elaine there, and not in Northumberland.

household, was swallowed up into the bowelles of the earth. Quo in loco non procul ab Oswaldia Est Stagnu' incognitæ p'funditatis lhynclics id est vorago palatii in hunc diem diceu'. In that place, whereas not farr from Oswestry, is nowe a standinge water of an vnknowne depth, called lhynclics, that is, the devouringe of the Palace.

*Rex powys
H. Breviar.
fol. 69.*

Maddock ap Meredith, Prince of lower Powis, did build the Castle of Oswestrie, of him called Twr Maddock, An'o d'ni 1149, about the 4th yeere of the Reigne of Kinge Stephen of England, Owen gwyneth being the Prince of North-Wales, Madocus (vt est apud Carodoca' Lancar' hee writt from Cadwalader till the beginninge of H. 2) Instauravit mænibus, Fitzalani Normanni postea ejustem d'ni et Arundellia Comites circū vallarunt (saith Camden), speakinge of Oswestry.

But w'ch of the Fitzalans called it, or whoe built the fowre gates thereof, I cannot certainly sett downe, onely I finde that Oswestry was walled round about in Ed: the first his time, and that the Gate called Newegate was built in Ed. the 2'ds time.

Curia Albii monasterii tenta die m'curii proxime post festu' S'ti Bartholomei An'o primo Ed'r'i Regis.

*Ex Rotulis
Cur.*

In Rotula' eiusdem curiæ upp'it, vt finalis concordia facta Joh'm Meylir testatur q' murus quo cinquitur villa de Oswald (for so it is written) erat factus Anno sexto E. 2. novo porta qua' indignæ y Porth Newith vocant ædificata fuit vel (vt opinor) reedificata fuit, vt patet per Rotul'.

Some say that the Easte-gate, called Beatrice gate, was built in H. the 2'ds time, by Beatrix, or Betrard, a greate Lady, daughter of Simon, Earle of Mountford and Eureux in Normandy, wife of Hugh Kiviliog, the 5th Earle Palatine of Chester. This Lady, travailinge that way, fell there in labo'r, and was deliue'd of a sonne named Randolphe, Earle of Chester and Lincolne, whoe was surnamed Blandevill, because hee was borne in Powis, in a towne called Albu' Monasteriu'. But others say that gate was built by another greate Lady named Beatrice, daughter of King John of Porkingall, and married to Thomas, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, 1405, in the p'sence of Hen. the 4th Kinge of England.

Wee reade that Kinge Hen. the second, in his voyage to Berwin or Snowdon hilles againste the Welshe, lay at Oswestry, and a greate number of his men beinge sent from thence to trie the passages, were slaine at Crogen (fowre miles of Oswestry), as app'eth by their graves there yett to be seene, Whereof the strait beareth the name of Adwyr Bedhev. And likewise that Kinge John his sonne, 1212, w'th diverse of his nobles and a

*Humff.
Lloyd.*

greate army w'th him, entred into Wales att Blanc monastr, nowe Oswestry (whereof John, the sonne of William Fitzalan, was lord). And that the same Kinge John, about 1215, in the last yeere of his Reigne (att what time Lewis, son'e of the Frenche Kinge, beinge called by the Barons, came in to Eng-land and received their homage at London), fledd to Hereford and desired ayde of Prince Llewelyn, his sonne in lawe, w'ch was denied. Therefore Kinge John destroied twoe Castles, and came alonge to Oswestry, w'ch towne (beinge of the poss'ions of John Fitzalan) hee burned to the grounde. And likewise we finde that the same Llewelyn, prince of Northwales (whome Mathew Paris called Loolinus magnus), returning from the seige of Brecknock, 1233, about 17^o Hen: 3, burned the towne of Clun, and recov'ed all the Countrey called Dyffryn Teveidiat (w'ch was of the poss'ion of John Fitzalan), but hee could not gett the Castle. Afterward, that he overthrew the redd Castle in Powis, and burned the towne of Oswestry.

Ex histor.
Wallie p'
doctor
Powell.

Moreou' wee finde recorded in Curia parva ten't in Villa Doster xxiiii^o die Aprilis An'o RRg. Hen. 4. 2^o these words: Irrotulatur sic domin' comes de gracia sua speciali ad relevia-c'one et melioratione villæ suæ E'oster p'dic' p' *inimicos combustæ et destructæ*; And in another place of the same Ch're, p' *Wallicos combustæ et destructæ*; And further in the same Ch're, Quod cu' ho'es n'ri Wallenses de d'no n'ro hundredi de Oswaldestre qui p' tenura terraru' suaru' ib'm ex antiquo habuerunt et habere debent custodia' quatuor portaru' villæ n'ræ p'd'cæ cu' c'to numero hominu' Wallico ranx vocatoru' *Kayes iamdudu' p'dictoria insurrexerunt contra nos rebelles, et de vi et auxilio extiterunt cu' aliis Wallens'cis p'ditorib' ad deceptive capiend' spoliand' et incendend' villa n'ram.* p'd. See that it app'eth by this Ch're of Thomas, Earle of Arundell, graunted to the Englishe Burgeses of the towne of Oswestry, and inrowled there by the speciall Com'aund of ye Earle (as app'eth by the same Ch're), that the towne was not longe before burnt, destroyed, and spoiled by Welshe Rebells and enemies, whome afterwarde the Earle p'doned, as app'eth by his p'don, dated att Shrawerdon Castle, the xxxth day of August, the 7th yeere of the Raigne of Kinge Hen. 4th. This burninge and spoylinge of the towne of Oswestry was in the first yeere of the s'd K. Hen. 4th, as app'reth by the Court-roll of that yeere in these wordes: *Oswestria pene tota conflagrata fuit occac'one belli populi Wallensis.* And this was when Owen Glendour rebelled, as app'reth by an Inquisic'on taken the same yeere before John Whetales, then Steward of Oswestry; The copy of w'ch Inquisic'on I have seene, and (as I remember) the burninge of

Oswestry and some other townes was found and specified in the same Inquisic'on, amongst other Treasons com'itted by ye s'd Owen, whereof hee was indited and 'found guilty by a very sufficient Jury, etc.

Sithence Owen Glendours rebellion, I doe not finde that the towne was any more burnt or destroyed by enemies or violent assault, but I finde that it was burnt by a greate misfortune of fire, casually happeninge, thrice in Thirty yeares. Twoe longe streets, w'th greate riches of that towne, were brent An'o d'ni 1542. And likewise, or worse, in An'o 1544. And lastely, A'no 1567, 200 houses (vz., seaven score w'thin the Wales, and three score w'thout, in the suburbs, besides cloath, corne, cattle, etc.) were consumed by fire, w'ch fire began att 2 of the clock in the morninge and ended att fowre, to the greate marveiling of many, that soe greate a spoile in soe shorte a time should happen. Att the first and last of these three fires the sunne was eclipsed in Aries (as saieth Mr. Camden), whose stiles Oswestry vrbs or vrberula fossa et muro inclusa exiguoq', Castello (munita, mercatu, vero foelix, et nobile emporiu', as Hu' Lloyd calles it) pan'oru' p'sertim Wallicoru' quoru' magna vis singulis sextimanis hic distrahitur. It flourished and was happy indeed (as hee saieth trulie) by reason of the m'kett of Welshe Cottons (as they call them), whereof greate store was bought and sould in the towne every weeke, And, as I was credibly informed by many that knewe it, above 1000*l.* sterlinge in ready money was paid and leste in the towne en'y Monday through the yeere, and sometimes farr more vpon special faires or acco'ns for that one com'odity. But nowe, since the Staple thereof is removed from Oswestry, and the m'kett of Welshe cloath made free for all places and p'sons, the towne of Oswestrie is much decayed and impoverished, and whether our neighbours town of Shrewsbury (havinge nowe incrossed the said markett) be any way bettered, I cannot say, but this I say,

Virgil. egl. 9.

Mantua vae miseræ niniu' vicina Cremonæ.

OF THE BARONRIE AND HONO'R OF OSWESTRIE AND THE BARONS
THEREOF SINCE THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND, BEINGE NOWE
569 YEARES AGO.

Crowned.

Willia' the Conquero' came into England and was crowned Kinge of the land An'o d'ni 1066. Blethyn ap Convyn beinge then prince of Powis (some write of all Wales), Oswestry was p'te and p'cell of the principality of Powis, and was then the pos'sions of prince Blethin, whose died in the 7th yeere of Willia' the Conquero'. After his decesse, his Eldest sonne Meredith

inherited Oswestry, w'ch of him was then called Trefred Meredithes towne, and was one of the Com'ottes of Cantre Trefred. This Meredith, stiled by Caradocus Lancar the greatest lord and chiefest man in Powis, died An'o d'ni 1132, about the 32nd yeere of K. Hen. the first. After him succeeded his sonne, Madoc ap Meredith, whoe built the Castle of Oswestry (as I said before), 1149, 4th R.R. Steph', and died at Winchester An'o d'ni 1160, about the sixth yeere of K. Hen. 2d. This man was ever the kinge of Englands friende, one that feared God and relieved the poor: his body was ho'bly conveyed to Powis and buiried at Mivott. All Powis was divided betweene this Madoc and his brother Griffith. Griffith hadd that p'te of Powis for his share called afterwards Powis Wenwynwyn, and after his death his sonne Owen Cyvelioc enioyed it. Madoc (of whome we speake) hadd that p'te w'ch after his name was called Powis Vadoc, w'ch p'te againe was divided betweene his three sonnes, Griffith Maylor, Owen Vaughan, and Owen Broginton, after this maner: Griffith Maylor hadd Bromfeild, Yale, Hope-dale, Nanhewdwy, Mochnant is Rayard, Chirck, Cynlhayth, and Glyndouerdwy; Owen Vaughan hadd Mechain Iscoyd; and Owen Broginton hadd Dymael and Edeyrneon.

*in curtezie
causa patet
quia. filius
naturalis.*

We doe not finde that any of this Madoc his son'es had Oswestry (his chiefest Baronry, the place of his most abode), and where the father hadd built his Castle or towre as aforesaid. Therefore the quere is, what is become of Oswestry? Caradoc Lancar makes noe menc'on of it, neither Mr. Humffrey Lloyd, nor Doctor Powell, in the division of Powis, fol. 211. We finde there menc'on of his wief Susana, daughter of Conon, Prince of Northwales, of his sonnes affore-named, and of other his children, and the division of Powis as aforesaid: But of Oswestry, a chief and eminent p'te of Powis, altho' silentu', there is not tidings of it.

histor. wak.

Certaine it is that not long after the death of this Madoc, and in the Reigne of Kinge Hen. the second, Wm. Fitzalan, Lord Baron of Clun and a Lord marcher, was in actuall poss'ion of Oswestry, whether by donac'on from the Kinge of England, or by Conquest, or by what other title or right, I cannot determine.

The Lords Marchers (questionlesse) made divers incursions against the Welshe, and Powis Vadoc Powisiæ nomen p'didit nam à Normanis devicta in victoru' ius abiit, saith Hum: Lloyd. It lost the name of Powis, for, beinge subdued by the Normans, it came into the power and right of the Conquero'. But by constant tradition conc'ninge the *transac'on* of Oswestry

transaction.

From the
Lord Verdon
are de-
scended the
barons of
Shrewsbury
and Essex.

att first to this Fitzalan, we receave, and soe I have seene it in an antient Welshe manuscript thus: Madoc ap Meredith, prince of Lower Powis, tooke to his second wief Malt Verdon, that is, Matilda or Mawd Verdon, an englishe woman of noble parentage, And the Baronie and mano' of Oswestry, w'th the members thereof. This Madoc passed in Joynture vpon his said Mawd, and to the heires of their bodies. Maud Verdon, vpon some discontentm't, dep'ted from her husband, and betooke herselfe to the Court of England; the Kinge tooke her p'te, and Madoc, upon the Kings Com'aund, was convented to Winchester, where hee and his wief Maud were reintegrated, and for attounement and expiac'on of all form' iniuries, he conveyed and estated the seigniory of Oswestry vpon her and her yssue gen'all. And shortely after Madoc died at Winchester, as is before menc'oned. After his death shee was secondly married to William Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, the first of that antient and noble surname of the Fitzalans whoe had and obtained the hono', Castle, towne, and seigniory of Oswestry, w'th all the members thereof, in the right of this Lady his wief, and hee resided at Oswestry.

Thus farr the su'me of that tradic'on registred in the Welshe manuscript, and nowe extant amongst the Rebrants of the Welshe Bards. Whether this be true or not I canot affirme. But that this Willia' Fitzalan resided at Oswestry when Baldwin, Archbuisshop of Canterbury, An'o d'ni 1187, havinge in his company Giraldus Cambrensis, A'chdeacon of Brecknock, visited Wales, the same Giraldus testifieth in suo Itinerario, lib. 2, Cap. 12, in these words: Apud Oswestree (id est) Oswaldi arborem p'noctavim' à Gulielmo Alani filio Iuvene nobili et liberali ad importuna' eius instantia' Anglicanæ sumptuositatis more splendide nimis et laute procurati, etc.,—a neate Comendac'on of this younge nobleman and his entertainment. This Willia' was the first of the Fitzalans that was Lord and Baron of Oswestry, but the second of that surname beinge the sonne of Willia', the sonne of Alan, whoe came in w'th the Conquero'.

What this Alan filius floaldi (as Mr. Camden tearmeth him) was in Normandie, I referr my self to the Records remayninge in Arundell house, and in the gen'ral office of Armes att London: I am too farr off to be furnished (att this time) w'th any of their store. What I have found in the ould Rowles taken out of the Ch'res belonginge to the Abbey of Shrewsbury I will heere willinglie imp'te as followeth.

Alanus Fitz-flael nobilis vir Normanus Rogero de Montegomerico comitem se p'buit, et eius vestigiis adherebat, qui post

filiu' warrini altius ad vice-comitis dignitatem conscendit et moriens filiu' Will'mi dignitatis et facultatu' heredem reliquit.

The words of Kinge Stephens Ch're of Confirmac'on are as followeth: Alanus filius fladeldi qui honore' Vice-comitis Warrini post filiu' eius suscepit, libenti animo concessit omnia quæ antecessores vel Barones sui dederunt eccl'ie S'c'i Petri vt in suo tempore vel ante, p'mpta devotione et ab o'ib' eid'm p'tinentibus (excepto Geldo Regis) libera et quieta contonavit.

Hoc et Willi'm' eius filius et her'es cora' omni comitatu, concessit et proprio sigillo confirmavit. This Willi'm' filius Alani was wittnesse (amongst others) to Kinge Hen. the seconds Charters graunted to the s'd Abbey of Shrewsbury. In him began and from him continued that antiente and noble surname of the Fitzalans, flowrishinge in greate hono' many hundred yeeres in this kingdome; Hee it was that fortified the Castle of Shrewsbury against Kinge Stephen in the behalfe of Maud the Emperesse.

Hollingshed
et alia
Chro.
accord.

Willi'm' filius Alani filii fladeldi Salopiense Castru' magno apparatu contra Stephanu' munivit q'd rex expugnavit An'o Regni sui tertio (saieþ Polidor), An'o d'ni 1138, saieþ the History of Lancaru'.

Willi'm' post patrem Alanu' Salopiensis p'vinciæ moderamen habuit et totu' fere agru' salopiense occupavit. (This must be understood after the p'figac'on and banishment of Robert, so'ne of Roger de Mountgom'y, Earle of Arundell and Shrewsbury.) Et qua' plurima ma'nia suis Baronibus militibus et fidelibus concessit vt constat in Rotulis antiquis. I have seene an abstract of thoseould Rowles, And I have transcribed a Copie of the Earle of Arundells Knights fees in Shropshire (as they are tearmed), whereby it plainly app'es those words out of the Rowles to be true, (vz.) Totu' fere agru' Salopiense occupavit. Allmost all the whole Country of Salop was the possessions of the Fitzalans, And most of all the Castles, Abbeyes, Religious houses, Mono'rs, seigniories, and lands in Shropshire were and are nowe houlden of them, as is manifest by sundrye antient offices found form'ly, and by Inquisic'ons yeerely taken after the decesse of the hono's thereof respectively. This Willia' owners.

Fitzalan had his Barones et milites, as app'reth by the Rowles, and vnto them hee gave Sparsim over all the shire, diu'se mano'rs and lands, to hould of him. Hee created Tenures, hee built Clun Castle (some say Alan, his father, begun'e it), and he was Lord Baron thereof, and alsoe a Lord marcher. And soe his descendants continued Lord m'chers heere vntill the 27th yeere of K. Hen. the eight, when all the Lords marchers in England were extinguished and their Royall authority subverted.

tempore
H. I.

vies 19. H. 6,
12 & 152.
11. H. 4. 40
in o'r law
books.

to prove
most of
these p'ticu-
lars, see the
Charters
followinge.

3. E. 4. Gray
Lord Powis
sene'l ib'm
7. E. 4. Tho.
Lord Mau-
travers.
15 E. 4. John
Dudley. 16
E. 4. W'm
Arundel
miles Lo.
Mau-travers,
1. H. 7. S'r
W'y Stanley
afterwards
Lo. Cham-
berlayne.
18. H. 7. S'r
Gilbert Tal-
bot were
Senescalls
here, as
app'ly by
the Court
Rolls. ib'm.

Maud Ver-
don.

In their territories vpon the m'ches of Wales, and in Clun-land, and in the hundred of Oswestry, then noe p'te of Shropshire (but since an'exed thereunto), The Fitzalans hadd, Iura Regulia, Royall seigniories and Royall Iurisdic'on, Royall seigniories in all points of service, and escheats as the Kinge hadd; And in most points royall Iurisdic'on and the privileges of Earles Palatine, for they hadd their owne Officers and Courts of Iustice where the Kings writts and Officers hadd noe authority, but in matters of treason onely: Otherwise all murders, felonies, ac'ons, reall and p'sonall, and all other acc'ons whatsoeu', were heard and determind in their Courts; They hadd their private lawes; they graunted p'dons even of murder and of all kinde of felonies; they graunted privileges; they Infranchised and incorporated their Townes. They hadd Cunstable of their Castles. They hadd their Exchequers, their treasurers, Receavers, and Auditors. They had Custodes Portaru', keep's of their Gates in their Walled townes. They hadd sometimes *noble-men*, and att all other times eminent Knights and Esquires of the best quality to be their Stewards. They signed and putt their names before and above their Ch'res and graunts. They hadd their greate seales. Their stiles ranne in the plurall number. Nos et de gra' n'ra speciali. Their seigniores were named and stiled hono'rs, in w'ch they were greate princes, much like as if they hadd bine Kings.

Solo diademate dispar.

Twelve of the Fitzalans (descended from this Willia' Fitzalan) were Earles of Arundell, and three of them were alsoe Earles both of Arundell and of Surrey.

Fifteene of the Fitzalans were Lords of Oswestrie, havinge w'thall other dignities and greate places; sixteene of them (includinge Alan) were Lords of Clun, and all of them were Lords m'chers.

The second Willia' Fitzallan, beinge Lord of Oswestry in the right of his wief Maud Verdon, graunted a Ch're (w'ch is the antientest Ch're nowe extant) to the Burgeses of Oswestry. Will' de Verdon (inter alios), happily some kinsman of his wief, is wittnesse to it.

This Ch're beareth no date, and is called Charter gutta, id est, Charta brevis; p'te of the labell is to it, but the seale taken from it. S'r Willia' Neve hath a Coppie of this Ch're. I have transcribed it, as I reade and understood it; happily I may be some where mistaken, as vnacquainted w'th that ould hand and character.

The second Ch're w'ch I finde (and have transcribed) is from

Edmund ffitzalan, Earle of Arundell, dated at Oswestry, die S'o'i Michaelis, in the 18th yeere of Kinge Edd. the second. S'r Willia' Neve hath a Coppie of this Ch're.

Afterwards I finde noe other Ch'res graunted by any of the Earles of Arundell vnto the towne of Oswestry vntill kinge Hen. the fourth his time. But there is a faire Ch're extant from Kinge Richard the 2d, bearinge date att Westm', the 14th daie of August, in the 22th yeere of his Raigne. This Ch're of kinge Rich. the 2d, beinge nowe w'thout any seale vnto it, I have transcribed; and the grauntinge of this Ch're happened to be vpon this sinister occasion.

Richard, Earle of Arundell (a noble patriott, of an heroicke spirit, of greate power and com'aund, being of the Royall blood), ioyninge w'th the Duke of Glocester, the king's vnckle, and others, for the kings ho'ble weal and publiq' good of the kingdome, was nev'thelesse, through subornac'on of some vpstart favorites of the kinge and his flatterers (p'fessed enimies to the men of antient nobility), by the Kings p'curment, condemned to death in the p'liament held the xxith yeere of that Kings Raigne, where the Prelatts dep'ted the house because they would not be p'sent att the Iudgm't of blood. And there it was ordained that the County of Chester should be a principality (soe the Kinge, for his affec'on there vnto, would have it). And for the encrease of the hono'r and state of princes w'ch should be there, and for the ease and tranquility of the people of the said principality, and of the counties of ffint and Shropshire, and of the Seigniories w'ch be ioyninge to the same. The Castle of Lyons (nowe called Hoult), w'th the Seigniories of Bromefield and Yale, to the said Castle belonginge. The Castle of Chirke, w'th the seigniorie of Chirkeland, to the said Castle belonging. The Castle of Oswaldestree, w'th the Towne well walled w'th stone, and the hundred and the Eleven Townes to the said Castle belonginge. The Castle of Isabell, w'th the seigniorie of the same belonginge to the Castle of Dallilay, w'th th'appu'tenn'es in the County of Shropshire, and the reverc'on of the seigniorie of Cleve, w'th all their app'tenances, w'ch Edward Earle of Rutland houldeth for tearme of his life.

statut 27.
H. 2.

All w'ch Townes, Castles, and seigniories affores'd were to Richard, late Earle of Arundell, and w'ch, by force of Iudgment given against the said Earle in the said p'liament, be forfaite to our Sou'aigne Lord the Kinge, w'ch shalbe from hencefouth an'exed, vnited, and incorporat to the said principality of Chester, and shall whoely abide and Remaine to the saide principality as p'cell and member of the same for ever;

Soe that the said Resi'ants, land tenants, and all the Inhabitants of the said Castles, Seigniories, and Townes shall have vse, and enioy all their antient Laws, Rights, and Customes there of ould time reasonable hadd and vsed.

Vpon this proviso in the said Statute the Inhabitants of Oswestry sued to Kinge Richard for this Ch're, and obtained it at his beinge att Oswestry, as some say, when he went for Ireland (for his beinge att Oswestry wee have onely a bare tradic'on), but the Ch're beares date att Westm'. This Richard, Earle of Arundell, after his death (as affores'd) was reputed a martire, and pilgrimages were daily made to his Tombe, w'ch Kinge Richard caused to be demolished. And it was constantly reported (saieth my Auther) that the kinge was much disquieted in his dreames w'th the said Earle, whose did often seeme to app'e vnto him in soe terrible and truculent a manner, that breakinge his fearfull sleepes, the kinge would curse the tyme that ever hee knewe him. The crie of this Earles in'ocent blood, soe causelessly shedd, did call for vengeance and a curse vpon the kinge, w'ch fell incontinently after vpon him, by the losse of his kingdome, and after of his life: for kinge Richard was first deposed, and then afterward murthered. Duke Henry havinge attained the Crowne by deposic'on of kinge Richard, called a Parliamēt, in w'ch was inquired howe the Duke of Glosester was putt to death by the late kings Com'aundm't. And conc'ninge Richard, Earle of Arundell, and others w'ch Ioynd w'th the s'd duke, and for their restitu'on and theire heires, it was enacted and ordained att a Parliam't houlden att Westm', in the first yeere of the Raigne of the s'd Henry (then kinge by the name of Henr' the fourth), as followeth:

S'r John
Heyward.
histor. 1. H.
4th.

Stat 1^o. H.
4. cap. 3.

Whereas a Parliam't was houlden the one and twentieth yeere of the Raigne of the said late kinge Richard att Westm', and from thence adiourned to Salop, att w'ch towne a certaine power was com'itted by authority of the Parliam't to c'taine p'sons to proceed vpon certaine Artickles and matters comprised in the Roll of the p'liam't thereof made, as by the same Roll may app'e, in w'ch Parliam't, and alsoe by authority afforesaid, diverse statuts, Iudgm'ts, ordinanc's, and stablishments were made, ordayned, and given erroneously and dolefullie in greate disherison and finall destruc'on and vndoeinge of many ho'ble Lords and other liege people of the Realme, and of their heires for ever. Our Sov'aigne Lord the Kinge, consideringe the great mischiefes afforesaid, by the advise and assent of all the Lords spirituall and Temp'all, and of all the comm'altie, hath iudged the said p'liament, houlden on the said 21th yeere, and the authority thereof given (as afore is said), w'th all the

circu'stances and dependants therevpon, to be of noe force nor valo'. And that the same p'liament, w'th the authority afores'd, and all the circu'stances and dependents therevpon, be wholly reversed, revoked, voided, vndone, repealed, and adnulled for ever.

Item, it is accorded, assented, and established that the p'lia- Cap. 4.
ment houlden the 21th yeere of the said late Kinge Richard be firmly houlden and kept, after the purport and effecte of the same, as a thinge made for the greate hono'r and comon profit of this Realme.

Item, it is ordained and assented that the Lords and others Cap. 5.
w'ch were foreiudged in the said p'liament, houlden the said 21th yeere, or by authority of the same, w'ch nowe be in life, and the heires of the Lords and other that be dead, shalbe wholly restitute and restored to their names, all manner of inheritaments and possessions, Ren'cons, fees, avousons, offices, liberties, and franchises, as entirely as the said Lords and other w'ch be in life, or the Lords and other w'ch be deade, auncestors of the heires, or the feoffees of the said Lords or other aforesaid, or other feofes to their use, were, att the time of the iudgment given against them the said 21th yeere by entry, w'out other suite thereof to be made or livery to be hadd of the same, savinge allwaies that the s'd Lords or other afforesaid shall haue nothinge of the yssues taken in the meane tyme. And as to the goods and chattells w'ch were to the said Lords or the other p'sons affores'd soe foreiudged, whereof the Kinge is not answered, and be in the hands of the Shiriffes, escheatoures, or other officers, ministers, or any other, and concealed by them. The Kinge will and graunteth that the same Lords and others w'ch now be in life, and the executors and administrators of them that be dead, shall haue thereof deliu'ry and restituc'on. And that the Shiriffes, eschetours, officers, and ministers soe occupyinge the said goods and Chattells, by such concealment be punished for the same concealment.

By vertue of these Statutes of 1 Hen. 4, (the words) whereof I have vsed as irrefutable Records, shewinge how vnderdeservedly and wrongfully the said Richard, Earle of Arundell, was condemned and putt to death; his sonne and heire, Thomas Fitzalan was restored to the Earldomes of Arundell and Surrey, to all his fathers hono'rs, dignities, Seigniories, lands, goods, and possessions, and consequently to Oswestry, w'ch hee reseed (as app'eth by the ould Court-rowles), and so disioynted it from the late erected principallity of Chester.

Earle Thomas beinge thus remitted to Oswestry, some of

the townesmen there, and others of the neighbourhood then Rebelling wth Owen Glendwr, were convicted and endited at Oswestry before his Steward. And in the yēere followinge this, Thomas, Earle of Arundell, graunted a Charter of liberties vnto the Englishe Burgesses of the Towne of Oswestry, bearinge date at London, the 11th of February, in the 2d yeere of Kinge Hen. the 4th. And the same Ch're he com'aunded to be p'clained in Oswestry, Chirck, Kynerley, Melverley Rytou (contayninge the eleven townes), Shrawerdon, Bromefield, and Yale, And in all other opportune places of the said lo'pps. And this Ch're was inrowlled att Oswestry, The coppie of w^{ch} Inwrollement there nowe remayninge I have transcribed verbatim.

Afterwards the said Thomas, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, procured a p'don from Kinge Hen. the 4th to all his Tennants in Wales and the m'ches thereof whoe hadd Rebelled against the said Kinge (it seemes in the insurrecc'on of Owen Glendwr).

This p'don beares date at Westm', 1^o Iulii, 6^o Hen. 4^o. And the said Earle graunted vnto them a gen'all p'don from himselfe, w^{ch} p'don is in french, beares date att Shrawerdon Castle, 30^{mo} Augusti, 7 Hen. 4; the Coppies of both these p'dons (as I found them coppied, for the Originalles are not heere extant) I have transcribed. Likewise I have transcribed a Realease, graunted from the s'd Earle vnto the Burgesses or Com'inality and his Tennants of Oswestrie, of certaine debts due to the said Earle from them, dated at Oswestry, 25^{to} die Ianuarii, In the 8th yeere of K. Hen. the 4th.

Alsoe the said Thomas, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, graunted unto the Burgess's of Oswestry gen'ally, both Welshe and Englishe, a large Charter containinge diu'se privileges, lib'ties, and minum'ts, bearing date at Oswestry the same day and yeere last recited, (viz.) 25. die Ianuarii, 8 Hen. 4th. This Ch're is extant, and hath a labell vnto it, wth the greate Seale of Armes of the said Earle depicted on the one side and a horse on the other side, w^{thin} the Garter; but the waxe is nowe debrused. And also there is a very faire Counter-p'te of the saide Ch're written in an ould hand w^{thout} any Seale to it. The Coppie of this Ch're I have transcribed, and you shall find it verbatim recited in an Inspeximus, w^{ch} I examined wth the originall, and to avoide twice writeinge of it, I referr to the s'd Ch're of Inspeximus.

This Thomas, Earle of Arundell, obtained great hono'r, and was very famous for his martiall prowesse and valiant atcheivements beyond the seas, where hee was slaine in the warrs.

There is another Ch're from Willia', Earle of Arundell, to the Drap's, m'cers, Ironmongers, and grocers of Oswestry, and sealed w'th his greate seale of Armes, dated at London, the 15th of November, 16 H. 6. The Coppie of so much of this Ch're as I could obtaine I have transcribed. S'r Willia' Neve hath the Coppie of the whole Ch're at large.

It app'reth that there was in Inspeximus of the Ch're of Thomas, Earle of Arundell, dated 25° Januarii, 8 Hen. 4, graunted by John, Earl of Arundell, dated in his house att London, the 23th of Aprill, 8 Hen. 6°.

Likewise there is another Inspeximus of the form' and later, from Will'm, Earle of Arundell, dated Oswestry, the 25th of October, 19 Hen. 6. And another Inspeximus of the last from Thomas, Earle of Arundell, his sonne, dated at London, 26th of February, in the 12th yeere of Kinge Hen. the 7th. These three last recited Ch'res of Inspeximus are lost (for I cannot heare nor learne where to find the'). I have seene about a dozen years agoe three faire Ch'res of the Earle of Arundell, twoe of them (as I remember, in French) in the custody of a gent. nowe deceased. I have inquired after them, and sought to borowe them of his sonne, but fayled.

There is another Inspeximus of all the other Ch'res since that of Thomas, Earle of Arundell, 8 Hen. 4th, from Willia', Earle of Arundell, dated att Downley, 20° October, 17th H. 8. This last extant, w'ch is the last from any of the Fitzalans, I have transcribed att large.

In this Earl of Arundell his tyme Iura regalia were abrogated, 27° Hen. 8, notwithstandinge the Lords Marchers in Wales hadd divers greate and princely priviledges and liberties graunted vnto them by Acte of Parliament, 1 P. and M., Cap. 15, for the p'ticulars whereof I referr to the Statut.

But Henry, Earle of Arundell, sonne of the said Willia', by a speciall graunte and donac'on from Kinge Philipp and Queene Mary, had greater and larger im'unities and privileges given and graunted vnto him, his heires and assignes, then is specified in the said Statut to the Lords m'chers gen'ally. Those whoe enioye his right and estate in those Seigniories w'ch were his att that time, do likewise enioye and vse the same liberties att this tyme.

What the same liberties be, howe many, and of what sorte, my Lord of Suffolk Claime (as they call it) will p'ticulariz and demonstrate. I have seene an Abstracte of it, but I have it not, neither can I procure (att this time). Howesoer, I knowe those liberties to be (mutatis mutandis) the very same w'ch the learned Lord H. Howard, Earle of Northampton (nowe

deceased) hadd in Clun-land, The coppie of whose Claime I have transcribed att large, what hee hadd there in Clun. The Right Hon'ble Earle of Suffolk hath nowe the same heere in Oswestry.

This Henry, Earle of Arundell (whose memory many in these p'ts doe hono'r in the dust), havinge twoe daughters, the Lady Jane, whoe died w'thout yssue, And the Lady Mary, whoe was married to the illustrious and right noble Prince Thomas, Duke of Norffolke, did convey Oswestry vnto the Duke (as it seemes), for I finde the Courts there kept in the Dukes name:

" Oswcvest' Villa ff.

" Curia magna prænobilis Principis Thomæ Ducis Norfolc Comit' Mariscal' Anglie ib'm ten't nono die Maii Anno Eliz. 13^o Cora', etc.

" Visus franc pleg prenobilis Principis Thome Ducis Norffolc. Comit' Mariscal' Anglie ib'm ten't 10 Octobris 13 Eliz. Cora', etc."

And after that yeere, for sixe yeeres next followinge, the Courts were kept in the Queenes name, as app'reth by the Court-rolles of Anno 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, et 19, d'ne Regine Elizabeth. And after, in the 20th yeere of her Reigne, I finde the Courts were kept againe in the name of Henry, Earle of Arundell, and soe continued duringe his life. I will quote one Court-roll for all the rest:

" Oswestr' Vill' ff.

" Visus franc pleg' prenobilis viri Henrici Comit' Arundellie p'nobilis ordinis Garterii militis, vinus a privato Consilio Regine, ib'm Ten't x^o die Aprilis An'o 20 Elizab. Cor'a, etc."

And thoughe the manor of Oswestry, w'th the members thereof, were passed to the Duke (as may be gathered by the Court-rolles), Yett I doe nott finde that the dignity and Baronrie was transferred to the Duke at all, but the Earle re-tayned it as long as hee lived.

Upon whose decease Nobilissime familiæ cognomen desiit, que hoc honore annos 300 et amplius floruerat, sayeth the excellenge Mr. Camden. Indeede, the Fitzalans flourished above 300 yeeres, enioyinge the hono'r of being Earles of Arundell, and above 415. they enioyed the hono'r of beinge Barons of Clun and Oswestrie; And thoughe by the decease of this noble Earle Henry the surname of Fitzalan deceased alsoe, yett the dignity survived, and Arundell being transplanted into a princely stocke, was thereby improved and made more; for Phillip, sonne and heire of the right noble and mighty

prince Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and grandchild and heire gen'all of the saide Earle Henry, was in his owne right Earle of Arundell and Baron of Oswestry; Hee granted vnto the Bayliffes and Burgesses of that Borough certaine liberties and Constituc'ons by his Charter bearinge date at Charter-house, the 22th day of May, 24th RR. Elizabeth, w^{ch} afterwards were revoked, repealed, and made voide by a decree in the Starr-Chamber, xxx^o die Novembris, Anno RR. Eliz: xxx^o, as app'eth by an Exemplificac'on of an order made before the Councell in the Marches of Wales, dated at Beawdley, the xiiith of June, Anno vlt. p'dic. W^{ch} Charter of Constituc'ons and Exemplificac'ons before the Councell in the said m'ches I have transcribed. And these, and the Ch'res and grauntes before specified, are all to bee founde nowe remayninge in the Custodie of the Bayliffs of Oswestry. Except only one other Ch're from his late Ma'te, Kinge James, bearinge date in the 14th yeere of his Raigne of England. The coppie whereof I could not procure.

And nowe this antient Baronry of Oswestry, w^{ch} primarily belonged vnto the Princes of Wales, and hath since longe continued app'tayninge to the illustrious familie of the Fitzalans, is hereditarily descended vnto the Right ho'ble and worthie heire thereof, Thomas, Earle Marshall of England, in whome not only the splendor of his noble and princely progenito's doth visibly shine, and their choisest vertues Actively flourishe; but alsoe the Earldomes of Arundell and Surrey (for a time disioined) are knitt againe and reunitied. And likewise this antient Baronry of Oswestry is nowe annexed to his house, as greate a house as any subiect in Europe (not bearinge the surname of a Kinge) can shewe or demonstrate.

Virtutis
laus Actio
by act of
p'liam.
Anno RR.
Caroli 2^o
tartic.

Alan Fitz-sael, cam' in w th the Conqueror.	Blethin, Prince of Wales, was	Lord of Oswestrie, obiit 7 ^o w th Conq.
	Meredith ap Blethin, Prince of Powis, was	Lord of Oswestrie, obiit 32 H. 1.
	Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powis, was	Lord of Oswestrie, obiit 7 ^o H. 2.
	Matilda Verdon, the relict of the said Madoc, married	Lord of Oswestrie, and dwelt there aboute 34 H. 2.
William Fitzalan, Lord Clun, had issue	Willia' Fitzalan, Lord Clun, who in her right was	
Isabella, 2d sister and co-heire of Hugh Albeney, Earl of Arundell, married to	John Fitzalan was	Lord Clun and Oswestry, obiit ante 27 H. 3.

Maude, married to	John Fitzalan, heire ap'ent to the said Albendy, E. of Arundell.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit matre comitissa Arundell sup'stite. Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit tempore h'dd.
Isabell, daughter of S'r Robert Mortimer, married	John Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 30 Ed'r'i 1.
Alizon, da. of the Marques of Saluce, in Italie	Richard Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 20 E. 2.
Alice, da. of Willia', and sister and heire of John, Earle Warren and Surrey	Edmund Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell.	Lord of Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 49 E. 3 (1368).
Elianor, da. of H. Plantagenet, grandchild of King Hen. 3d, and sister of H., Duke of Lancaster.	Richard Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell, and Earle Warren and Surrey, Lord of Bromfield and Yale, Chircke, and Dynas bran, and chief Buttler of England.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 27 E. 2.
Elizabeth, da. of W'm de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.	Richard Fitzalan, E. of Arundell and Surrey, Lord of Bromfield and Yale, etc., and Knight of the Garter.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 3 H. 5 (1404).
Beatrice, naturall da. of John, King of Portugal.	Thomas Fitzalan, E. of Arundell and Surrey. Lord of Bromfield and Yale, etc., Kt. of the Garter. after him succeeded his next heire male.	Lord Clun and of Oswestrie, obiit 13 H. 6 (1435).
Maud, da. of Lovell, and heire of Eliz., da. and heire to Sir Guy Brian.	John Fitzalan, Lord Mautravers, Earle of Arundell, and Knight of the Garter.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 16 H. 6 (1438).
Never married, obiit sans issue.	Humfrey Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell and Lord Mautravers. after him succeeded his unckle, viz.—	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 3 H. 7 (1488).
Joane, da. of Ric. Nevell, Earle of Salisburie, and sister of Richard, Earle of Warwick.	William Fitzalan, E. of Arundell, Lord Mautravers, and Knight of the Garter.	Lord Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 16 H. 8 (1525).
Margarett, da. of Ric., E. Rivers, and coheire to her brother, Earle Rivers.	Thomas Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell, Lord Mautravers, and Knight of the Garter.	Lord Clun and of Oswestrie, obiit 35 H. 8 (1544).
Anne, da. of H. Percy, E. of Northumberland.	William Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell, Lord Mautravers, and Kt. of the Garter.	Lord of Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 22 Eliz.
Katherine, da. of Tho. Gray, Marquesse Dorset, and sister of Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolke.	Henry Fitzalan, Earle of Arundell, Lord Mautravers, Knight of the Garter, Governor of Callice when King H. the 8th beeseiged Bullogne. Lord Marshall of his Armie, Lord Chamberlaine to King H. the 8th, King Edward the sixt, and Lord Steward of the household to Queene Mary and to Queene Elizabeth. after him succeeded his grandchild (vz.)—	

Anne, da. of Tho. Lord Dacres, and sister and co-heire of Geo. Lord Dacres of Gilesland.	Phillip Howard, Earle of Arundell, eldest sonne and heire of the high and right noble Prince, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earle of Surrey, and Earle Marshall of England, etc., by the ladie Marie his wief, daughter and coheire of the said Henry Fitzalan, E. of Arundell.	Lord of Clun and Oswestrie, obiit 1595, about 37 Eliz.
Aletheia, da. and coheire of Gilbert, Earle of Shrewsburie, Lord Talbott Furnivall Verdon, and Strange of Blackmeare, etc.	Thomas, Earle of Arundell and Surrey, Lord Howard, Fitzalan, Mautravers, Mowbray, Segrave, and Brewes of Gower, Earle Marshall of England, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and one of his Ma'ties most ho'ble privie Counsell.	is now, 1635, Lord Baron of Clun and Oswestrie, whome God long p'serve.

This series I drew at the request of John Cayn, our Welsh Herald, to be kept amongst his Re'brance, etc. If I have mistaken in ought, I hartily desire S'r Willia' Reeve, Clarenceux, to rectifie the same.

Catalogus maneriorum que a dominis Fitzalanis et Arundelie, Comitibus in Comit' Salopie, et alibi infra Marchia' Wallie tenentur quotquot unosua' mihi occurebant.

feoda militaria Comitit Arundelii.

Arcoll man'iu' per serviciu' vnus feod' milit' per Joh'em nuper Comitem Arundelie vt Shrawardyn Castru', villat et man'iu' E. 18. H. 6.

Albright Hassey man'iu' sine cap'temessuagiū ten't de Thoma Com' Suffolke vt de honore suo de Oswestrie p' dimidiu' feod' milit' per Ricu' filiu' Ed'r'i Hussey ar. E. 1. Jacobi valet vil. 13s. 4d.

Acton Round al' Acton Rondg per Joh'em Com' Arundelie et Elenora' vxorem eius, 2 Henrici sexti et concess' vt Clun, Castru' in Wallia 25 Ed'r'i 4. Rotola 64.

Aston circ' man'iu' sine dominu' ten't de d'no Com' Arundelie p' Willi'mu' Charleton ar. per serviciu' feod' milit' sed p' qua' p'tem ignora E. 38. H. 8. fo. 20^a.

Aston Stretton, Vpton, Wroxeter, Acton, Rounde, Dodington, H'uitet et Shrawardine man'ia ten't in cap'te et per Henricu' Com' Arundelie alien p' patent dat 22 Junii 1. Mariæ fol. 150.

Aston Roger's Maner' ten't p' Alionaca' nup' vxore' Joh'nis Com' Arundelie E. 33. H. 6.

Acton Scott Maner' ten' per Alicia' Litleton vid' de Willi'mo

Extracta
sunt hec à
quoda' libro
antiquo
Receptoru'
dominii de
Oswestrie
nup' in Custodia Rich.
Kyn'aston
receptoris lib'm.

Com' Arundeliæ per s'vic' 50 p'tis feodi milit' Ed'r'us filius est plænæ ætat E. 21. Henr. 8. valet **xxxs.**

ratione.

Appley Bodistacton, Higford, Middleton et Ledwich maner' ten't de Thoma Com' Arundeliæ p' 4. p'tem, vnus feod' milit' per Ed'r'u' filiu' Lucy milit' E. 9. Henr. 8. valet **xxli.** In Appley messuag' terr', et ten'ta ten't de Rege per serviciu' milit' viz. per s'viciu' inveniendi duos equites p' 40 dies sumtibus suis temp'e Swerræ ra'ne Attincturæ Philippi Com' nup' Arundeliæ de alta p'd'ne attinct' seisit in manus Ræ et ten't p' Willi'mu' Whitemore E. 36. Eliz. fol. 18. et tenetur vt Hugford et Maner' Billingsfley ma' ten't de Thoma Com' Arundeliæ p' quæ servic' ignoratur per Willi'mu' Harwell. T. c. et. v. 11. Henr. 8. Ro. 1. et. R. 4. H. 8. R. 1. 3.

Berington man' et Advoc' eccl'ia etc. ten't de Rege p' 20 p'tem feod' milit' rat'ne Attinct' Philipp' nup' Com' Arundeliæ p' Ricu' Lee ar. E. 33. Eliz. fol. 26.

Bokenhall al' Bokehall man' co'ne Ric'o Lambert Ric'o Hipp' et al's per licen' Henrici Com' Arund' et Joh'is dua' Lumley fact' 4. p. o. 5. Eliz. Rot. 10.

Bucknell al' Bucknill maner' p' licen'o dat. 23. Aprill 5 Eliz. Alien' Ed'r'o Lutwitch et al's fact' per Henr. Com' Arund'.

Borewardesley al's Borseley al's Bordesley ten't de Thoma Com' Arund' p' q'æ s'vicia ignor' p' Willi'mu' Harwell T. S. et v. c. 11 Henr. 8. Ro. 3 et m. Set. x. c. 14. Henr. 8. Ro. 2.

Bradford Man' ten't de Com' Arund' p' s'vic' milit' p' Rob'tu' Corbett. T. R. 1. H. 1. Rot. 49. Idem ten't de Com' Arund' p' s'vic' feod' milit' p' Elizabetha' nup' vxorem, Willi'mi Stanley milit' T. S. et v. c. Henr. 8. Rot. 1.

Charleton castru' sine maner' ten't de Thoma Com' Arundeliæ p' quæ servicia ignor' p' Joh'em Gray militem filiu' d'm' de Powis P. S. et v. c. 16 Henr. 8. Rot. 2. et idem Castru' et man' ten't de Thoma Com' Arund' sed quo modo et per quæ servicia ignor' p' Joh'em Gray milit' nup' d'm'i Powis M. S. et v. c. 16. Henr. 8. Rot. 18. et 14. Henr. 8. Rot. 1. et 2. Idem maner' ten't de Henrico filio Alain Com' Arundeliæ per quæ servicia ignorat' vt patet p' transcript cumsdam inquisitionis cap'tæ cora' Rob'to Pigott ar. escheter A'o 7. Elizab. virtute br'is de devener' etc. post mortem Ric'i Vernon ar. direct'.

Coston man' ten't de Com' Arundeliæ p' serviciu' militar' p' Elizabetha' nup' vxorem Willi'mi Stanley milit' T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Rot. 1.

Downe med' man' ten't de Henrico com' Arundeliæ per fidelitatem tantu' vt de in manerio suo de Clun' p' Ric'u' Lingha' in Com' Hereford l. I. m. R. S. Idem man' cu' p'tinentiis in Clunnsland in Marchia Wallie ten't de quo l' de quibus aut p'

qua' s'vicia ignor' p' Joh'em filiu' Joh'is Lingham milit' et est plenæ ætat E. 22. H. valet xxviii. viiiid.

Eaton constantine ali' Eton constantine ten't de Com' Arund' per s'vicium milit' p' Elizab' nup' vxore' Willi'mi Stanley militis T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Ro. 1. et Idem ten't de Com' Arund' T. R. 1. Henr. Rot. 49. per Rob'tu' Corbet.

Espeley maner' ten't de Com' Arundelie p' s'vicium quarlæ p'tis vnus feod' milit' per Ricu' Ludlow T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Ro. 1.

Ebud Castru' ten't p' Ricu' com' Arr. E. 3° Ed'r'i 1. Fitz man' ten't de Com' Arund' p' s'vic' milit' p' Elizabetham nup' vxore' Willi'mi Stanley milit' T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Rot. 1. et p' Rob'tu' Corbett T. R. 1. Henr. 8. Rot. 49.

Grafton man' ten't de Com' Arund' per servic' milit' per Rob'tum Corbett T. R. 1. 8. Henr. 8. Rot. 49. Idem man' ten't vt p'd p' Elizabetha' nup' vxore' Willi'mi Stanley milit' T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Rot. 1.

Glastley et Madley man'ia sine firm' et advoc' eccl'ie de Glastley cu' p'tinentiis de Reg. vt de man'io suo de Oswestria p' 40. p'tem feod' milit' p' Thoma' Wilde ar. E. 43. Eliz.

Huggeley man' ten't de Com' Arundelie p' s'vicium milit' p' Elizabetham nup' vxore' Willi'm Stanley milit' T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. Ro. 1.

Hadleighe man' ten't de Com' Arund' in soccagio et per Redditu' iis. p' an' p' Rowland Hill L. I. E. R. C.

Hatton man' ten't vt Hadley p' Rowland Hill L. I. E. R. C.

Hopton man' ten't de Com' Arr. p' s'vicium milit' p' Elizabetha' nup' vxore' Willi'mi Stanley milit' T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Ro. 1. Idem ten't p' Rob'tu' Corbet similiter T. R. 1. H. 8. fol. 49.

Hungerford man' ten't de Com' Arund' p' Redditu' vnus paris Chirothecaru' per Joh'em Leighton et alios M. R. 20. Henr. 8. Rot. 2., Esch. is Hen. 7. Idem ten't de Thoma com' Ar. p' quæ s'vic' ignor' p' Willi'm Harwell T. S. et v. c. Henr. 8. Rot. 1. et H. R. 4. Henry 8. Rot. 3. Idem ten't de Com' Arr. in soccagio p' Redditu' vnus paris Chirothecaru' p' Willi'm Harwell T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Rot. 1.

Hugford Midleton al's Hunford midleton iuxta Ludlow man' ten't de quo li' de quibus ignorat p' Thoma' Lucy filiu' Thome seinoris militis E. 43. Eliz. Hugford ali' Higford man' sine Villa iuxta Stocton p' s'vic' inveniend' 2 equites p' 40 dies sumptu suo temp'e gweræ Rat'ne Attinct' Phi' Com' Arundell' per Willi'u' Whitmore, ar. E. 36. Eliz. fo. 18.

Kempton m. et A. eccl'ie ten't de Henrico Com' Arr. p' quæ s'vicia ignor' vt pater per transcript cumsta' m'q' Indent'

cap't apud Bridgnorth 16 die August Ao. 4. Eliz. p'æ cora' Joh'e Hopton ar. eschet' post morte' Georgii Forster Lee cap'te mesuagiū' ten't de Com' Arundeliæ p' fidem et redditu' 1*l*d. per an' per Thoma' Lee. L. A. E. R. e.

Melingschopp et Hungerford man'ia sine d'm'a ten't de com' Arundeliæ in soccagio per redditu' vnus paris Cherothecadi' p' Joh'e Harnell L. I. Henr. 7. et m. S. et v. c. 14. Henr. 8. Rot. 2. p' eadem ten't de Com' p'd p' fidem et Redditu' p'd p' Joh'ne Leighton ar. et alios M. R. 10. Henr. 8. Rot. 2. eschet' 16. Henr. 7.

Mokelucton sine Muckelton ib'm est vnu' mesuagiū' ten'tu' p' Willi'm' Charleton ar. de d'no com' Arr. p' s'vic' milit' E. 38. Eliz. fol. 20^a. 111*li*. vis. viiid. Mytton man' ten't de com' Arund' p' s'viciu' milit' p' Rob'tu' Corbett T. R. 1. H. 8. rot. 49. Idem ten't per Elizabethem nup' vxore' Willi'm' Stanley T. S. et. v. C. 11. Henr. Rot. 1.

Rodon man' ten't de Thoma com' Arundeliæ p' q'd servicia i'q'm p' Thoma' Lee L. I. E. R. C. Idem man' et advoc' eccl'ie sine capellæ ib'm ten't de com' Ar. p' quæ servic' ignor' p' Joh'em Nonson m. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Rot. 7. et H. S. et v. C. 13. Henr. 8. Rot 5. Idem ten't de Com' Arund' per que s'vic' ignor' p' Rodu' Lee L. I. Henr. 8. c.

Rowton man' ten't de Thoma Com' Arr. p' s'vic' dimidii vnus feodi militor' p' Ricu' Ludlow T. S. et v. C. 11. Henr. 8. Rot 1. Idem ten't de eodem per eadem s'vicia p' Thoma' Vernon. L. I. E. R. C.

Rowton al's Runtun vill' in hundred de Purston et 30 acr' et 6 prati et Annu' Redditu' ix*l*d. ob' ten't p' Carolu' Hibbin gen' ten't de R'a rat'ne Attinct' Phi' Com' Arr. p' servic' dimid' feod' milit' E. 38. Eliz. folio 60 valet xxxvs. ix*l*d. Sherriiffhales al's shereffhalls man' ten't de Henrico com' Arundeliæ p' quæ s'vicia ignor' per Jacobu' Leveson L. I. E. 6. C. Idem man' ten't de Com' Arr. p' Ricu' Leveson E. I. E. R. C.

Shedderton man' ten't de Com' Arundel' p' s'vicia' milit' p' Rob'tu' Corbet T. R. 1. Henr. 8. Ro. 49. gre'an' Scetterton.

Staunton man' ten't vt Roden p' Rolandu' Lee L. I. Henr. 8. Idem ten't de Com'at Ar'lie soccagio per fidem tantu' p' Thoma' Lee L. I. E. R. C.

Saundon man' ten't de Com' Arr. p' quæ s'vic' ignor' p' quendam Margareta' Leighton L. S. et v. C. 13. Henr. 8. fo. 5.

Stretford man' ten't de Com' Arund' p' s'vic' vite' p'tis vnus feod' milit' per Ricu' Ludlow T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. fo. 1.

Streyford man' ten't de Com' Arundeliæ p' quæ s'vicia ignoratur p' Thoma' Vernon L. I. E. R. C.

Scipton subtus Carewood maner' ten't de man'io sine honore de Clunn in lib's soccagio p' fidem et Redditu' 11*s*. p' Pelha' filiu' et heredem Willi'm' Corbet ar. E. 2. Jacobi et valet 3*li*.

Thongland l. f. m. p' 205 et queda' terr' ten'ta et heredita' ten't de Rc. vt de Baronia Joh'is filii Alani p'cella per 40 p'tem feod' milit' et resid' p' 60. p'te feod' milit' p' Willi'mu' Churchma' E. 45. e.

Vpton man' ten't de Henrico com' Arr. vt de man'io suo de Cryddon in soccagio p' fidem tantu' p' Ricu' Cresset L. I. H. 8. c.

Vpton al's Vpton dallilay man' concess' vt Clunn castru' o. p. Ed'r'i 4 Rot. 89.

Vpton li' vpton subtus Haughton maner' p' fine vli. xid. concess' Rowlando Hill militi et Jacobo.

Barker per licenc' Henrici Comitis Arundeliæ fact' 3 p. o. 1. Eliz. Ro. 136. Upton subtus Hamon M. o. 21. R. 2. Rotul. 76.

Upton Maneriu' ten't in cap'te per Henricu' Com' Arundeliæ et al's vt patet p' patent dat 22 Junii 1 Mariæ fol. 150. et p' ipsu' Alien' Rowlandi Hill milit' et Jacobi Barker per nomen man'ii de Upton subtus Haughton p' lic' dat 20 Janu' 1. Eliz. fol. 96. valet 15. 2s. 9d.

Memor' q'd Edmundus Comes Arundeliæ illud monasteriu' de Haughmont' li' Hamon struxit cui man'iu' p'd cu' multis aliis in libera elemosina dedit &c.

The abbey of Haughmont, alias Hamond, built by Edmund, Earle of Arundell.

Walteslo man' ten't de d'no Thoma Com' Arundeliæ p' quæ s'vicia i'qu' per Willi'mu' Harwell T. S. et v. c. 11. Henr. 8. Ro. 1.

Wentnor man' ten't de Com' Arundeliæ p' redditu' ijs. p' Annu' p' Joh'e filiu' Joh'is Lyngha' milit' E. 22. H. 8.

Whitton man' ten't de d'no Thoma com' Arundeliæ per quæ s'vicia ignorat p' Willi'mu' Whitton P. S. et v. c. 16. Henr. 8. Ro.

Withiford magna Villa ten't de Com' d'no Arundel' p' medietatem vnus feod' militar' E. 38. Eliz. fol. 206.

Wrickton man' ten't de Thoma Com' Arundeliæ p' quæ s'vicia ignorat p' Willi'mu' Harwell T. S. et V. C. Henr. 8. Rot. 1. et H. R. Henr. 8.

Extracta sunt hec que sequuntur a quoda', Du' Escheatoris officiu' gessit in Comit' Salop, de Rotulis Curie duc' Regis in Scacario.

Abbas de Buildwas tenet villat' de Buildwas p'va de do'no fitzalan vt membru' Baronie suo' libere et habet curia' sua' liber.

Thomas de Rossoll tenet Rossall de Joh'e Fitzalan com' Arund' in capite per s'vicia' vnus feodi milit' ad Albu' monasteriu' Eton est membru' de Rossall.

Mr. Sturmy Cole & Sandford tertant

Joh'es Extraneus Tenet Midle cu' membris de Joh'ne Fitzalan p'd in Cap'te per servic' quartæ p'tis feod' militor temp'e gwerræ ad albu' monasteriu'.

Ric'us Francton tenet Francton de Joh'ne Fitzalan *xd.* p' s'viciu' dimid' feod' milit' ad albu' Monasteru' tempore gwerræ per quindecem dies.

Abbas de Hachmon tenet Grynsell de Joh'ne Fitzalan p'd p' libam Elemosi'a'.

Willi'mus Banyster tenet Hadnoll de Joh'e Fitzalan p'd in cap'te p' s'viciu' dimid' vnus feod' milit' temp'e gwerræ Stanwardyne tenet de Joh'ne Fitzalan p'd p' s'viciu' in Bosco.

Thomas Corbett tenet vill' de Heth Hatton de Ric'o Fitzala' p'd Et ipse de d'no Rege.

Joh'es Erkelowe tenet Villat' de Preston, Staunton, Rodon, Rodinghurst de Rich'do Com' Arund' et ipse de d'no Rege in Capite per dimidiu' feodi militaris et fuit gildabilis.

Et Hugo de Woederton tenet villa' de Dodinghurst de p'd Joh'ne.

Petrus Manison tenet villa' de Berewick de Ric'o Fitzalan com' Arund' per vnu' feod' milit' et ipse de d'no Rege in cap'te et est gildabilis.

Adam' de Mountgom'ye tenet villat' de Eyton constantine de Ric'o Fitzalan Com' Arund' p' vnu' feod' milit' et ipse de Rege et est gildabilis.

Ric'us Leighton tenet Villatu' de Leighton et Sarinston de Ric'o Fitzalan p' vnu' feodu' milit' et ipse de d'ni Rege et est gildabilis.

Thomas Corbett tenet Villat' de Hadley de Ric'o Fitzalan Com' Arundeliæ p' vnu' feodu' milit' Et ipse de d'no Rege et est gildabilis.

Rogerus Chetwin tenet maneriu' de Chettwyn cu' membris sc. Stocton Pillesdan, Ellerton, Sanbrooke, et medietate' villat' de Packsley de Rich'do Fitzalan com' Arund' p' dimidiu' feod' milit' Et ipse de d'no Rege in Cap'te et est gildabilis.

Ric'us Leighton tenet medietate' villat' de Hamiston de Ric'o Fitzalan p'd et ipse de d'no Rege in cap'te et est gildab'.

Rob'tus Halython tenet Villat de Wythinton de Ric'o Fitzalan p'd p' medietatem vnus feod' milit' Et ipse de d'no Rege in Cap'te et est Gildabilis.

Joh'es filius Adrie tenet medietate' villæ de litle Wytheiford de Ric'o Fitzalan p'd p' quæ s'vicia ignor' et ipse de d'no Rege in Cap'te et est gildabilis.

Philippus Maison, Henricus Foster, Ric'us Fleshbroke et Galfridus Tayler tenent villa' de Rodington et medietate' villat' de Segdon de Ric'o Fitzalan Com' Arundeliæ p' medietatein

vnus feodi militaris, et ipse de d'no Rege in cap'te et est gildabilis.

Rob'tus Corbet tenet vill' de Moorton cu' membris viz. S'r Andrew
Corbett,
ter' ten'
Preston Brockhurst in hundredo de Pymhill et Indlington in hundredo de Brymstree de Rogero de Chettwen et ipse de Ric'o Fitzalan p'd et ipse de d'no Rege in cap'te p' medietate' vnus feod' milit' et est gildabilis.

Willi'm' Hodnett tenet Villat' de Hespley de Ric'o Fitzalan p'd p' quæ servicia non constat in hoc libro et ipse de d'no Rege et est gildabil'.

Ric'us filius Alani tenet man'iu' de Vpton cu' membris sc. Dounton Hevington, magnu' Ree et parvu' Ree Roxeter et Norton de d'no Rege in Cap'te per s'viciu' militare tanqua' libera' Baronia' et he't ib'm lib'am curia' sua' bis in Anno plac' Sangfuss. et huc ten't et furr' quibus vsus est de quibus membris Abbas de Haghmon tenet Villa' de Dounton et p'vu' Ree in lib'a elemosina de p'd Ric'o Fitzalan et Joh'es tenet Vill' Hockinton de eodem.

Joh'es de Becbury tenet octava' p'tem vnus feod' milit' quæ Joh'es de Beckbury quondam tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Nicolaus Burnell tenet dimid' vnus feod' milit' in Thongeland p'd Rogerus Thongland quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Thomas de Esstopp tenet dimid' feod' in Eschopp q'd Joh'es de Eschopp quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es de Aston tenet dimidiu' feod' in Brocton q'd Rob'tus de Brocton quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Rogerus de Higefford de tenet vnu' feod' in Higefford q'd Walterius de Higefford quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Rich'dus Hussee tenet dimidiu' feod' in Albright Hussee q'd Walter' Hussee quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Ellena Burnell tenet dimidiu' feod' in Acton, Reyner et Grynsell, quod Reynerus de Acton quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Ellena de St. John tenet dimidiu' feod' in Kembrighton q'd Willi'mus aca R'xe quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es Hadnold tenet quarta' p'te vnus feod' in Frodesley q'd Willi'mus Hadnold quonda' de Baronia' Willi'mi Fitzalan.

Alanus Burnell ten't dimidiu' feod' in rawdon q'd Simon de Franck quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es Botterell tenet vnu' feod' in Aston Botterell q'd Joh'es Botterell quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzala'.

Adamus de Thorlebie tenet vnu' feod' in Aston dier q'd Willi'mus de aier quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es de Sen'ell tenet dimid' feod' in Olbury cu' membris q'd Thomas Canstantine quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Thomas Dodington tenet feod' in Dodington q'd Rob'tus de Dodington quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es Pernell tenet dimid' feod' in Tasley q'd Thomas Corbet quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es de Jaye tenet vnu' feod' in Jaye q'd Joh'es de Jaye quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Rogerus de Hamberdine tenet dimid' feod' in Clungonford q'd Simon de Hamberdine quonda' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Rogerus de Cheney ten't feod' in Longfild q'd Rogerus Walden quondam tenebat de feodo de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Ric'us Comes Arundeliæ et Joh'es Reede ten't dimidiu' in Bucknehall et Purslowe q'd Gilbertus de Bucknehall quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Walterius de Hopton tenet dimid' feod' in Hopton, Chelderton, et Coson, q'd Walterius de Hopton quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es de Gibbeton tenet vnu' messuagiū in Sibbeton et mediatate' de Wista'stowe et Broome q'd Henricus de Sibbeton quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Rob'tus de Harley tenet vicessima' p'tem vnus feod' in Weston q'd Egidius de Bockley et Joh'es Bellfatt quond' tenebat de feod' Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Nicolaus Wymisbury et Joh'es Eggedon tenet vnu' feod' q'd Henricus et Nicolaus de Eggedon quond' tenebat de Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Joh'es de Muynde tenet quarta p'tem vnus feod' de Baronia Willi'mo Fitzalan.

Rob'tus de Harley tenet vnu' feod' in Kenley quond' ten't de Baronia Willi'mi Fitzalan.

Willi'm' Preston et p'tisipes sui tenent dimidiu' feod' in Eton et Marscott quond' ten't de baronia Willi'm' Fitzalan.

Sciant tam p'sentes qua' futuri q'd ego Willi'm' filius Willi'mi filii Alani recepi in manu et p'tec'one mea Burgenses meos de Blanc'mocter nominatim illos qui in ballio meo messuagia receperunt ad emendac'one merchatī mei, et ego eos contra omnes manutenebo quatenus de iure potero. Quare id'm volo et fermitter p'cipio quatenus prefati burgenses teneant messuagia sua licit et in pace et honorifice libere et quiete in bosco in plano et in alibi locis. Concessi etia' eiusdem Burgensibus q'd p'dic' burgagia teneant de me s'c'du' leges et consuetudines et libertates quas Burgenses Salop in burgo suo habent, cartam ratam in posteru' esse volui Sigilli mei appositione et istoru' testiu'

subscripc'one confirmavi, Joh'n' extranea Ham' fr'is sui, Helie de fes, Philippi fil' Willi'm' Reg' de he' Will' de verdun Reg' eli or'm de Hesse et multis aliis.

Sciant p'sentes et futuri q'd nos Edmundus Comes Arundellie dedim' concessim' et hac p'sent' Ch'ra n'ra ad firma' perpetua' confirmavim' Burgensibus meis de Oswaldestrie duas shoppas n'ras in eadem villa in vico q'd leggestreet iacent' inter shoppas, etc. Dat apud Oswaldestrie die s'cti Michaelis Anno Regni Regis Ed'r'i filii Regis Ed'r'i decimo octavo.

Charta
Edmundi
Comit'
Arundell.

Henricus die gra' Rex Anglie et Frauncie et du's Hib'nie o'i'bus Ballivis et fidelibus ad quos p'sentes l'ræ p'veni'nt Salutem Sciatis q'd de gracia n'ra speciali ad suplicac'onem carissimi consanguini n'ri Thomæ Comit' Arundellie p'donamus quatenus in nobis est vniversis tenentibus ipsius Comit' dominioru' suoru' in Wallia et Marchia Wallie omnimodas p'dic'ones rebelliones insurrexiones felonias murdra et raptus mulieru' ar' omnimodas transgressiones per ipsos vel p' coru' aliquē infra regnu' n'rum Anglie seu terra' n'ra Walliæ fact' seu p'petrat vnde indictat rectati vel appelluti existant. Ac etia' vt lagarias siq' in ipsos seu in doru' aliquē hiis occasionibus fuerint promulgat et firma' pace' n'ra eis et eoru' cuilibet inde concedun' Ita q'd p'dic' tenentes seu eoru' aliquis de aliquibus p'dicconibus rebellionibus insurrec'onibus felonis murdris rapt' mulieru' et transgressionibus p'dictis per ipsos seu per eoru' aliquē ante hec tempora fact' seu p'petrat per nos vel per heredes n'ros imposteru' nulluten' impetantur mollestentur seu graventur Ac etia' q'd quilibet tenentiu' p'dictoru' beneficiu' perdonationis n'ræ h'ent alesq' p' secuc'one Carte specialis in hac p'te In cuius rei testimoniu' has l'ras fieri fecim' patent Teste meipso apud Westm' primo die Julii A'no regni n'ri Sexto.

King H. the
4th, his
p'don to the
Earle of
Arundella
Tenant' in
Wales & the
Marches
thereof.

Thomas Counte Arundell et Surrey Senio' de Bromfield et de Chirck et de Oswestre as tout' no' officers ministres et tēna't de Galles et de March de Galles, et a tout' auters a queux ils atteint Saluz en dieu. Comes n're tresexcellent et tresdowt Seigmo' n're s'r le Roy a grania estant pursuit de no' de sa grace especiall per les l'res patent ait grant p'don generall as tout' no' dict ten't de tout' man' de treason rebellions insurrec'ons felonies murders Rapes de femes et tout' man' trespas p' eux ou p' asc'm de eux fait' ou p'petres demis' le Roynym dengleterre ou la ter de Calles sanzestre molest empeches ou greves p' n're dit s'mo' l'Roy ou ses heires. Et no' sur ces aiant considerac'on de la bone volonte q' no' dits ten'ntes ount d'revener et a demurer et occupier Lo' teno' peacablment sanz disturbance ou rebellion en temps even'; Granitem' a

Thomas,
Earle of
Arundell,
his p'don to
his tenant'
of Brom-
field,
Oswest', &
Chirck.

tout' no' dite tena't de no' ditz s'iores sc. de Bromfield de Oswestr et de Chirck et a chescun d'eux de n'tre grace especial p'don gen'all d'toutz man' rebellions felonies rapes de femes et de tout' man' d'auter trespas' fait' envers no' sanz estre empeches molestetz ne graves per no' ou per no' heires de ces iour in avant. Et vol' et manda' a tout' n're offic's et serva'nt' en les p'tes auand't q' ils retenent no' ditz ten'antz et chesc'm d'eux peaceabl'm'e't a demurrer sur tour te's sanz eux greves tanq' eux sont troves loiall leiges a n're s'nior l'Roy et obeissant a no' en tempus de pees. En temoi'ant de quel no' aiom' fait n're seal done a la Castil de Cheraurddyg le xxx^e iour d' August l'an de Reigne n're s'nior l'Roy Henry quart pins l'conquest Septimo.

Copiatur per Will'm' Vaughan pro Villa Oswestr'
x^o die Martii 1612.

Chancery Inquis. Post Mortem. 30 *Edw. I.* No. 30 (1302).

Salop.

Inquis de terris' et ten' de quibus Ric' quond' Comes Arundell' fuit seisit' in d'nico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit vid' q'ntu' terre id'm Ric' tenuit de d'no Rege in capite die quo obiit et quantum de alijs et p' quod s'viciu' et q'ntu' terre et ten' illa valent p' annu' in omnib' exit' et quis p'pinquior heres ejus sit et eju' etatis facta coram Esch' apud Oswaldestre xvij die Maij anno regn' Reg' Edward. xxx^e p' sac'r'm Ric'i de Camera Willi' le Engleis Rog'i fil' Joh'is Joh'nis Lombard Joh'is le Roter Phi' fil' Hamund Yarenord ap Eynon de Grenlon, Blethin Loyd de Launorda Bledin ap Eynon Griffini Seys. Howell Vaghan et Meyler ap Yenaf jurator'. Qui dicunt sup' sac'r'm suu' q'd p'd'cus Ric's tenuit Castrum de Oswaldestre cum terris et tenementis subscriptis die quo obiit de d'no Rege in capite p' s'viciu' duo' feoda' militis et dimid'. De quib' ten' p'd'c'm Castrum nichil valet p'p't' magnas reprisas eo q'd nonsustentabit'r p' ann' p' x libr'. Et sunt ibid'm xxvij acr' terre arrabil' que valent p' ann' xxiijs. iiij den' p'c'm acr' ij den'. Et sunt ibid'm v acr' p'ti que valent p' annu' v sol' p'c'm acr' xij den'. Et sunt ibid'm quatuor molendina aquatica que valent p' annu' vjli. xs. viz. Molendinu' de Braseo iiijli. Et molendinu' de Weston xxs. Et molendinu' de Gorton xxs. Et molendinu' de Cadugan valet in Yeme xs. et nichil in estate p'p' def'c'm aque. It'm h'uit ibid'm redditu' assiso Burgen's tenent burgag' in villa de Oswaldestre vijli. vs. xid. o'b' q'a vz. D' Will'o le Engleis p' xvj burgag' et alijs ten' xxis. vj den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. D' Joh'ne Marescall p' uno burgag' xij den' ad eund' t'minu'. D' Ric'o le Coke p' uno burg' xij den' ad eund' t'minu'. D' Joh'e Lum-

bard p' v burg' vs. ad eund' t' minu'. D' Rog'o fil' Joh' p' vj
 burgag' et alijs ten' xs. ad eund' t'. D' Rog'o fil' Joh' Juniore
 p' ij placijs terr' iiijd. ob' ad eund' t'. D' Ric'o de Cam'a p'
 quib'd' ten' viijs. vj den' ad eund' t'. D' alic' fil' Reyn'i p' una
 placea ij den'. D' Ad' fil' Rog'i p' una placea ij den'. D' Joh'ne
 fil' Galfr' p' una placea ij den'. D' Will'o Iavene p' uno burgag'
 xij den'. D' Hugon' de Badstret pro ij burg' xij den'. D'
 Priorissa de Brewode p' uno burg' xij den'. D' Isabell Madoke
 p' uno burgag' ij den'. D' Ph'o Hammoke p' ij burg' xij den'.
 D' Juliana le Straunge p' uno burgag' viij den'. D' Will'o le
 Straunge p' di' burgag' viij den'. D' Ph'o Meyler p' ij burg'
 ijs. vj den'. D' Will' de Chetewinde p' ij burgag' ijs. D' Will'o
 Da p' uno burg' vj den'. D' Joh'ne Da p' uno burg' ix den'.
 D' Will'o Cliter p' uno burg' vj den'. D' David Thlout p' di'
 burg' iij den'. D' Nich'o Kyngley p' ij burgag' xvij den'. D'
 Will'o fil' Meredith p' uno burg' ijs. vj den'. D' Ric'o de Mutton
 p' di' burgag' vj den'. D' Rob'o le Chinnere p' di' burg' x den'.
 D' Joh' le Straunge p' uno burg' xj den'. D' Ad' Pipin' p' di'
 burg' vj den'. D' Ric'o Broun p' una placea terre xvijd. D'
 Will'o de Dene p' una placea terre xvijd. D' Rog'o le Cart'e
 p' una placea terre xvij den'. D' Ric'o de Shrewardin p' una
 placea terre xvij den'. D' Joh'ne de Sutton p' ij burg' iijs. D'
 Alic' Murimouth p' iij burg' iijs. D' David le Cart'e pro iij
 burg' iijjs. vj den'. D' Cecilia Tenmark p' una placea terre ix
 den'. D' Ad' Leg' p' di' burg' ijs. D' Thom' cl'ico p' ij burg'
 xv den'. D' Ric'o de Longe p' di' Burgag' iij den'. D' Ph'o le
 Chinnere p' dimid' burg' vj den'. D' Will'o Scot p' quib'd' ten'
 viij den'. D' Marg'ia la Strange p' uno burg' et alijs ten' ijs.
 D' Agn' Bussell p' una placea terre iijs. D' Eva Voyl p' ij
 placijs ij den'. D' Ph'o Cap'llo p' ij burg' et una placea terre
 vs. D' Madok fil' Joh' p' uno Burg' vj den'. D' Reginald fil'
 Alani p' uno burg' xij den'. D' Ph'o le Straunge pro quib'd'
 ten' ij den'. D' Ad' le Taylur p' uno burg' xij den'. D' Will'o
 Pistore p' uno burg' xj den'. D' Will'o Talebot p' quib'd' ten'
 j den' ob' q'a. D' Petro Roulf p' uno burgag' iiij den'. D'
 Ric'o Hona p' una placea terre ij den'. D' Rog'o Hona p' una
 placea terre ij den'. D' Madok Bale p' una placea terre ij den'. D'
 Ithel Da p' una placea terre ij den'. D' Ph'o fil' Hamund p'
 ij burg' et di' vijs. vj den'. D' Ric'o le Straunge p' uno burg'
 et una placea terre vjs. ob'. D' Agn' de Knokin p' una placea
 ij den'. D' Ric'o Plet p' una placea ij den'. D' Henr' de
 Twyford p' una placea terr' ij den'. D' Nich'o de Trafford p'
 una placea terre ij den'. D' Isold la Salt'e p' ij burg' et quib'd'
 alijs ten' iijs. j den'. D' Will'o de Salt'e p' uno burg' xij den'.
 D' Thom' le Salt'e p' uno burg' xijd. D' Ric'o Vayl p' ij burg'

ijs. ij den'. D' Kenewreyk Voyl p' uno burgag' ijs. D' Madak Vaghon p' ij burg' iijs. D' Ric'o le Chinnere p' uno burg' ijs. E' Madoke Warmale p' uno burg' v solid'. D' Will'o de Clonne p' ij burg' xv den'. D' Symon Voyl p' quibusd'm ten' iiij den'. Et iste reddit' debet solvi ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. It'm h'uit ibid' de redd' q'd'm villato' walescu'eria xxvli. xvijs. xi den' p' ann'. Et de q'd custuma q' vocat' Trethcamdian quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr' xvijli. vijs. vjd. ob' q'. It'm de Bodeleston de redd' p' ann' j m' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion
s'c'do annol
q'libet xxxixs. ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et ne quad custuma que vocatur Trethmortu' xxxvij sol' p' ann' ad quatuor t'minos vz. ad festu' Anunc' b'e Mar' S'c'i Joh' Bapt' seccunt' b'e Mar' et S'c'i Andr' ad quol' f'm ixs. ij den'. It'm de vill' de Ysston de redd' ass' ijs. iiij den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion vijs. xd. ad f'm S'c'i Andr' quol' s'c'do anno. Et de Trethmortu' viij sol' x den' ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Welli Cadugan de redd' ass' ijs. ij den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Treth Camdion iijs. vij den' ob' ad f'm S'c'i Andr' quol' s'c'do anno. Et de Trethmortu' vs. ij den' ad q'tuor terminos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Eyn de redd' ass' ijs. iiijd. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion viijs. viij den' ad f'm S'c'i Andr' quol' s'c'do anno. Et de Trethmortu' vjs. vjd. ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Morton de Trethcamdion viijs. viij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Tretmortu' vjs. vjd. p' ann' ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de Welymoylgogh de Westm' Byn de redd' ass' p' ann' ijs. viij den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion vs. ix den' ob' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de vjs. vj den' de Trethmortu' ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Weston de redd' ass' p' ann' vij sol' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xvs. ijd. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xvjs. x den' ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Wigenton de redd' ass' p' ann' vs. vjd. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xvijs. iiijd. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xvs. iiij den' ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Bronagard de redd' ass' p' ann' xx den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion viij sol' viij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' ix sol' vij den' ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de La . . . d . . . de redd' ass' p' ann' xvijs. vjd. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xixs. vj den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xvs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Meresbur' de redd' ass'

p' ann' xijs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xli. iijs.¹ iij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm Sci' Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xlvijjs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Lanhmond de Trethcamdion xixs. vj den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xvs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Er . . . bin de redd' ass' p' ann' ijs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'is. Et de Trethcamdion xixs. vj den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xvijjs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Brom' de redd' ass' vs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xvs. ij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' vijs. iiijd. ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Swyney de Trethcamdion xxvjs. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xxiijs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Treferclan de redd' ass' p' ann' vs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xixs. vj den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xxxvjs. ad q'tuor t'ios p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Trehomen de redd' ass' p' ann' vs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xixs. vjd. quol' s'c'do anno ad festu' S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xxxvjs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Bledewelle Vau'r de redd' ass' p' ann' iijs. iiijd. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xvs. ij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' vijs. vjd. den' ad iij t'ios p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Bledewell Vaghan de redd' ass' p' ann' xx den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion iijs. iij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. It'm de vill' de Trespenholl de redd' ass' p' ann' vs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xixs. vjd. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xxxs. vj den' ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Sutton de redd' ass' p' ann' vs. ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion xvs. ijd. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xxvjs. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Bandiri Kneyris de Trethcamdion iijs. iiijd. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. It'm de vill' de Trespenholl de redd' ass' p' ann' ijs. vi den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion iijs. iij den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' ijs. ij den' ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de vill' de Weston de redd' ass' p' ann' ijs. ij den'. Et de Trethcamdion iijs. iiijd. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' iijs. x den' ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm de Welifred de Cotu . . . redd' ass' p' ann' xx den' ad f'm S'c'i Mich'. Et de Trethcamdion ijs. viijd. o'b' quol' anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' ijs. iiijd. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. Et sciend'

¹ Qy. xliijs.

q'd totu' p'd'c'm Trethcamdion solutu' fuit ad f'm S'c'i Andr' ultimo p't'itu'. Ita q'd p'ximo anno futuro nichil inde solvetur. Et isti Wallen's nullu' aliud s'vicin' facin't p' ann' n' redditu' p'd'c'm. It'm h'iut . . . de redditu' assise tenenciu' ad voluntatem xv bovat' terr' in Middelton xxxs. v' de qual' bovata ijs. mediet' ad f'm S'c'i Mich' et mediet' ad Annunc' b'e Mar' et de eisd'm de Trethcamdion vjs. ix den' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' xvijs. ijd. ad q'tuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm ibid'm de redd' ass' tenenc' ad voluntate' tres bovat' terre in villa de Cotton vjs. ijd. et p' o'ib' b . . . ijs. ad duos t'minos p'd'cos. Et de Trethcamdion vs. quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' vjs. ij den' ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. It'm h'uit ibidem de redd' ass' tenenc' ad voluntate' septem bovat' terre in villa de Weston xiijs. ad . . . p'd'cos v' de q'l' bovata ijs. Et de Trethcamdion vjs. iiij. o'b' quol' s'c'do anno ad f'm S'c'i Andr'. Et de Trethmortu' ijs. ij den' ad quatuor t'minos p'd'cos. Et sciend' est q'd p'd'c'm Trethcamdion solutu' f'unt ad f'm S'c'i Andr' ultimo p't'ito . . . p'ximo anno futuro nichil inde solvetur. It'm dicunt q'd placita et p'quisita Curia' de Oswaldestre nundinar' et tolu' vini panis c'visie valent p' ann' viijli. vjs. viij. It'm dicunt q'd Edmundus filius p'd'ci Ric'i est p'pinquior heres ejusd'm Ric'i et fuit etat' xvij anno ad festum ap'lo' Phi' et Jacob' ultimo p't'itu'. In cuj' rei testimon' p'd'ci jur' huic inquis' sigilla sua apposuit.

S'm' tocius extente ut sup' lxxijli. xixs. vd. o'b' q'. Inde tu' in p'd'cus Redd's qui vocat' Trethkamdion qui currit in illa Suma no' solvit sing'lis annis set quol' all'o anno ut p' sup' qui quid' redd'o attingit summ' xixli. vs. ix. Suma . . . residu' totius extente. Et . . . co'ib' annis lxxijli. vjs. viij. q'.

Chancery Inquisitions, Post Mortem. 56 Hen. 3, No. 36.

Extenta f'ca ap'd Oswaldestre in c'stino Nativatis S'c'i Joh'is Bap'te ann' Regni Reg' H. l' sexto p' p'ceptu' d'ni Reg' coram Rad' de Talebot Joh'e de Surr' Rog'o de Wardinton de Oswaldestr' q' dicit' Blancmost'e cu' suis membris p' Bath'eum . . . Aun'slo Clerc Phi' Balie Phi' fil' Hamonis Ric' le st'nge Ric' de Clon' Ric' Lumbard Alani Gogton Phi' V . . . Rad' Leeping Will' fil' Thom' Rad' de la Baijlie.

Oswaldestre. Ap'd Oswaldestre est quoddam cast'm co'petent' edificatu'. Et in ball'io ext' cast'm sunt dom' q'no' ext'n du't p'p't rep'sand (?).

Est ibi m'catu' p' diem Lune p' ann' un' p'ficiu' extendit' annuatim ad *xxli*.

Sunt ibi nundine bis p' annu' sci'l't ad festu' S'c'i Oswaldi p' tres dies et ad fest' S'c'i Andr' p' iij dies un' p'ficiu' extendit' ad *xli*.

Est ibi p'sa Cervisie de qi'b'dam burgencib' q' dant de q'lib' braciavij la'gen' et estimant' q'libet septimana ad viij braciac'tes un' p'ficiu' extendit' p' ann' ad *ixli*. iijs.

Placita et p'quisita portmoti cu' catallis et finib' felonu' extendit' ann' ad *Cs*.

S'ma *xliiijli*. iijs.

Est ibi quoddam gardiniam un' p'ficiu' extendit' 'munib' m. annis ad iijs.

Sunt ibi iij carucate t're arabili in d'uico et extendunt' 'munib' annis ad *Cs*.

Est ibi q'dam p'tum 'tinen' iij acr' et extendit' p' ann' ad viijs.

Est ibi q'dam mora cu' p'vis allnetis et extendunt' p' ann' ad d'i m'c.

D'n's potest cap'e boscu' ad sustentac'o'em cast' in boscis Walen'c inf' lib'tate et ext' ad *xxs*.

Sunt ibi inf' t'ram de Oswaldestre q'nq' molend' aq'tica et p'ficiu' in . . . 'munib' ann' ad *xli*. et s' ponit' ad f'mam.

Dicunt q'd no' debu't talliare n' unq'm talliati fuer't.

Sum' *xlvjli*. xvijs. viijd.

Will'm's Heres clericus de Oswaldestre tenet in ballio iij burgag' p' iijs. p' ann' Id'm ten' *xxiiij* acr' t're p' . . . s. Villa de Oswaldestre.

Alic' le B'os Salcar' ten' i burg' p' *xijd*.

Alic' le f'tuge i burg' p' *xijd*.

Agneta Rog' i burg' *xs*. *ijd*. (?)

Joh' le Saltar' i burg' p' *xijd*. Rad' fil' Mabil' ij burg' ijs.

Mabilia Lambard t' i burg' et d'i *xviijd*.

Alanus Lambard i burg' p' *xxijd*. Ric' le cler'c' i burg' p' *xijd*. et *xxiiij* acre' t're et p' . . . inf' . . . Will' le Cler'c' i burg' i burg' p' *xijd*. Joh'es le Salt'e i burg' p' *xijd*. Nich's Prutfot i burg' et i . . . p' iijs. Agenta relicta Rog' ij burg' p' ijs. Mabilia filia sua i p' *xijd*.

Allan' fil' Will' et Will' de Cler'c' ij burg' ijs.

Will'us le Cler' ij burg' p' ijs. Gilb'e le Lauender i placeam p' ijs.

Sum' *xxixs*. *vjd*.

[The remainder of this membrane is greatly damaged by damp and the application of galls.]

Cott. MS., Vitellius, C. i, fo. 142.

Reasons to proue that the Lordships Marchers w'ch three English counties by the Statute made 27^o H. 8. ca. 2 nowe and were euer since the makinge of that statute part England, and noe more to be reputed part of the marches of Wales.

Firste. The woordes of the last-named statute are as followeth, viz.—

The Lo'ps of Oswestre, etc., shalbe, and eu'y parte thereof shall stand and be for euer, from and after, etc., guildable, and shalbe vnited, annexed, and ioyned to and with the county of Salop, as a member, part, or p'cell of the same.

It'm, the said Lo'ps of Oswestre, etc., w'th their members shalbe taken, named, and knowne by the name of the hundred of Oswestre in the countie of Salop, and the inhabitants thereof shalbe attendant and doe eu'y thinge and things at eu'y sessions, assize, or goal deliu'y to be houlden w'thin the countie of Salop, as the inhabitants of all other hundreds doe, w'thin the said countie of Salop, accordinge to the Lawes of this Realme of England.

It'm, that the hundreds of Chirbury, after the feast of all saints, nor the said hundred of Oswestre, nor yet the Lo'ps of Ellesmere, shalbe in any wise otherwise pryviledged, nor haue noe other liberty nor privilege, but as hundredes, vnited, annexed, and knitt to the said countie of Salop, as other hundreds to be w'thin the said countie.

NOTE.—That the councell of Wales doe priuiledge such as they take to be w'thin their iurisdiction from being sued at Westminster, and doe ordinarily gr'unte their iniunctions for that purpose.

Secondlie. The statute of 32. H. 8., w'ch was after the vnitinge of those Lo'ps m'ches to the English counties, doth menc'on that the kings writts doe not runne in the marches of Wales, and therefore doth provide a coort for tryall of treasons in the m'ches of Wales.

But the kings writts haue runne into those lo'ps marchers annexed to the English counties as aforesaid euer since . . . H. 8., and doe still.

Therefore those lo'ps cannot nowe be accompted p'te of . . . marches of Wales.

Thirdlie. In tryalls of Welsh causes w'ch by the lawe are to be tryed by Juro'rs to be drawne out of the neerest vnu, to Wales, of the next Englishe countie, the retournes haue

allwaies since 27. H. 8. been made out of some of th . . . Lo'ps marchers.

Therefore those L'ps noe longer m'chers of Wales.

Fourthlie. Writts to Escheators, for inquests of offices were directed before the stat' of . . . H. 8. Escheatori nostro Comitatus Salop, (vel Hereford) et March wall: et comitatu' adia'ien'.

But nowe that forme of writt is altdred and the direcc'ons are Escheatori comitatus nostri Hereford (vel Salop) w'thout any addic'on of m'ches of wales, and soe it beganne to be presentlie after the annexation, vz: 28. H. 8., whereof there are divers Copies redy to be shewed.

Fifthlie. The councell of Wales are to vse the aide of the sherieffs and other ministers for the execuc'ons of their p'ces, and other their comands, and for that purpose the statute of 34: H. 8. doth expresselie give them power to comand the sherieffs and other officers of the 12 shires, but noe such power is given to them over the sherieffs and officers of those counties to w'ch those Lo'ps were annexed.

It cannot therefore be thought, that it was meant, those Lo'ps soe annexed, should be vnder the iurisdic'ion of that councell.

Sixthlie. It is not likelye that it should be purposed that one part of a countie should be vnder one kind of governm't and the rest vnder another.

Seuenthlie. It is to be obserued what small parts of those counties are questioned to be brought w'thin the authoritie of that councell, namelie in the countie of Gloucester, where there are aboue 300 parishes, the Lo'ps that were of the m'ches doe make but twoe parishes, and in the same kind of accompt those Lo'ps that are annexed to the counties of Salop, and Hereford, will not arise scarce to the seuenth part of either countie.

Eighthlie. And lastlie, it would be considered, that vpon makinge doubte whether, the lo'ps m'chers vnited to the English countie as aforesaid doe remaine still marchers of Wales, many questions in lawe may arise.

As for instance sake these twoe followinge are sett downe.

First. The Statute of 32. H. 8., ca. 4, giveth the kinge power to assigne by his co'ission vnder his great seale of England, Comissioners, for the tryall of Treasons comitted in the m'ches of Wales, by Jury, in any countie of England, and that such tryall shalbe of as good force as yf the treasons had byn committed in that countie where the tryall should be had.

The Lo'p of Huntington was p'cell of the m'ches of Wales,

and by the statute of 27. H. 8., ca. 26., it was made p'cell of the countie of Hereford.

Now if a treason be comitted in Lo'p of Huntington :

The question is, whether that treason may be tried by a Jury of an other countie than the countie of Hereford.

If it cannot, then is Huntington at this daye noe p'te of the m'ches of Wales.

Secondlie. The Lo'p of Oswestre havinge been sometime p'cell of the m'ches of Wales, by the statute of 27. H. 8., ca. 26, was made p'cell of the county of Salop, w'ch is the next English countie adioyninge to all the parts and Counties of North Wales.

Vpon not guilty pleaded in an Eiection forme brought in an Exchequer at Westm' for lands in Carnarvon, beinge a place in North Wales, the tryall hath byn by a Jury retourned by the Sherief of the countie of Salop de Visinet de Oswestre, beinge the neerest towne in the same countie of Salop to Carnarvon, but before the said statute it is aforesaid p'cell of the m'ches of Wales.

The question is, whether this tryall, beinge by a Jury of the county of Salop, drawne from this venu, that was parcell of the marches of Wales, if the same doe still contynewe to be part of the m'ches of Wales, be good or not.

There haue great multitude of tryalls past in that kinde w'thin the county of Salop, for North Wales, and in the countie of Hereford for South Wales, and are in like manner brought daylie.

CANTREV TREVRYD—COMOT OR LORDSHIP OF OSWESTRY.

This lordship contains the ten parishes of Oswestry, or Croes Oswallt, Salattyn, Llan y Myneich, Llan y Blodwel, Llanvarthin or St. Martin's, West Felton, Knockyn, Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, Kinnerley, Melverley, and the township of Sychdin in the parish of Llansilin. The manor of Dudlyston, formerly in the comot of Y Waun (*Harl. MS. 2299*), is now a part of the lordship of Oswestry.

THE PARISH OF CROES OSWALLT OR OSWESTRY

contains the townships of Croes Oswallt or Oswestry, Middleton, Aston, Hisland, Wooton, Sweeny, Weston Cotton, Maesbrwg, Llandvordav, Pentrev y Gaer,¹ Coed tan y Gaer, Cynynion, Trev ar y Clawdd, Trevlach, Trevonen, Crugiaeth, and Morton.

THE PARISH OF SALATTYN OR SELATTYN

contains the townships of Brogyntyn Uchav and Brogyntyn Isav.

THE PARISH OF LLAN Y MYNEICH,

which lies partly in the comot of Mochnant Is Rhaiadr, in the lordship of Chirk, partly in the comot of Deuddur, and partly in the lordship of Oswestry, contains the townships of Carreg Hwva, Llan y Myneich, Llwyn Tidman, and Trev Prenal.

THE PARISH OF LLANVIHANGEL YM MLODWEL

contains the townships of Llan y Blodwel, Abertanad, Blodwel, Y Bryn, and Llynclys. (See vol. iv.)

THE PARISH OF LLANVARTHIN OR ST. MARTIN'S

contains the townships of Ifton Rhyn Uchav, Ifton Rhyn Isav, Weston Rhyn Uchav, Weston Rhyn Isav, and Bron y Garth.

THE PARISH OF WEST FELTON

contains the townships of West Felton, Sandford, Twyford, Sutton, Rednall, Haughton, Tedsmor, and part of Woolston.

THE PARISH OF KNOCKYN

contains the township of Knockyn.

THE PARISH OF RUYTON OF THE ELEVEN TOWNS

contains the townships of Ruyton, Cotton, Shottatton, Shelvog, Eardiston, and Wikey.

¹ Caer Ggyrvan.

THE PARISH OF KINNERLEY

contains the townships of Kinnerley, Kunaston or Kynaston, Dovaston, Argoed, Maesbrwg Uchav, Maesbrwg Isav, Osbaston, Edgerley, and Tir y Coed.

THE PARISH OF MELVERLEY

contains the townships of Molverley Uchav and Molverley Isav.

CAER OGYRFAN.

About a mile from Oswestry, in the parish of Selattyn, lies a fine military port, on an insulated eminence of an oblong form, which has been fortified with much skill. The top is an oblong area, containing 15 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches of fertile ground, surrounded by two ramparts and fosses of great height and depth. This is called Yr Hen Ddinas, Old Oswestry, and anciently Caer Ogyrvan, from Gogyrvan Gawr, a hero coexistent with the celebrated King Arthur¹ (or perhaps more properly Iarddur), who is said to have been crowned King of Britain at Cirencester, in 519, and one of whose three Queens was said to have been Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Gogyrvan, as we learn from the following lines composed on her :

“ Gwenhwyvar ferch Gogyrvan Gawr,
Drwg yn fechan, gwaeth yn fawr.”

An account of the latter days of Queen Gwenhwyvar is given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, for July 1873, p. 240.

CAER BROGYNTYN.

This ancient British camp lies also in the parish of Selattyn. It is circular, and surrounded by a vast agger, or earthen dyke, and a deep fosse. It had two entrances pretty close to each other, projecting a little from the sides and diverging, the end of each guarded by a semi-lunar curtain. These are now destroyed. This place once belonged to Owain, a natural son of Madog ab

¹ Pennant, *Tour*, vol. i, p. 348.

Mareddydd, Prince of Powys, and from hence he received his surname of Brogyntyn.

BEDD Y CAWR.

The Bedd y Cawr, or Grave of the Chief or Warrior, is situate in the parish of Llan y Myneich, or parish of the Miners. In the north-west part of this parish is an insulated hill of limestone, called Llan y Myneich Rock, which the Romans explored in search of copper ore; and in the Ogof, or cave, several skeletons, Roman coins, and other antiquities have been discovered. Clawdd Offa (of which an account has been already given) divides this parish into two nearly equal parts, and crosses this insulated hill; and parallel with two other dykes across it runs a stupendous rampart of loose stones, accompanied by a deep fosse, which turning, follows the brow of the hill, and encompasses about one-half of its whole extent; this is probably Roman, intended to guard the passages and accessible parts when their ores lay exposed to the plunder of the Britons; on its eastern brow once stood a cromlech, the top stone measuring seven feet by six, and about eighteen inches thick, called Bedd y Cawr, and under it, according to immemorial tradition, the chief lies buried, with a golden torque about his neck; and to obtain this treasure three brothers who lived in the neighbourhood some years ago, in a most reprehensible and sacrilegious manner, broke into this sanctuary of the dead, and, to accomplish their object, overturned the top stone from its pedestals, in which position it now lies.¹

LLANVARTHIN, OR ST. MARTIN'S.

This parish contains the townships of Iftyn Rhyn Uchav, Iftyn Rhyn Isav, Westyn Rhyn Uchav, Westyn Rhyn Isav, and Bron y Garth. John Griffith of Cae Cyriog, who died in 1698, states in his manuscripts that he saw in the lordship of Oswestry some deeds sealed by

¹ Carlisle's *Top. Dict.*, 1811.

Gutyn Owain for the land of Iftyn, where his name was written thus, "Gruffydd ab Hugh ab Owain, *alias* Guthyn Owain de Iftyn".

EVANS OF TREFLECH AND ASTON.

(*Harl. MS.* 1973; *Add. MS.* 9865.)

John ab Richard ab Madog ab John ab Iorwerth ab Madog of Estyn or Aston. This Madog was the first of this family who came to Estyn; he was the son of Iorwerth Foel of Llansanffraid in Mechain, Lord of Plâs y Dinas, who bore *argent*, a fess *gules*, fretty *or*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *sable*. He was the son of Ieuav Sais ab Cyvnerth ab Iddon Galed ab Trahaiarn Fychan of Llansanffraid, son of Trahaiarn ab Iorwerth Hilvawr of Halchdyn in Deuddwr, in the cantrev of Ystlys, son of Mael Maelienydd, Lord of Maelienydd, who was living in 998, and bore *or*, a cross moline pierced inter four lozenges *azure*. Mael Maelienydd was the son of Cadvael ab Clydawg ab Cadell ab Rodric Mawr, King of Wales, and was the ancestor of the Gethins of Maesbrwg, the Evanses and Bowens of Llandrinio, the Bowens of Brithdir in Cegidva or Guildsfield, and Maurice of Gallt Fawr in Meivod, the Lloyds of Domgay, Edwards of Collfryn, Williams of Crugion, and Maurice of Bryn yr Hyddod.

The above-named John ab Richard ab Madog of Estyn married and had issue a son and heir—

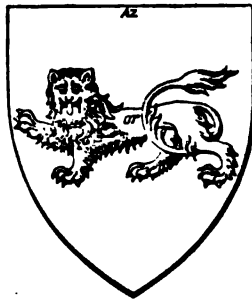
Evan ab John of Estyn or Aston, who married Janet, daughter of Philip ab John of Welshampton, in the parish of Hanmer, by whom he had issue a son and heir—

Thomas Evans of Aston and Oswestry, Attorney-General for the Court of the Marches, who married Eleanor, daughter of Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters—1, Margaret, ux. William Maurice of Oswestry, seventh son of

Maurice ab Mareddydd of Lloran Uchav; and 2, Lucy, ux. Reignallt ab Edward—a son and heir—

Richard Evans of Aston, who married, first, Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Edward Eyton of Watstay, by whom he had a son and heir, Thomas Evans of Watstay, of whose descendants an account has been already given. Richard Evans married, secondly, Catharine, daughter and heiress of Richard Lloyd of Sweeney, by whom he was father of

Edward Evans of Trevelech.



HANMER OF PENTREV PANT.

(*Harl. MS. 1972.*)

Meilir ab Tangwel ab Tudor ab Ithel ab Idris ab Llywelyn Eurdorchog, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun. *Azure*, a lion passant guardant, his tail between his legs, and reflected over his back *or*.

Madog Heddwach=..., d. of Mareddydd ab Davydd Llwh of Halchdyn in Deuddur (*azure*, three seagulls *argent*), ab Madog of Halchdyn ab Rhirid ab Cadwgan ab Madog ab Iorwerth Hilvaur of Halchdyn, ab Mael Maeliennydd, A.D. 998.

Mareddydd=..., d. of Ieuan ab Madog.
Vychan ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin of Moel Iwrch.

David, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llangollen Vechan and the Lloyds of Cawnwy, in the parish of Llangadvan, Caer Einion.

Einion. Ithel.
Llywelyn.=
John of Llandervel, in Penllyn.

| ²
Howel Goch. =

David ab = Annesta, d. of Madog of Llŷs Bedydd, ab Gruffydd ab Tudor of
Howel Bangor Is y Coed.

Richard = Catharine, d. of John Hanmer of Lee in Halchdyn, in the parish
ab of Hanmer, ab Sir Jenkyn ab Sir David Hanmer (*argent*, two
David. lions passant gardant *azure*). Her mother was Eva, d. of David
Hen ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth of Burton and Llai.

Thomas Hanmer = Gwenhwyvar, d. of David Lloyd of Plas Is y Clawdd yn
of Pentrev Pant. Y Waun, ab John ab Iorwerth, *alias* Edward, of Plas
Newydd. Vol. iv, p. 69.

David Han = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston of Merton, Knt., ab Humphrey ab Sir
mer of Pen- Roger Kynaston of Herdley, Knt. Mareddydd Thomas
treu Pant. (ermine, a chief *gules*). She was re- D.D. Han-
lict of Thomas ab Hugh of Plas mer.
Cerrig in Llan y Myneich.

Thomas John Hanmer, D.D., Richard = Elizabeth, d. of Roger Kynas-
Hanmer; Bishop of St. Asaph; Han- ton of Hordley, ab Edward
ob. s. p. ob. s. p. mer. ab Humphrey Kynaston Wyllt.

John Han = Deili, d. of James Phillips, at one time of Celynog in Mochnant
mer of Uwch Rhaiadr. Her mother was Frances, d. of Andrew
Pentrev Mareddydd ab Ieuan ab Mareddydd of Glan Tanad Isav.
Pant.

John Han = Catharine, eldest d. and co-heiress of Rhys Wynn of Eunan,
mer of in the parish of Llanwddyn. Eunan was sold together with
Pentrev Pentrev Pant in 1840. Vol. iv, p. 366.
Pant.

| ² Rhys Hanmer of = ..., d. and heiress of John Phillips of Charles Hanmer
Pentrev Pant. v Daywell and Ebnall. ob. s. p.



LLOYD OF PENTREV AERON.

(Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii.)

Ithel Voel ab Ithel ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Rhirid Ddû ab Einion =
Greulon, Lord of Crûgiath, in the lordship of Oswestry, ab Einion ab
Rhirid Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn. See "Chirk Castle", vol. iv.

Ieuan Paenod =

David ab Ieuan = ..., natural d. of Ieuan ab David Llwyd of Havod y Bwch,
Paenod. second son of Madog ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of
Eyton, Eriys, and Bwras.

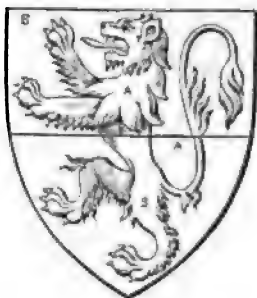
Hugh = Gwenllïan, d. of Howell ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Ieuan
Lloyd. ab Madog Moelgrwn of Maelor. Her mother was Angharad, d.
and heiress of David Llwyd of Penllyn.

Roger = Maud, d. of John Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab Deicws Vongam of Llwyn
Lloyd. y Cnotiau. See vol. ii.

Thomas Lloyd of Pentrev = Alice, d. of James Eyton of Pentrev Madog in
Aeron. Dudlystan.

Roger Lloyd = Eleanor, d. of Edward of Pentrev Aeron.	Kynaston of Pant y Byralli.	Ieuan Lloyd.	Mareddydd Lloyd.	Catharine, ux. Gruffydd Jones of Sandford.
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Edward Lloyd = Catharine, d. of William Lloyd ab Elisan of Plâs Rhiw-
Pentrev Aeron. aedog in Penllyn. *Vert*, three eagles displayed in fess
or.



LLOYD OF ASTON, OR ESTYN, IN THE LORDSHIP OF OSWESTRY.

Ieuan Lloyd of Park Promise, second son of Meredydd=Janet, d. of Richard
ab Howel of Glasgoed, in the lordship of Cynllaith. Stanney of
Oswestry.

Robert Lloyd=Gwenhwyvar, eldest d. of William Edwards of Plâs Newydd,
of Park Promise. Constable of Chirk Castle, and one of the Body Guard to
King Henry VIII. Vol. iv, p. 64.

Roger Lloyd, Robert Lloyd=..., d. of Thomas Powel of Whittington Park,
went to of Estyn. ab Robert Powel of Park. Party per fess
Dantzig. *sable* and *argent*, lion rampant counter-
changed. Vol. iii, p. 405.

Andrew Lloyd of Estyn,=Margaret, d. of Thomas Richard Kyffin Lloyd=
a Captain in Crom- Powell of Park. Richard Lloyd=
well's Army. Edward Lloyd of Rhyd.

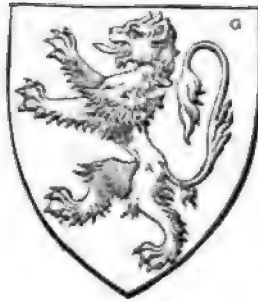
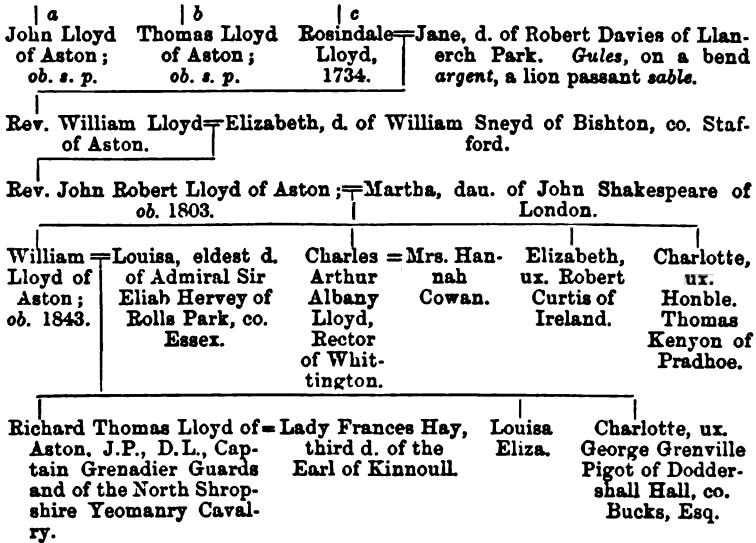
Thomas=L Sarah, d. and co-heir of Francis Albany, Merchant of Lon- Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt., Chan=
Lloyd of don, and Lord of Whitting- cellor of Durham, and Judge
Aston. ton. of the Court of Admiralty.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Knt., a great benefactor of All Souls and
Trinity Colleges, Oxford.

Robert Lloyd of Aston,=Mary, eldest d. of Sir Eliza=Foulke Lloyd of
M.P. for co. Salop. John Bridgeman, beth. Foxhall, in the
Bart. parish of Henllan.

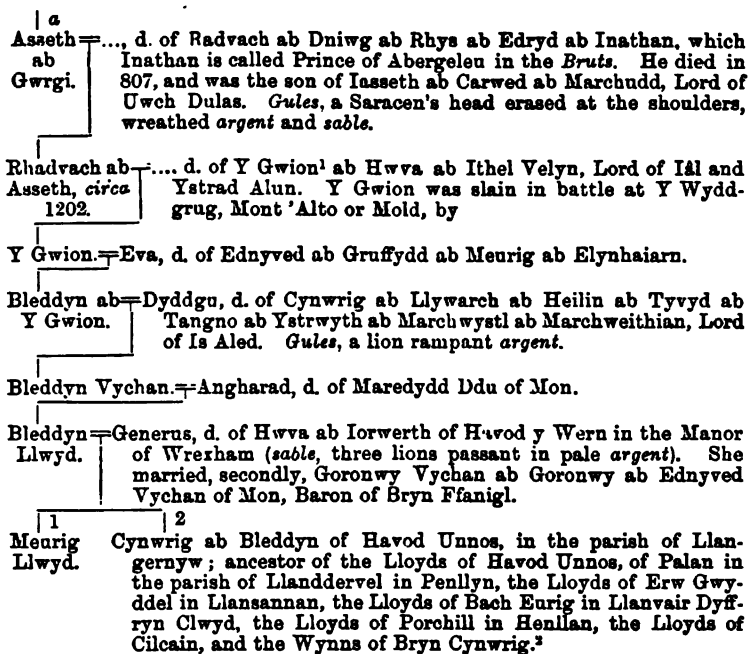
Robert Lloyd of Aston, M.P. for co. Salop; died un-
married, 7th June 1734.

| a | b | c |



LLWYN Y MAEN.

Einion Evell, Lord of part of Cynllaith, who bore party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged, armed and langued *gules*, resided at Llwyn y Maen, in the parish of Oswestry. He and his twin brother, Cynwrig Evell, Lord of Y Glwyegl in Maelor Gymraeg, were the illegitimate sons of Madog ab Mareddydd, Prince of Powys, by Eva, daughter of Madog (*ab Einion Hael*) ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth



The above-named Meurig Llwyd, "finding himself and his tenants much oppressed by the English laws, did kill one of the judges, and hang divers other officers on oak trees in Uwch Dulas; on which account his lands and inheritance in Rhuvoniog escheated to the Crown, and so still remain, for the most part, to this day, and are known by the name of Tir Meurig Llywd; whereupon he withdrew for his safety to the sanctuary of Halston, and then put himself under the protection of John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Oswestry and Clun or Colynwy, and afterwards Earl of Arundel, who died 52nd Henry III (1268).

¹ Y Gwion had a brother, Caswallawn, Lord of Llys y Cil in Iâl, whose son Iorwerth was one of the witnesses to a grant of lands by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor to the Abbey of Valle Crucis in 1202. See "Iâl".

² Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Wynn ab John Wynn of Bryn Cynwrig, married John Thelwall, son and heir of John Wynn Thelwall of Bathavarn Park, in the parish of Llanrhudd.

Meurig was made captain over a number of soldiers gathered in the marches of Wales. With these he went to the Continent, and for certain services rendered in the wars he was rewarded by the Emperor with a new coat of arms, viz., *argent*, an eagle displayed with two necks *sable*.

On his return to Wales he married Annesta, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Ieuav Vychan of Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda, in the lordship of Oswestry, by whom he had issue a son and heir—

Gruffydd Vychan of Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda, who married Deilu, daughter of Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin of Moel Iwrch and Lloran Uchav, son and heir of Madog Goch of Lloran in Cynllaith, eldest son of Ieuav ab Cuhelyn of Llwyn y Maen and Lloran, and Constable of Knockyn Castle, by whom he had issue a son and heir—

Madog Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda, who married, daughter of David Llwyd ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Cadwgan Wenwys (*sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*), by whom he had issue two sons—

i. Maredydd Lloyd, of whom presently.

ii. Tomlyn Lloyd of Oswestry, the father of John Lloyd of Oswestry, who married and had issue two daughters, co-heirs—1, Gwen, ux. David Lloyd ab Jenkin Lloyd ab David Lloyd of the Bryn, in the manor of Halchdyn in Maelor Saesneg; and 2,, ux. John ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd, second son of Adda ab Howel ab Ieuav ab Adda ab Awr of Llys Trevor.

Maredydd Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda married Gwenhwyvar, daughter and co-heir of Howel ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Einion Gethin of Glasgoed in Cynllaith, ab Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Rhiwallawn ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys (*or*, a lion rampant *gules*), by whom he had issue, besides two daughters—1, Annesta, ux. Richard Trevor, third son of Iorwerth ab David ab Ednyved Gam; and 2, Margaret, ux. Gruffydd Hanmer of Y Fens, in the parish of Hanmer in Maelor Saesneg—a son and heir—

Robert Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda, who died 10th September 1498. He married Margaret, Arglwyddes y Vantell a'r Vodrwy (Lady of the Mantle and Ring), daughter of John Edwards Hên of Plâs Newydd, in the lordship of Chirk, and Receiver of that lordship in the reign of Henry VII, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Gwenhwyvar, ux. David Lloyd ab Elisau of Allt Llwyn Dragon, now called Plâs yn Iâl (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference), two sons—

i. John Lloyd, upon whom his father settled Llanvorda; living 1544.

ii. Edward Lloyd, who had Llwyn y Maen.

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen was Constable of Oswestry Castle, and Captain under either Thomas Fitz-Alan, twelfth Earl of Arundel, who died 16th Henry VIII (1525), or his son William, the thirteenth Earl, who died 35th Henry VIII (1543). Edward Lloyd's will was dated 14th November, and proved 16th December 1544. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Stanney of Oswestry, by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters—

i. Richard Lloyd, of whom presently.

ii. John Lloyd of Drenewydd, in the lordship of Whittington.

iii. Hugh Lloyd. He married Gwen, third daughter and co-heir of David Lloyd of Blaen Iâl, in the parish of Bryn Eglwys, descended from Ithel Velyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun (*sable*, on a chevron inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field), and by this marriage he became possessed of the Blaen Iâl estate, which still belongs to his heir and representative, the present Mrs. Townsend Mainwaring of Blaen Iâl and Gallt Vaenan.

The six daughters of Edward Lloyd were—1, Margaret, ux. Edward Kynaston of Hordley; 2, Jane, ux. Richard Trevor ab Thomas Trevor of Trevlech; 3, Eleanor, ux. Thomas Evans of Aston and Oswestry, Attorney-General for the Court of the Marches; 4, Janet, ux.

Edward Southwarth, and, secondly, she married Francis Gunter of London; 5, Fluns, ux. John ab Edward ab Hugh ab Thomas Muckleston; and 6, Jane, ux. Walter Williams, Master of Llandain (?).

Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tarbock, *alias* Smith, of Oswestry, by whom he had issue two sons—1, Edward, and 2, Richard Lloyd, and three daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. David Lloyd ab William ab David Lloyd of Maes Mochnant, descended from Rhirid Vlaidd; 2, Margaret, ux. Maurice Lloyd ab Thomas Lloyd ab Llywelyn of Rhiwlas in Cyullaith; and 3, Susan, ux. John Jennings.

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen. He married Joan, daughter of Daniel Neymes or Meynes, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Jane, ux. Edward Calverley of Cheshire, a son and heir—

Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, Governor of Oswestry Castle, and a Colonel in the Royal Army. He was living in 1599, and married Margaret, daughter of George Onslow of Onslow, Walton Grange in Staffordshire, and Boveradon, by whom he had issue, besides three daughters—1, Jane, ux. John Calverley of Wooduns in Cheshire; 2, Mary; and 3, Eleanor—a son and heir—

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, Captain in the Royal Army, and died 13th February. 1662. He appears to have married twice; one lady was a daughter of ... Edwards of Choley in Cheshire, by whom he had a son and heir, Richard Lloyd. His other wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Ebnall in Whittington, descended from Owain Brogyntyn.

Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, married, in 1671, Catharine, daughter of John Roydon of Isgoed in Maelor Gymraeg, ab John ab Roger Roydon ab John ab John ab John Roydon (*vert*, three stag's heads erased in bend *or*, in chief dexter canton a rose of the second); her mother was Mary, daughter of ... Hanmer of Kenwich in com. Salop.¹ By Catharine his wife, who died August 4th, 1675, Richard Lloyd had issue a son and heir—

¹ *Harl. MS.* 1971.

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, who, according to the tombstones in Oswestry Church, died 10th January 1686, aged sixty-four, and his wife Elizabeth died in May 1697.

WILL OF EDWARD LLOYD OF LLWYN Y MAEN.

The following is an exact copy, from the Probate, of the will of Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen. It will be observed that, as is usual in old writings, it is almost entirely without punctuation. The will was proved upon 15th December 1544, in the parish church of Oswestry, before John Price, LL.B., Commissary to the "lord Robert", Bishop of St. Asaph. It is endorsed, in a hand a little more modern than the original document, "Edd. lloyd of lluin y maen his will":—

"In the name of God Amen. The xiiij daye of nouember in the yere of the Rayne of our souerayne Lord Henri the viijth by the grace of god Kyng of Englande fraunce and Irlande defender of the feithe and of the Churche of Englande and Irlande supreme hede xxxvjth I Edwarde lloyd syke in my body and well of Remembraunce prayse be to god do make this my testament contayning my last wyll in maner and forme folowing ffyrste I bequethe my Sowle to All mighti god trusting by the merits of the passion to inherit the kyngdome of hevyn And my bodye to be buriede within the Churche wher I departe And Also I wyll to be buriede honestly at my owne proper goods Also I wyll that all my Oxon kyne calves boloks hecfordes shepe swyne with all other goodis moveable and cattell wylde and tame shalbe at the discrecion of Elizabethhe lloyd¹ my wyff John Lloyd gentilman my broder David Stanney gentilman Thomas Powell gentilman whome I make my executors And the said executors to distribute my said goods to my children John henge marget and here systers and enery wone of them to haue according to ther age ate the yers of discrecion Also I bequethe to Lowre my seruande all the cattell with thencrese that she hath norishide and browght up in my seruice with owte anny vexacion or trobill Also I wyll that my executors shall paye and delyver unto Jeuan lloyd my

¹ She was daughter and heir of Richard Stanney of Oswestry, and was buried at Oswestry, 10th April 1590.

sone ffyve pounds to helpe hym to seruice¹ Also I wyll that my executors shall make sale and sell the woode and woodis growyng within and apone the grounde of the farme the whiche woode I latlye bought of the yerle of bathe and also shall haue all the profite and profittes which cumythe or shall cum of the saide farme aboute the rente during my enterest and yere to come and the said money to be putte to vse of my childrne except Richard my Eldest sone and Jeuan to whome I haue bequethede vli. Also I wyll that my executors shall paye vnto Thomas Hanmeyr esquire my broder in lawe syxe pounds Also to Richard tailor of Oswestre Seven angils. Also I wyll that my executors shall paye to George my seruaunde lvs Also to Robert pedware three angils Also I ordere and make joyntly and severally Dauid lloyd my vncl and Richard Blodwell supervisors of this my laste wyll and testament to perfurme the same These beyng witnes Thomas alyne Curate of towcester in the counte of north hampton Henry Smythe baliff Richard Almon draper with other moo. "W."



LLOYD OF LLANVORDA.

(*Harl. MSS.* 1969, 1971 ; *Add. MS.* 9864.)

Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llanvorda, ab Robert ab Maredydd Lloyd, had issue two sons—1, John Lloyd ; and 2, Edward Lloyd, who had Llwyn y Maen.

John Lloyd, the eldest son, had Llanvorda. He was living 14th November 1544, and married Elizabeth,

¹ It was common in old times for the younger sons of the gentry to enter the service of the great nobility or men of high rank.

daughter of Sir Peter Newton of Haethleigh, Knt., by whom he had five sons and seven daughters—1, John Lloyd, of whom presently; 2, Thomas Lloyd of Oswestry, who married Dowse, daughter of John Vaughan of Oswestry, by whom he had issue a son, John Lloyd; 3, Rowland Lloyd, the father of a son named John; 4, Robert Lloyd, who had two sons, Owain and Edward, and two daughters, Eleanor and Dorothy; and 5, Richard Lloyd, who married ..., daughter of Edward Trevor of Oswestry, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, ux. Hugh Maredydd of Oswestry.

The seven daughters were—1, Dowse, ux. John Kyffin of Glasgoed in Cynllaith; 2, Margaret, ux. Maurice Lloyd ab Lewys Lloyd of Moelvré in Llansilin, ab David Lloyd of Bodlith; 3, Eleanor, ux. Richard Stanney Vychan of Oswestry, ab Richard Stanney; 4, Janet, ux. William Goch of Oswestry; 5, Jane, ux. Richard Blackway of Oswestry; 6, Catharine, ux. Richard Evans of Oswestry; and 7, ..., ux. Edward ab Rhys Wynn of Llan Dy Rllais (?).

John Lloyd of Llanvorda, who was living in 1588, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston of Morton, Knt., ab Humphrey ab Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt. (*ermine*, a chief *gules*), by whom he had issue four sons—

- I. John Lloyd, of whom presently.
- II. Robert Lloyd of Plâs Newydd.
- III. Edward Lloyd of Havod y Garreg, who married ..., daughter of Robert Muckleston.
- IV. David Lloyd of Blaen y Ddol, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Davies of Valle Crucis Abbey (y Cneiviwr Glâs), son of David Vychan ab Madog ab Robert, of the parish of Rhiwabon, by whom he had a son, Hugh Lloyd.

John Lloyd of Llanvorda married Mary-Lettice, daughter of George Caulfield of Oxfordshire, Judge of North Wales, and Baron Charlemont in Ireland, by whom he had issue a son and heir--

Edward Lloyd of Llanvorda, a Colonel in the Royal

Army. In 1643 he headed a force at Oswestry, strong enough to command that important place. He died February 13th, 1662, and was buried in the Llanvorda vault, with his ancestors, in the north aisle of Oswestry Church, with this inscription on a flat stone :

“Temporibus diris pictas legique Deoque
Immota hac terra jam translata jacet.”

“One who durst be loyal, just, and wise,
When all were out of countenance here lies.”

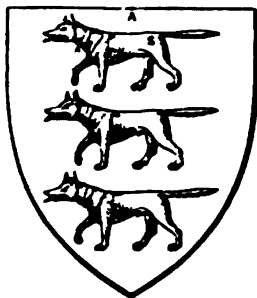
He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Trevor of Bryn Cunallt, Knt. She died 15th December 1661, and was buried in the Llanvorda vault, with this inscription on a flat stone :

“Who bore her sex with peril of her life,
A loyal subject, and a loving wife ;
Her God and King restored, her heart ran o’er
More than brimful with joy could hold no more.”

By this lady Edward Lloyd had three children, of whom the eldest son and heir was

Edward Lloyd of Llanvorda, who sold his estate to the Right Hon. Sir William Williams of Glasgoed, Bart., in 1675. He died without legitimate issue, and was buried at Oswestry, March 3rd, 1662, but left a natural son, Edward Lloyd, the Welsh antiquary, whose mother was Bridget, daughter of ... Pryse of Glanvrid, or Ynys Grugog in Cardiganshire. He was entered in Jesus College, Oxford, October 31st, 1682, and was matriculated on the 17th of November following, being then (though he writes himself only eighteen) twenty-two years of age. He subsequently became Keeper of the Museum, and Superior Beadle in Divinity. He died at the Museum in 1709, and was buried in the church of St. Michael in Oxford, aged 49, which proves him to have been born in 1660.¹

¹ Owen's *British Remains*, 1777.



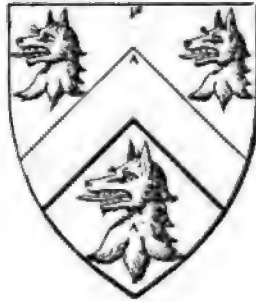
THE BRYN.

This township, which is situate in the parish of Llanvihangel ym Mlodwel, was the inheritance of Ithel, who was called Lord of the Bryn. He married Annesta, daughter of Cynvyn ab Gwrystan, and sister of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn ab Gwrystan, Prince of Powys. By this lady Ithel had issue a son, Ednowain ab Ithel, Lord of the Bryn, who bore *argent*, three wolves passant in pale *sable*, collared of the field. Other heralds state, however, that he bore *argent*, three greyhounds courant *sable*, collared of the field. He married Generys, daughter of Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, etc., by whom he had issue. One of his sons, named Gwrgeneu, was Lord of the Bryn; and one of his daughters, named Genhedles, married Gwalchmai ab Meilir of Treveilir in Cwmmwd Malldraeth,¹ son of Mabon ab Iarddur ab Mor ab Tegerin, who was descended from Cunedda Wledig, King of North Wales, by whom she was the mother of Einion ab Gwalchmai of Treveilir, a celebrated bard, who flourished from about A.D. 1170 to about A.D. 1220. Einion bore *argent*, three riding saddles *sable*, stirrured *or*.

In the middle of the sixteenth century David ab Meredydd ab Gruffydd ab Ienkyn Pen, of Pentrev Sianyd or Pentrev Siencyn, was Lord of the Bryn.²

¹ *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 16.

² *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 281.



THE ELEVEN TOWNS.

The parish of West Felton is also in the lordship of Oswestry, as is likewise the parish of Rhwytyrn, or Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, which contains the eleven townships of Old Ruyton, Cotton, Shelvog, Shot-taton, Wykey, Eardiston, Tedsmore, Rednall, Haughton, Sutton, and Felton.¹ These townships form the manor of the Eleven Towns, which formerly belonged to Rhiryd Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, Glyn, and the Eleven Towns in Powys, and Eivionydd in Gwynedd. He bore *vert*, a chev. inter three wolf's heads erased *argent*, and was ancestor of the Vaughans of Llanuwchllyn and Glan Llyn, Lloyds of Y Ddwyvaen and of Glanhavon, and of Trevor Hall, and Lloyds of Llanddervel, Vaughan of Cevn Gwen, and Edwards of Trev Brysg in Llanuwchllyn, Owen of Cevn Trevlaeth in Llanystumdwy, Jones of Helygen in Tegeingl, Ellis of Coed y Cra, and the Middletons of Gwaenynog and Chirk Castle, who bore *argent*, on a bend *vert*, three wolf's heads erased *argent*, langued *gules*.

Einion Greulawn, Lord of Cruccaith, in the lordship of Oswestry, was the son of Einion ab Rhiryd Vlaidd, and was ancestor of the Lloyds of Pentrev Aeron in the township of Oswestry.

The parish of Kinnerley, which contains the town-

¹ Besides these townships, the parish of West Felton contains the townships of Sandford, Twyford, and part of Woolston.

ships of Kinnerley, Argoed, Dovaston, Kynaston, Maesbrwg Uchav, Maesbrwg Isav, Edgerley, Tir y Coed, and Osbaston, is also in the lordship of Oswestry.

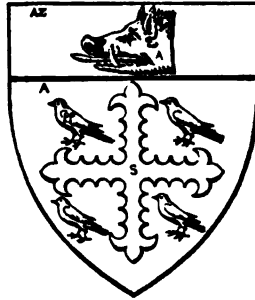
KUNASTON.

This township formed part of the possessions of Iorwerth Goch, Lord of Mochnant (see Cantrev Rhaiadr). His eldest son, Sir Gruffydd, who was a Knight of Rhodes, succeeded to his estates in the parish of Kinnerley, and resided at Cae Howel in this parish. He was generally known by the name of "Y Marchog Gwyllt o Gae Howel" (the Wild Knight of Cae Howel), and married Maltt, daughter of Ieuan Goch ab Gruffydd Goch ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Rhys ab Cadivor ab Dyvnwal¹; but according to others,² Maltt was the daughter and sole heiress of Ieuan Goch ab Howel ab David ab Madog, by whom he was father of Gruffydd Vychan of Cae Howel, who married Agnes, daughter of Robert, Lord of Bulkeley in Cheshire (who was living in A.D. 1241), by a daughter of the Lord of Warrington; by whom he was father of Gruffydd Kunaston of Tregynvordd, Kunaston, Cae Howel, and Yr Ystog (Stoke) near Ellesmere, who married Gwen, daughter and co-heiress of Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Heilyn ab Meurig ab Ieuan ab Adda Goch ab Cynwrig of Y Vron Goch (now called Celynog) in Mochnant, son of Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gryffudd, Lord of Cegidva; by whom he had a son, Philip Kynaston of Yr Ystog, who married Gwervyl, daughter and sole heiress of Roger Vychan, second son of Sir Roger de Powys, Knight of Rhodes and Lord of Whittington; by whom he had issue three sons—1, Madog Kynaston, who was the progenitor of the various branches of the Kynaston family; 2, Ieuan; 3, Morgan, who had Cae Howel; and a daughter, Angharad, the wife of Ieuvab ab Madog ab Cadwgan Ddu ab Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwva ab Ithel Velyn, Lord of Ial.³

¹ *Harl. MS.* 2299.

² *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, p. 326.

³ *Cae Cyriog MS.*



MAESBRWG.

The first person mentioned in the genealogies as Lord of Maesbrwg was Cadwgan Vychan ab Cadwgan. He bore *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*, tusked *or* and langued *gules*. His only daughter and heiress, Eva, married Idnerth Benfras, who is said to have been a son of Uchtryd, Lord of Cyveiliog and part of Meirionydd, the son of Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. The arms assigned to Idnerth were *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs ppr.; on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*, tusked *or* and langued *gules*. By right of his wife Eva he became Lord of Maesbrwg, and was ancestor of the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwer in the parish of Rhiwvabon, Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd in Mochnant and of Glan Tanad Uchav, Wynns of Abercynllaith in Llangedwyn, Humphries of Glan Alwen in Llangar, Maerdy in Gwyddelwern, and Llwyn in Llanvyllin, Lloyds of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, Griffiths of Bron Gain, Lloyds of Bryngwyn, Lloyds of Mathraval, and Lewis of Cil.

Ninth in descent from Idnerth was Ieuan of Caer Einion, who bore *argent*, a lion rampant and canton *sable*. He was ancestor of the Owens of Llynllloedd, Woodhouse, and Con Dover, and the Davieses of Rhiwargor in Llanwddyn. Some genealogists state that Ieuan of Caer Einion had a son named David Aber, who was

the ancestor of the Griffiths of Broniarth ; but Lewys Dwnn and Rhys Cain¹ say that David Aber was the son of Matthew Caer Einion, who was a son of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Howel Grach, an illegitimate son of Prince Owain Cyveiliog.

The lordship of Oswestry contains, also, the parishes of Knockyn and Melverley, and the township of Sychdin in the parish of Llansilin.

Besides those already enumerated, there were several other ancient families settled in the lordship of Oswestry, among whom were the Joneses of Trevlodwel, descended from Goronwy Ddu of Trevlodwel, brother of Llewelyn Ddu of Abertanat ; William ab Rheinallt ab David of Careg Hwva, descended from Meredydd, fourth son of Ednyved Gam of Pengwern in the parish of Llangollen ; the Pughs of Ty Ceryg in the parish of Llan y Myneich, descended from Gruffydd, fifth son of Ednyved Gam of Pengwern ; and the Joneses of Westyn Rhyn and Ty'n y Celyn in the parish of St. Martin. All these families descended from Tudor Trevor. The Wynns of Pentrev Morgan in Dudleston, and the Vaughans of Dudleston, descend from Owain Brogyntyn.

CAER OGYRVAN.

This camp is called Caer Ogyrvan, from Gogyrvan Gawr, a hero co-existent with King Arthur (or, perhaps more probably, Iarddur),² who was crowned King of Britain at Cirencester in Gloucestershire, by St. Dubricius, Archbishop of Llandaff, in A.D. 519, when he was only sixteen years of age.³ He died from the effect of a wound received in battle against his rebellious nephew, Modred, in A.D. 542, and was buried in a small

¹ Rhys Cain, the genealogist and historian, was a native of Oswestry, and a disciple of William Lley. Dr. Owen Pughe states that he flourished from A.D. 1560-1600.

² Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 348.

³ *Liber Landavensis*, p. 621.

chapel at Ynys Avallon (the Isle of Avalon), in Somersetshire, whither St. Dubricius (St. Brice) had retired to end his days. (See p. 342.)

Arthur married three times, and each of his queens consort was named Gwenhwyvar or Gwenevar. His third wife is said to have been a daughter of Gogyrrvan, as we learn from the following lines composed on her :

“Gwenhwyvar verch Gogyrrvan Gawr,
Drwg yn verchan, gwaeth yn vawr.”

Having been compelled to quote these lines in order to prove who the beautiful Queen Gwenevar really was, I think that I may be permitted to make the *amende honorable* by quoting from other sources the following account of the last days of that celebrated and lovely Queen, who, in her time, was the fairest of the many fair flowers that Powys-land has ever so constantly produced to adorn and gladden her hills and valleys.

After the death of Arthur, the Queen retired to the Convent of Ambresbury,¹ where she took the veil, together with five of her favourite attendants. “Here she wore white clothes and black, and great penance she took as ever did sinful lady in this land; and never creature could make her merry, but lived in fasting, prayers, and almsdeeds, that all manner of people marvelled how virtuously she was changed.”²

In the meantime, Sir Launcelot du Lac, who was in Gaul, hearing of Modred’s rebellion, determined to come to Britain to help the King.³ He accordingly landed at Dover with a large army, and the first inform-

¹ The name was originally Ambrosebury, then Ambresbury, and now Amesbury. It is about seven miles and a half from Salisbury.

² *Morte d’Arthur*.

³ When Arthur was in Brittany, Queen Gwenevar was appointed Regent, and was dethroned by Modred or Medrawd, at the instigation of Gwenhwyvach, who had fallen out with the Queen about two nuts, which produced a box in the ear, which was the cause of the quarrel which proved so fatal to the Britons (Williams’s *Eminent Welshmen*). A lady, we learn from history, has generally been the cause whence most of the greatest events that have occurred have had their origin.

ation he received on landing was sufficient to convince him that he had come too late for most of his purposes. He determined at once to seek the Queen ; but having heard that his friend, Sir Gawain, the King's nephew, had been slain in the battle at Dover, and was buried in the ancient church in the castle there, he desired to be shown his tomb. Then we are told, "Sir Launcelot kneeled down and prayed heartily for his soul ; and that night he made a dole, and all they that would come had as much flesh, fish, wine, and ale ; and every man and woman had twelve-pence, come who would. Thus with his own hand he distributed his money, dressed in a mourning habit ; and on the next morning all the priests and clerks that might be gotten in the country were there, and sang a mass of *requiem*. And then Sir Launcelot offered first, and he offered a hundred pounds ; and then the seven kings who were with him offered forty pounds apiece ; and also there were a thousand knights, and each of them offered a pound ; and the offering continued from morn till night."¹

After this, leaving his army encamped at Dover, he set out alone, on horseback, to seek the Queen. He knew not for certain where she was : however, he rode in a westerly direction for seven or eight days, and accident led him to the very spot which contained the mistress of his heart. Almost extenuated with fatigue and hunger, he entered the Convent of Ambresbury in search of food, and was instantly recognised by Gwen-
evan as she saw him walking in the cloister ; and when she saw him she fainted and "swooned thrice". When recovered by the care of the abbess and nuns, who hastened to her assistance, and were followed by the knight, she pointed him out as the person whose fatal affection for her had evidently produced all the miseries by which the kingdom was so greatly afflicted. She then addressed herself to Sir Launcelot, and adjured

¹ *Morte d'Arthur*. The ancient custom of offering at funerals is still kept up in North Wales.

him instantly to quit her presence, lest he should prevent the arrival of that state of mind which she hoped by the grace of God to acquire, and which might enable her, by a faithful discharge of the severe duties now imposed on her, to make her peace with Heaven, and to expiate the enormous transgressions of her former life. "Therefore, Sir Launcelot", said she, "know well that I suffer dire distress that I may obtain the salvation of my soul; and yet I trust, through God's grace, that after my death I may have a sight of the blessed face of Christ, and on the dread day of doom to be placed on His right side; for as sinful as ever I have been, have been many who now are saints in heaven. Therefore, Sir Launcelot, I most solemnly implore and beseech you, for all the love that ever was between us, that you see me again in this world no more; and I now command you on God's behalf, that you forsake my company and return to your own kingdom, and keep well your realm from foreign war and domestic tyranny. For so well have I loved you that my heart will not serve to bear me to see you; for through you and me has the flower of kings and chivalry been destroyed. Transfer to a wife those vows, from which I willingly release you, and live with her in joy and bliss; and I beseech you heartily to pray for me, that I may make amends for my past misspent life; and if the poor prayers of a sincere penitent are of any avail, you may be sure of mine for your present and eternal welfare."¹

The Queen, continues the legend, lived for seven years after this occurrence, and then, as she felt the approach of death, she desired that she might be buried by the side of the King, her husband, in the Isle of Avalon, which is about thirty miles from Ambresbury. Therefore, Sir Launcelot and seven other of King Arthur's knights, who for the last seven years had re-

¹ From an ancient romance called *La Charette*, composed by Chretien de Troyes in the twelfth century. It is analysed in the *Bibliothèque des Romans* (April 1777), from a MS. belonging to the Count de Caylus (*Harl. MS.* 2255).

nounced the world, and had been living with St. Dubricius at the hermitage, were sent by the Archbishop to convey the Queen's body to the Isle of Avalon. Accordingly, her body was carried on a horse-bier with great pomp, with a hundred torches ever burning about the corpse. Sir Launcelot, who for the last year had been a priest, went on foot with the seven knights about the horse-bier, singing and reading many a holy orison and incensing the corpse with frankincense. It was on the evening of the second day of their journey when they arrived at the hermitage, and the body of the Queen was taken into the chapel, and the vespers for the dead and a solemn dirge were chanted with great devotion.

On the next morning the Archbishop sang a solemn mass of requiem, and Sir Launcelot was the first that offered, and then all his seven fellows. Then the body of the deceased Queen was wrapped in cired cloth of "*Raines*", from the top to the toe in thirty fold, and after that she was put in a wrapper of lead, and then in a coffin of marble, and laid by the side of the King, her husband, in the chapel of the hermitage, which, receiving successive additions of holy men, gradually grew up into the flourishing and celebrated Monastery of Glastonbury.¹

In A.D. 1179 King Henry II, wishing to satisfy himself of the truth of this legend, went to Glastonbury and had the grave opened. On the King's coffin was this inscription :—

"Hic jacet in Insula Avalonia
Inclytus Rex Arthurus
Rex quondam, Rexque futurus."

The bones of a man of large size were found in the king's coffin, and the silken hair of the queen still preserved the beautiful golden hue for which it was so celebrated. The skulls of the king and queen were afterwards taken as relics by Edward Longshanks and Eleanor.

¹ Wynken de Worde, 1498. *Morte d'Arthur*. Caxton, 1485.

A great dyke or foss, called Clawdd Wat, or Wat's Dyke, is continued from each side of Caer Ogyrvan. This work is little known; notwithstanding it is equal in depth, though not in extent, to that of Offa, Wat's Dyke can only be discovered on the southern part of Maesbury Mill, in Oswestry parish, where it is lost in morassy ground; from thence it takes a northern direction to Caer Ogyrvan, and by Pentre'r Clawdd to Gobowen, the site of a small fort, called Bryn y Castell, in the parish of Trewen or Whittington; then crosses Prys Henlle Common, in the parish of St. Martin; goes over the Ceiriog between Bryn Cunallt and Pont y Blew forge, and the Dyvrdwy or Dee river below Nant y Belan; from whence it passes through the park of Wynnstay, formerly Watstay, by another Pentre'r Clawdd to Erddig or Eurddig, where there was another strong fort on its course; from Erddig it goes above Wrexham, near Melin Puleston, by Dolydd, Maes Gwyn, Rhos Ddu, Croes Oneiras, the mansion of Gwersyllt Isav, the ancient seat of the Sutton family, crosses the Alun, and through the township of Llai, to Rhydin, in the county of Flint, above which is Caer Estyn, a British post; from hence it runs by Queen's Hope Church, along the side of Moldsdale, which it quits towards the lower part, and turns towards Mynydd Sychdin, Mynachlog Rhedin, in the parish of Llaneurgain, or Northop (North Hope), in Tegeingl, by Llaneurgain Mills, Bryn Moel, Coed y Llys, Nant y Flint, Cevn y Coed, through the Strand fields, near Treffynnon, or Holywell, to its termination below the Abbey of Dinas Basing, or Basingwerk. Clawdd Wat is often confounded with Clawdd Offa, which attends the former at unequal distances, from five hundred yards to three miles, till the latter, whose course has been already described, is totally lost.¹

The poet Churchyard makes the following allusion to these dykes:—

¹ Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 349.

“There is a famous thing,
 Cal'de Offa's Dyke, that reacheth far in length;
 All kind of ware the Danes might hither bring:
 It was free ground, and cal'de the Britaine's strength.
 Wat's Dyke, likewise about the same was set,
 Between which two, both Danes and Britaines met,
 And trafficke still, but passing bounds by flight,
 The one did take the other prisoner streight.”¹

In the parish of Selattyn was formerly a singular entrenchment called Castle Brogyntyn. It was of a circular form (which shows that it was a British camp), surrounded by a vast earthen dyke and a deep foss. It had two entrances pretty close to each other, projecting a little from the sides and diverging, the end of each guarded by a semi-lunar curtain. These are now destroyed. This place formerly belonged to Owain, a natural son of Prince Madog ab Meredydd, and from hence he received his surname of Brogyntyn.

The township of Maesbury, in the parish of Oswestry, was anciently called Tre'r Vesen, Llys Vesen, and Llys Vesydd, from *mesen*, an acorn; *mesbren*, an oak. The neighbourhood abounds with fine oaks; on which account, from the large quantity of acorns, the Romans called this place “Gland-urbem”, from which circumstance the Normans called it Glanville.² Over the Porth Newydd, one of the four gates in the walls that surrounded Oswestry, was carved the figure of a horse at full speed, with an oaken bough in his mouth. This may allude to the conquest of Tre'r Vased by the Saxons, whose arms were a white horse at full speed.

On the 5th of August, in A.D. 642, Oswald, King of Northumberland, son of Ethelfrith, who had massacred the monks of Bangor Is y Coed, attacked Penda, King of Mercia, but was defeated and slain by him at a place called Dyffryn Maes Hir, but now Croes Oswald, Oswald's Tree, or Oswestry, from the mangled body of Oswald, who was a Christian convert, being exposed on three

¹ Churchyard's *Worthines of Wales*, p. 104. Originally printed in 1587; reprinted by Thomas Evans, 1776.

² *Harl. MS.* 1981.

wooden crosses by order of the pagan king Penda. Numberless miracles are said to have been worked on the spot where the corpse of Oswald had lain.¹

“Three crosses, raised at Penda’s dire command,
Bore Oswald’s royal head and mangled hands;
To stand a sad example to the rest,
And prove him wretched who is ever blest.
Vain policy ! for what the victor got,
Proved to the vanquished king the happier lot ;
For now the martyred saint in glory views
How Oswy with success the war renews,
And Penda scarcely can support his throne,
Whilst Oswald wears a never-fading crown.”

Pennant and other writers call the spot where the battle was fought Maes Hir, *the long field*, and then say that the Saxons added their own vernacular word *field*, a field, to it ; as *Maserfield*, and corruptly *Masafeld*²; but Henry of Huntingdon calls the place where the battle was fought *Mesafeld*, which seems much more like *mesen* (pl. *mes*), an acorn, than *maes hir*, a long field ; and the township of Tre’r Vesen is close to the battle-field.

“Campus *Mesafeld* sanctorum conduit ossa.”³
(Bleached were the bones of saints on the field of Mesafeld.)

A church was built on the place of the martyrdom of St. Oswald, which was placed under his invocation. Earl Roger de Montgomerie, on whom William the Conqueror had conferred the palatinate of Shropshire in A.D. 1071, granted by charter “the Church of St. Oswald with the tenths or tithes of the same vill or town to the Abbey of Shrewsbury.”

A monastery was founded which bore the name of Blanc-Minster, Candida Ecclesia, Album Monasterium, and White-Minster. Reynerus, who was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1188 to 1224, and who had a house near here, expelled the twelve secular priests from this

¹ Bedæ, *Hist. Eccles.*, lib. iii, c. 9 to 13.

² Henry of Huntingdon, lib. iii, p. 331.

³ Bedæ, *Hist. Eccles.*, lib. iii, c. 9 to 13.

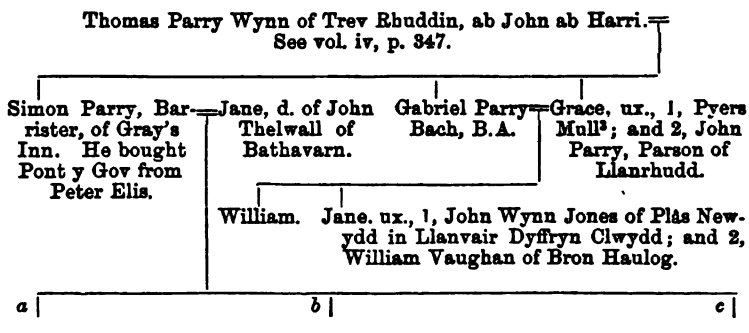
church, and gave the tithes of hay and corn belonging to it to the monks of Shrewsbury Abbey.¹ Leland says in his *Itinerary* that the cloisters, with the tombs of the monks, remained in the memory of man.

The rectorial tithes and Church of St. Oswald now belong to the Earl of Powys.

The walls of Oswestry were begun in A.D. 1277, 6th Edward I, who granted a murage or toll on the inhabitants of the county, which lasted for six years; in which time it may be supposed they were completed. They were about a mile in compass, and had a deep foss on the outside, capable of being filled with water from the neighbouring rivulets.²

PONT Y GOV OR NANTCLWYD.

(Add. MS. 9865.)



¹ Henry of Huntingdon, lib. iii, p. 331.

² Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 338.

³ The Mull family came into Wales with Edward I. Their pedigree is as follows: Ambrose Mull of Ruthin, Esq., who was aged twenty-five in 1673, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Ellis of Coed Cra in co. Flint, by whom he had a son and heir, Peter, who died Oct. 25, 1702; and a daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas Parry. Ambrose Mull was the son of Peter or Piers Mull, who died in 1676, ab Geoffrey Mull ab Piers Mull ab Thomas Mull of Ruthin, ab John Mull, Steward of Ruthin, ab John Mull, Steward of Ruthin, ab John Mull or Moyl. *Sable*, two lions rampant in fess *argent*.

^a 1 Thomas = Elizabeth, d. of Parry, disinherit- ed. of Plas Is y Clawdd.	^b 2 William = 1, Martha, d. of Parry of Pont y Gov. Thelwall. ¹	^c = 2, Mary, d. of Evan Lloyd ab Sir John Lloyd of Bodidris, Knt.
Mary, ux. Eubule Thelwall, Lawyer, of Gray's Inn, second son of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, by whom she had four sons,—1, Thomas Thelwall of Nantclwyd; 2, Eubule; 3, Orlando; and 4, Bevis.		
³ Richard Parry of Coed Marchan and Llanarmon, Attorney in Common Law.	⁴ Jane, second d. of Roger Holland of Hendrevawr.	⁵ Gabriel. Samuel. Six daughters.
..., ux. Richard Edwards, Vicar of Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd, and afterwards Vicar of Oswestry.	..., ux. David Morris, D.D., Vicar of Abergelen and Bettws, by whom she had a daughter, who married Edward Griffiths of Henllan, Barrister-at-law.	..., ux. ... Jones of Plas y Têg.
Dorothy, ux. William Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd of Pwll Caladr.	Elizabeth, ux. Richard Langford of Trevalun.	



GWYDDELWERN IN GLYNDYVRDWY.

(*Harl. MS. 1669.*)

<p>Ithel ab Eunydd. He had for his share of his father's territories the townships of Trevalun and Y Groesford, in Maelor Gymraeg, and Leprog Vawr, Leprog Vechan, and Trev Nant y Rhiw, in Tegeingl. See p. 6.</p>	<p>Gwladys, d. and co-heiress of Gruffydd ab Meilir ab Elidr ab Rhys Sais. <i>Ermine, a lion rampant azure.</i></p>		
<p>a </p>	<p>b </p>	<p>c </p>	<p>d </p>

¹ Simon Thelwall, Proctor of the Court of Arches, youngest son of John Wynn Thelwall of Bathavarn Park, Esq.

^a	^b	^c	^d
Einion ab Ithel, = ancestor of the Lloyds of Gor- sedd Goch in Maelor.	Iorwerth, ob. s. p.	Ririd Sais, ancestor of the Joneses of Derlwyn, Trevelyngs of Trevalun, Al- yntons of Alynton (i.e., Trev Alun), Griffiths of Trevalun, Simons of Coed y Llai, and Davies of Trevalun.	

Trahaiarn. He made part of Gresford Church,
and his offspring have their seat and burials
there. He was the ancestor of the Almors
of Almor and Pant Iocyn.

Howel Einion Goch,
ancestor of
the Mered-
iths of Pen-
trev Bychon.

Ieuan Vychan ab Ithel. = Angharad, d. of Rhys ab Heilin Vrych.

Ieuan Ilwyd. = Margaret, d. of Deicws Goch ab Howel ab Llewelyn Voel.

Ieuan. = Gwenllian, d. of Howel Camddur ab Llewelyn ab Deicws.

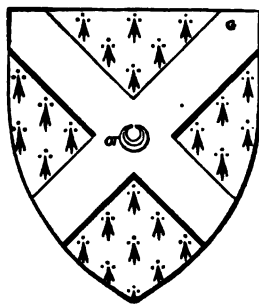
Gruffydd. = Dwgws, d. of David ab Iorwerth Ddu ab Madog ab Goronwy ab
Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd.

Howel. = Margaret, d. of Llewelyn Vychan of Iâl.

David. = Janet, d. and heiress of John ab Gruffydd ab David ab Ieuan ab
Iorwerth.

Thomas. = Catharine, d. of Piers Salusbury of Râg and Bachymbyrd.

Lowri Wenn, heiress, ux. Thomas Myddleton of Garth Gynan. See vol. iv,
p. 179.



RHAGAD IN GLYNDYVRDWY.

This township or manor lies in the parish of Corwen. Leland states that Owain Glyndwr had a place named Ragad in Iâl, which most probably must be this place,

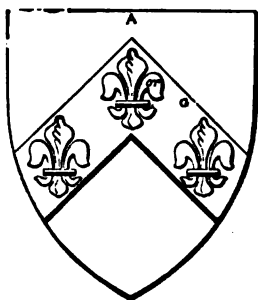
as Owain had a place close by, in Llan Sant Fraid, where he kept his prisoners, which is still called Car-chardy Owain Glyndwr. The manor was forfeited with the rest of the lordship of Glyndyvrwy, at the time of the attainder of Owain Glyndwr, and was purchased by Robert Salisbury of Rug. In this manor is a mansion and estate called Rhagad, which was the property of Ieuan Llwyd, the sixth son of Elissau ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Allt Llwyn Dragon in Bodanwydog, Baron of Gwyddelwern. Elissau ab Gruffydd, who bore *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference, had a seventh son, Gruffydd Lloyd, who married, first, Mary, daughter of Meurig Vychan ab Howel, Lord of Nannau, by whom he had a son, Hugh Lloyd, ancestor of the Lloyds of Carrog, in Glyndyvrwy. He married, secondly, Lowry, daughter of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn of Helygen in Tegeingl, by whom he had a son, Robert Lloyd of Rhagad, who was ancestor of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad,¹ who married Catharine, daughter of Peter Meurig of Ucheldrev, and Lowri his wife, daughter of Lewys Anwyl of Y Parc in Llanvrothen, Esq. By this lady Roger Lloyd had issue a daughter named Margaret, who became the heiress of Rhagad. She married, first, Maredydd Lloyd, a younger son of Lewys Lloyd of Rhiwaedog in Penllyn, Esq., descended from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who bore *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*.² She married, secondly, William Wynn of Maes y Neuadd, in the parish of Llandecwyn in Ardudwy. By her first husband, Margaret had issue a son and heir, John Lloyd of Rhagad, who married Catharine, daughter and heir of John Wynn of Copa'r Goleuni³ in Tegeingl, descended

¹ Roger Lloyd ab John Lloyd, living 1680, ab Roger Lloyd ab John Lloyd ab Roger Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd, seventh son of Elissau ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitz-Gerald.

² See *Mont. Coll.*, April 1876.

³ John Wynn of Copa'r Goleuni, 1697, ab John Wynn ab John Wynn, a lawyer, ab John ab Edward ab John Wynn ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab

from Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni, who bore palii of six pieces *argent* and *sable*, by whom she had a daughter named Margaret, who was the heiress of Rhagad, and married Captain Maesmor Maurice, High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1750, son of Peter Maurice of Havod y Maedd in Ceryg y Drudion, Dean of Bangor. She sold Rhagad to John Jones of Cevn Coch; Esq., and died without issue 22 October 1779, aged 63, and was buried at Corwen. Subsequently, Rhagad was sold by John Jones, Esq., to Judge Lloyd of Berth. (See vol. iv.)



GWNODL IN GLYNDYVRDWY.

(*Cae Cyriog MS.*; *Harl. MS.* 1969.)

Y Gwion Llwyd, Baron of Hendwr in Edeyrnion (see "Yr Hendwr"), married Lucy, daughter of Goronwy of Penllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog of Llanuwchllyn, ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd, Lord of Penllyn, by whom he had issue three sons—1, David, Baron of Hendwr (see "Yr Hendwr"); 2, Ieuan; and 3, Y Gwion.

Ieuan, the second son, had Branas Isav, in the parish

Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni, ab David ab Rhirid ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl (*Cae Cyriog MS.*; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 299).

of Llandrillo in Edeyrnion, and Gwnodl in Glyndyrdwy. He was living in 1389, and married, first, ... daughter of Gruffydd, second son of Adda ab Howel ab Ieuav ab Adda ab Awr of Llys Trevor in Nanheudwy (see vol. iv), by whom he had issue two sons, Gruffydd and David, of whom presently. Ieuan married, secondly, Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Goronwy Llwyd ab y Penwyn of Melai (*gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*).

Gruffydd, the eldest son of Ieuan, married Morvudd, daughter of Howel ab Madog of Overton Madog in Maelor Saesneg, by whom he had issue two sons, of whom Ieuan, the younger, was the father of David, whose daughter and heiress, Catharine, married Thomas ab Owen ab Gruffydd Vychan.

Howel Vychan, the eldest son of Gruffydd, sold his estate. He married Gwenhwyvar, daughter and heiress of Iolyn ab David Yr Hob, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who married Richard ab Gruffydd ab Llai, in the parish of Gresford, by whom she had several children, who all predeceased her, and her mother's property went to John ab Elis Eyton of Watstay in Rhiwabon.

David, the second son of Ieuan ab y Gwion Llwyd, had Gwnodl and Branas Isav. He married Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuav ab Adda ab Awr of Llys Trevor, by whom he had issue two sons, Llewelyn and Ieuan.

Llewelyn, the eldest son, married Gwen, daughter of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ieuan Grach ab Ieuan Voelvrych, descended from Idnerth Benvras, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who married Elen, daughter of Owain ab Gruffydd ab Madog Vychan of Garth y Medd, in the parish of Abergelau, descended from Iarddur of Penrhyn, Lord of Llechwedd Uchav and Creuddyn, and Grand Forester of Snowdon in the time of Llewelyn the Great, who bestowed these lordships and the Castle of Penrhyn upon him. He bore *gules*, a chev.

inter three stag's heads caboched *argent*.¹ By this lady Thomas had issue, John, who, by Margaret his wife, daughter of David Lloyd ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Dol Edeyrn, in the parish of Corwen (*argent*, a griffon passant *sable*), had issue three sons, Ieuan, William, and David Lloyd.

Ieuan, the second son of David ab Ieuan ab y Gwion, had Gwnodl and Branas Isav. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rhys, son of the Baron Howel Coetmor of Gwydir, son of Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ab David Goch,² Lord of Denbigh and Pen Machno (*azure*, a chev. inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, for the Baron Howel Coetmor), by whom he had a son and heir—

Owain of Gwnodl and Branas Isav, who married Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Jenkyn ab John ab Rhys of Llanddervel and Trevgoed, by whom he had issue, besides a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Maurice Vychan of Pennant Melangell, three sons—1, Elissau, of whom presently ; 2, John, of whom presently ; and 3, Robert of Llanddervel, who, by Jane his wife, daughter of Roger ab John Wynn of Llanddervel, had issue three sons, Cadwaladr, Elis, and David.

Elissau, the eldest son of Owain ab Ieuan, married Margaret, daughter of Robert ab Reignallt of Branas in Edeyrnion, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Jane, who married Richard Thelwell, fourth son of Simon Thelwell of Plâs y Ward, one of the Council for the Court of the Marches, and High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1572. By this marriage Jane had issue one son,

¹ Iarddur was the ancestor of the Coetmors of Coetmor, the Lloyds of Rhwytyrn, Owens of Garth y Môdd, in the parish of Abergseleu, Pryses of Fynogion in Llanvair Dyffryn Clwyd, Wynns of Penhes-cyn, and Jones of Beaumaris. The Coetmore family is now represented by the Earl of Egmont.

² David Goch bore *sable*, a lion rampant *argent* in a border engrailed *or*, and was the ancestor of the Lloyds of Croestocyn and Dulassau, Gethins of Vedw Dêg, Hugheses of Peniarth in Pen Machno, and the Powells of Pen Machno. His great-grandson, the Baron Howel Coetmore, was the ancestor of the Wynns of Clynog Vawr, Owens of Talwrn in Eivionydd, Lloyds of Pen Machno, and Wynns of Llwgwy. (See "Eleirniou".)

Simon Thelwell, who died, and left his lands to Thomas Thelwall of Plâs y Ward.

John, the second son of Owain ab Ieuan, had Gwnodl. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Wynn ab Robert ab Gruffydd of Maesmor in Dinmael, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Robert Wynn, of whom presently ; 2, Gruffydd ; and 3, Oliver ; and two daughters, Margaret, ux. John ab John ab Robert Goch of Bangor Is y Coed, and Catharine, who married, first, Robert ab William ab John of Llandrillo, and, secondly, Edward ab Humphrey ab Hugh Gwynn of Yr Hendwr.

Robert Wynn, the eldest son, had Gwnodl, and was living in 1596. He married Catharine, fourth daughter and co-heiress of David Lloyd ab Rhys ab David ab Iolyn of Blaen Iâl (*sable* on a chev. inter three goat's heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field—vol. v), by whom he had issue, besides a younger son, Hugh, and two daughters, Jane and Elen, an elder son and heir—

John Wynn of Gwnodl, who, by Gwen his wife, daughter of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Y Goch of Garth Garmon, had issue, besides a younger son, Cadwaladr Wynn, who married Catharine, daughter of John Maesmor ab Cadwaladr of Maesmor in Dinmail, an elder son and heir—

Robert Wynn of Gwnodl, who, by Gwen his wife, daughter of Thomas Lloyd ab Rowland Lloyd of Tyvos, had issue a son and heir, John Wynn.

LLANVIHANGEL GLYN MYVYR.

The townships of Cevn y Post and Maes yr Odyn are in this parish, and in Glyndyvrddwy. Cevn y Post was formerly a distinct lordship, and once formed part of the Garthmeilio estate, but the land and lordship were purchased a few years ago by the present Lord Bagot.

RHUDDIN CHURCH.

The following inscription to the memories of persons mentioned in some of the previously given pedigrees, formerly existed in this church and churchyard.

On a flat stone, raised on six pillars, in the churchyard, "Hic jacet corpus Petri Meuricke nup' de Vcheldre in com' Merionet', Armiger, qui obiit an'o d'ni 1630, nono die Novembris, sepult 15^{to} ætat ante quæ 66^{to}."

"In obitum ejusdem chronogramma hic sua deseruit ut in desinenter suo serviret deo."

On the north side of the wall in the church: "Johanni Gulielmo honestis penetibus Ruthiniæ oriundo Westm: et Oxonii bonis artibus institut's theologiæ doctori Bangoriæ Iscoideæ rectori Justitiæ et pacis et Coll'gii Goodmaniai custodi vigilantissimo mors 5 Junii 1621, ætat suæ 57." Arms, *argent*, a chevron inter three boar's heads coupéd *sable*, for Ednowain Bendew. Impaling *gules*, a chev. inter three stag's heads caboché *argent*, for Iarddur, Lord of Llewedd Isav.

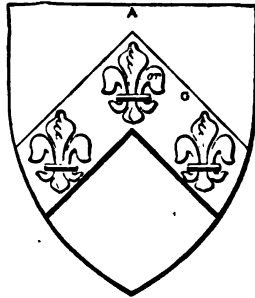
In the south aisle, on a flat stone, with this inscription round the verge, "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Parry Wynn, wife of John Parry of Llanbedr, who dyed the 5th of May, A' D' 1622." In the centre two shields, the upper one quarterly 1 and 4, *argent*, three boar's heads coupéd *sable*, for Cowryd ab Cadwan; 2 and 3, *sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*, for Brochwel Ysgythrog. On the lower shield, quarterly, 1 and 4, *gules*, three boar's heads erased in pale *argent*, for Y Penwyn of Melai; 2 and 3, pali of six pieces, *argent* and *sable*, for Madog Dhu.

This lady was the daughter of John Wynn Ffoulkes of Eriviad, Esqr., who married, first, Mary, third daughter of Gawen Goodman of Ruthin, eldest son (by Cicilie his wife, daughter of Edward Thelwell of Plâs y Ward) of Edward Goodman of Ruthin, and brother of Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster in 1561; by

whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter and heir of Rhys Wynn ab David Anwyl, by whom he had a son and heir, Pyers Ffoulkes; and a daughter, the above-named Elizabeth.

On a gravestone on pillars: "David Price of Llanvary (?), gent., was interred under this monument 22nd day of October, Ano. Dni. 1644."

"He might have lived a comfort to his wife,
But that he did purchase honour with his life."



GWYDDELWERN.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 283.)

David Caer Einion ab Ieuan ab David¹ ab Angharad, dau. and heiress of
Y Gwyon Llwyd ab David ab Madog, Gruffydd ab Deicws of Gwydd-
Baron of Yr Hendwr. elwern.

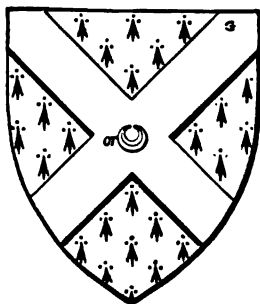
Rhys ab David.	Catharine, d. of David ab Gruffydd	Gruffydd Mar-	Jane,
Gent.	ab Dio ab Madog of Gwyddelwern.	ab David. garet.	ux.
	Hermother was Gwenhwyvar, verch Tudyr.		Thomas Lloyd.

¹ John Pryse, = Catharine. d. of M.A., Roger ab Robert Parson of Caer yn Clo Caenog. Arvon.	² Huw ab Rhys, married, first, Lowri, d. of Thomas ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd; secondly, Elizabeth, d. of Owain Glyn ab Maurice ab Gruffydd.
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a | b | c |

¹ There is probably a mistake here, for David had only daughters. This should, perhaps, be Ieuan ab Y Gwyon (Ed. *Lewys Dwnn*).

a 3 Sir Thomas ¹ Per- son, Llangar ag yn y Drev Newydd Ynghy- dewen.	= Catharine, v. Rhydderch ² ab David ab Mareydd of Bala.	b Gwen, ux. Ieuan ab William ab Gruffydd Vychan ab Llewelyn Ddu of Llangar.	c Margaret, ux. John ab Richard, descended from David ab Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Llys Bryn Eurn.
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THE VAUGHANS OF CORS Y GEDOL.

The following history of the family of Vaughan of Cors y Gedol is from a transcript made by the late Miss Angharad Lloyd, of a MS. in the library at Mostyn, where there appear to be two copies of it. I have added dates, and other notes, which may make this curious tract the more interesting to the genealogist.

1874.

W. W. E. W.

The purport of this small tract is to give a short history of the family of Cors y Gedol down to the present possessor, William Vaughan (the fourth of that name), living in 1770; and as, in all appearance, the name will soon be extinct, he and his brother, Evan Lloyd Vaughan,³ being far advanced in years, and Evan unmarried, this is intended as a small monumental and general inscription of the family, and for the amuse-

¹ He was collated to the rectory of Newtown in 1583, and to that of Llangar in 1592.

² Rhydderch of Llanycil, ab David ab Mareydd of Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Vlaidd.

³ This Evan Lloyd Vaughan was a member of the infamous "Hell Fire Club", of which there is a notice in the *Adventures of a Guinea*. He died M.P. for the county of Merioneth, 4th December 1791.

ment of any of those of a collateral branch who may inhabit or possess the old house, and take delight in a retrospect of what it was. Collected by me, William Vychan, in 1770, aged sixty-three.¹

I shall begin this short history of the family of Cors y Gedol from a fair MS. of Robert Vychan of Hengwrt, the learned antiquary, written in his own hand,² and shall make him my director as far as his MS. relates to this family; following him whilst he keeps in view the direct line, without branching, as he does, into collateral lines; and adhering to his account (with some additions as I find them elsewhere) of the descendants of Osbwrn Wyddel to the year Mr. Vychan wrote this account, that is, to October 25th, 1654. Moreover, as he agrees with all the pedigree books, I shall follow his narration, as it is the most clear and perfect, which will save me the trouble of running over numerous volumes which he has already extracted and gleaned from most accurately.

In the time of William Rufus³ one Gerald de Windsor was made Keeper of Pembroke Castle, who, with the consent of the King, married Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales. Mawris Fitz Gerald his son, or rather grandson,⁴ was one of the first adventurers in the conquest of Ireland under Henry II, of whom descended the noble Earls of Kildare and Desmond. Osb. Wyddel came over to Wales (some of our Welsh pedigrees say it was the Earl himself; others say a descendant of his, which latter I am inclined to believe, both as to time, and as none of his children ever bore that title, which of right they would have done had he been Earl himself),⁵ Llewelyn the

¹ Mr. Vaughan spells the name "Vychan" throughout the MS., almost without exception. The transcriber has not done so.

² This MS. is in the Peniarth collection. *Peniarth MS.* No. 6.

³ It was later. In the time of Henry I.

⁴ He was his son.

⁵ There is good evidence to show that Osborn was a son of John Fitz Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald, the first Geraldine Lord of Decies and Desmond. In the tax-roll for Merioneth, of a fifteenth,

Great being then Prince of North Wales, about 1237,¹ with whom he was in high favour and credit, so that he obtained large possessions from the Prince, was made Governor of Harddlech Castle,² and was of great service to Llewelyn in all his wars afterwards. We have no certain account of what occasioned his coming over to settle in Wales. The tradition is that he had put to death some great personage, and was obliged to fly his country. According to tradition, he came over with a troop of one hundred men, well mounted upon grey horses, and made an offer of his services to the Prince, who accepted his proposal, and employed him during the remainder of his (Llewelyn's) life. The Prince gave him the heiress of Cors y Gedol, his ward, in marriage; near which place he built a small fortress, where he garrisoned his men. It is known by the name of Osborn's Palace, as are likewise the grounds about it, called to this day his lands: in British, "Brynllys"³ and "Berdir", contracted from Llys Osber and Tir Osber. He had two sons, Einion and Cynric. Einion had four sons, Grono Llwyd, Heilin, Cynric, and Llewelyn Goch.

Grono Llwyd had lands given him that bear his name to this day ("Cae Grono Llwyd"), which lands were escheated to the Crown; and Heilin had other lands given him, which are now, and were, called "Cors Heilin"; both which lands at this time belong to, and are part of the demesne of Cors y Gedol. The posterity of these four brothers are in our days scarce known, the custom of gavelkind having, in process of time, sunk them in oblivion.

of the year 1293-4, in the Public Record Office, Osborn's name appears as assessed in the parish of Llanaber.

¹ I am inclined to think it was some years later.

² It does not appear that he was Governor of Harlech Castle; in fact, there is no authentic evidence that there was a castle there before the conquest of Wales.

³ Or *Berllys*. There are the remains of an encampment at *Berllys*, but too imperfect to enable any opinion to be formed as to their date.

To Cynric, his second son, Osbwrn gave the possession of Cors y Gedol, whose descendants in the direct line male enjoy it at this day, 1770. Besides Cors y Gedol, Cynric ap Osbwrn had likewise his part of his father's inheritance. It was the custom in those days for the father to leave to or settle upon the youngest son of the family the principal seat of the family, where he always resided. The elder sons were generally employed in the service of the prince abroad, or in attending upon his person at home. The intention of this custom was to preserve and keep up the family in case any accident should befall the elder ones. I cannot find whom Cynric married, or what number of children he had ; but his successor, Llewelyn, enjoyed all the father's inheritance.

This Llewelyn ap Cynric married Nest, daughter and heiress of Gryffydd ap Adda¹ of Dol Goch, and hereby had Ynys y Maengwyn, and large possessions besides in Ystymmaner and Ardudwy. By Nest he had a son named Gryffydd,² the first of the name, who enjoyed all his father's and great part of his mother's estate. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of Madog ab Elisau, a baron of Edeirnion,³ and a descendant from Owyn Brogyntyn, thereby much enlarging his possessions. By her he had one son, named Eignion, to inherit his estates ; and a daughter called Angharad, who married Davydd ap Gronw of Flintshire.⁴

Eignion ap Gryffydd⁵ married Tanglwst, daughter of

¹ The tomb of Gryffydd ap Adda is extant in Towyn Church. He was Raglot (Governor) of the Comote of Estimaner, in the third and seventh years of Edward III (vol. v, p. 129).

² He was farmer of the office of Sheriff of Merionethshire in 46 Edward III, and Sheriff in 15 Richard II. He died probably between 29th Sept., 20 Richard II, and the same day, 1 Henry IV.

³ Sister and coheiress of Leoline ap Madoc ap Ellis, Bishop of St. Asaph from 1357 to 1375 (p. 50).

⁴ They and their two daughters, Eva and Angharad, were living upon 7th Oct., 4 Henry VI.

⁵ He was captain of forty archers for the King, from the county of Merioneth, in 10 Richard II, and was living at Michaelmas, 20 Richard II.

Rhydderch ap Evan Llwyd of Cogerddan (Gogerthan), by whom he had Gryffydd, who inherited after him; and Ievan ap Eign,¹ who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Davydd ap Gwion Llwyd of Hendwr,² and had by her three sons and two daughters. The third son of Eignion was Iorwerth.³ The three brothers divided their father's inheritance between them. The offspring and posterity of these brethren did so multiply, that from that time they were called "Tylwyth Eignion".

Mali, one of the daughters of Eignion, married Howel Sele⁴ of Nannau, of whom all the Nannys are descended; the other married first to Howel ap Ievan ap Iorwerth of Cynllaeth, and had two daughters. Her second husband was Evan Vaughan ap Evan Gethin. Her third husband was Griffith ap Bleddyn⁵ of the Tower of Mold, by whom she had a son called Reinallt, a very famous captain in the Lancastrian cause. More of him may be said hereafter (vol. v, p. 234).

Gryffydd,⁶ the second of that name, married Lowri, daughter and heiress of Tudor Vychan, son of Gryffydd

¹ A juror in an inquisition held at Bala, 6th Oct. 1427. One of the escheators of the county of Merioneth at Michaelmas, 1432. He was ancestor, in a direct line, to the Wynnes of Peniarth.

² Called also *David de Hendour* or *Hendur*, and *David*, son of *Guido de Hendour* (p. 19).

³ Iorwerth, in other pedigrees, is stated to have been the eldest son. He was farmer of the ville of Towyn (lessee of the Crown revenues in that ville), and of the office of Raglot (Governor) of the Comote of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1415; and held in farm, from the Crown, the office of woodwarden of Estimaner, at Michaelmas, 1425, for a term of two years, that being the first.

⁴ See the "Spirit's Blasted Tree," notes to *Marmion*. Howel Sele was living at Michaelmas, 1400. His widow was remarried to Owen ap Meredith ap Gryffydd Vychan of Neuadd Wen in Powysland, who was living 9th December 1446.

⁵ This is a mistake. Her third husband was Howel ap Tudur ap Grono, who at Michaelmas, 4 Henry VI, held on lease the extent lands of the Crown in the Comote of Peullyn. By him she was mother of Gwervil, wife of Griffith ap Bleddyn.

⁶ He held on lease the office of Raglot of the Comote of Arudwy at Michaelmas, 1415.

of Rhuddallt. Tudor Vychan was brother to Owen Glyndwr; so that this lady was that great man's niece. Gryffydd had by her three sons, Tudyr, Elisau,¹ and Gryff. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, between whom the inheritance, after his death, was divided.

Gryffydd,² the third of that name, was the first of the family who took upon him the surname of Vychan, which continues to this day. He married Mawd, daughter and coheir of Sir John Clement, Knt., of Caron, descended from Sir Jefferey Clement, Justice of South Wales (slain at Buellt, in 1293, by the natives).³ Mawd was first married to Sir John Wogan of Wiston. By Gryffydd Vychan she had William Vaughan of Cilgeran. This Griffith was one of the three captains that held out Harddlech Castle against Henry IV.⁴

Here I shall digress a little to give a short account of that transaction, as it was conducted by many gentlemen, relations, and mostly descended from Osbwrn Wyddel, with whom we began our narrative.

In the time of Edward IV, whilst Henry VI lived, many of the nobility and gentry of Wales refused the government of Edward, and very stiffly resisted him and maintained the cause of Henry, though a prisoner. Among them were the posterity of Osbwrn Wyddel. Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, who had great confidence in this family, committed the keeping of Harddlech Castle, for the use of King Henry, to their care, which being

¹ He was a juror for the co. of Merioneth in 27 Henry VI, and held in farm the office of Raglot of the Comote of Penllyn at Michaelmas, 12 Edward IV.

² Gryffydd was a juror for the co. of Merioneth in 27 and 31 Henry VI, and foreman of a jury for the same county in 33 Henry VI.

³ Lands in the county of Cardigan were granted to Sir Jeffrey Clement for his faithful service, 10 Feb., 18 Edward I (Ayloffe's *Rotuli Wallie*, p. 97). He had been slain before 1st Oct., 22 Edward I (ditto, p. 100).

⁴ Edward IV. See *Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Strawberry Hill edition, pp. 7, 8; Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii, p. 131; and *History of the Gwedir Family*, 8vo. edition, p. 76. David ap Ievan ap Einion, the gallant Constable of the Castle, and Gryffydd Vychan, were the sons of two brothers.

very strong, and almost impregnable, yet of no great consequence, was then, as likewise in the time of Oliver Cromwell, the last which held out (for the declining Prince) both in England and Wales. King Edward having at last quieted the whole kingdom, save some few places in Wales, sent William Earl of Pembroke with an army to North Wales, to take this Castle, who accordingly besieged it until such time as they within, perceiving there was no hope of relief, yielded it to the Earl upon good and honourable terms. The chief men that held the Castle were these: Davydd (ab Ievan ab) Eignion, a man of great experience, having long served in the French wars in high command,—it was he that was Governor; Gryffydd Vychan (or Vaughan) ab Eignion of Cors y Gedol; and Siencin ap Iorwerth ap Eignion¹ was third in command. Besides these, there were six more lineally descended from Oshwrn Wyddel, in the Castle; John Hanmer of Flintshire, David ab Eignion ab Owain of Powis, Reinallt ab Gryff. ab Bleddyn (a very noted man, of Mold Dale),² Morys ab Dd. ab Sieffrey, Davydd ab Evan ab Eignion Rymonys (Rymus) of Bettws y Coed in Edeirnion, and Howel, Ednyved, and Thomas, the sons of Morgan ab Iorwerth Goch of Bromfield; besides John Tydyr, clerk, and Gryffydd ab Iorwerth, senior; being all kinsmen to the first-named gentlemen.³

Now we shall proceed. This Gryffydd was in great credit with Jasper Earl of Pembroke, who lay at his house of Cors y Gedol, whence he absconded, with Henry Earl of Richmond, from Edward IV, and fled to France. After Henry came to England he made him Governor of Cilgerran Castle, and bestowed upon him other immunities.

William Vychan of Cilgerran,⁴ the first of the house

¹ He was foreman of a jury at Towyn, 31 Henry VI, and held the office of Ringild of the Comote of Estimaner, 10 Edward IV.

² See Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, edition of 1784, 4to., p. 427.

³ The Castle was surrendered upon the 14th Aug. 1468.

⁴ 26th May, 1 Henry VIII, Wm. Vachan appointed Seneschal, Re-

in South Wales, where he lived, took to wife Margaret Perrott; and by her, who was the daughter of Sir William Perrott, he had Rhys Vychan of Cors y Gedol, Wm. Vān, and Gryffydd Vān. He had also a base son by Elizabeth Mortimer, daughter of Sir John Mortimer, Baron of Coytmor, whose name was Tudyr, of whom descended several good families.

Rhys Vychan,¹ the eldest son of William, married Gwen Anwyl, daughter and heiress of Gryff. ap William ap Madoc of Llwyndyrys in Caernarvonshire, descended from Sir Gryffydd Llwyd, who brought tidings to King Edward I of his Queen's delivery of a son in Caernarvon Castle, for which he was knighted. By her, Rhys Vaughan had Richard Vaughan, Robert Vaughan of Cilgerran,² and Thomas Vaughan. He had also four daughters: Elizabeth, who married John Wynn ab Humphrey of Ynys y Maengwyn, by whom he had Humphrey Wynn (p. 111); and afterwards she married David Llwyd ab Hugh, a younger son of the house of Mathavarn, and by him had Rhys Llwyd of Dolgelynen (p. 37). Catrin, the second daughter of Rhys Vaughan, married Gryff. ap Risiart Llwyd of Ddôl. Ann, the third daughter, married Hugh Nanny of Nannau (p. 57). The fourth was Mary, who married William Madryn of Madryn in Caernarvonshire (p. 219). We find Rhys Vaughan in the list of sheriffs in 1545 to 1554. He settled the Cilgerran estate (at that time about £400 a year) on his son Robert, and he dying without issue male, it went amongst his daughters, so that little or no traces are now to be found of it.

ceiver, Apparitor, and Forester of Cilgerran, and Constable of the Castle, etc., during pleasure (*Originalia Rolls; Additional MS.*, Brit. Mus., No. 6363).

¹ He was Sheriff of Merionethshire in 1547-8, in 1554-5, and in 1556-7.

² Robert Vaughan of Kilgerran, Gent., then living, and executor of the last will and testament of Rice Vaughan ap William, Esq. (*Plea Roll of Merioneth*, Great Sessions held at Harlech, Monday, 10th July, 29 Eliz.).

I have not yet found what became of Thomas, the third son.¹

Richard Vaughan, the first of the name, of Cors y Gedol and Llwyndyrys, took to wife Janet, daughter of Robert Vaughan of Talhenbont in Caernarvonshire,² and had by her six sons and six daughters. Gryffydd, the eldest son, Henry, William, Rhys, Robert, and John. Lowry, the eldest daughter, married Evans³ of Eleirnion. Gwen married Richard Tudur of Egryn.⁴ Gras married to Wogan⁵ of Stonhall. Mary married to Pugh⁶ of Llanvenddigaed. Marget married Edwards of Llwyndu⁷; and Elin died unmarried. Richard Vaughan was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1578.⁸

William Vaughan, his third son, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Vaughan of Gelligoch in Montgomeryshire (p. 265).

Henry Vaughan (the second son) married Mary, daughter of Morrys Wynn of Glyn, and had four sons and two daughters.⁹

Harry, the eldest son of Harry Vaughan, died without issue; the second son was Rhys Vaughan¹⁰; the third, Morgan; the fourth, Rowland. The daughters, Ann and Lowry.

¹ A deed of settlement prior to his marriage with Lowry, daughter of Hugh ap John ap Howel of Llanvendigaed, Gent., bears date 3rd Feb., 9 Eliz. It is covenanted that the marriage shall take place before the next festival of St. John the Baptist.

² Vol. v, p. 292.

³ Humphrey ap Ivan ap Hugh, or Evans.

⁴ Her husband was *Hugh ap William Tudur*.

⁵ John Wogan.

⁶ Hugh ap John ap Hugh, or Pugh.

⁷ Edward Edwards.

⁸ And died in or immediately about the year 1588.

⁹ "Second son." Here is a mistake. He married twice, and left issue. His first wife was Ellen, daughter of John ap Robert ap Howel of Dol y Moch; his second, Lowry, daughter of Thomas ap John ap Llewelyn Vaghan of Harlech; but it was Henry, son of *William Vaughan*, who was husband of Mary Wynne of Glyn.

¹⁰ He was a barrister of Gray's Inn, and author of a little volume entitled *Practica Wallie*, printed in London in 1672.

Rhys Vaughan, another of William Vaughan's sons, married; but I cannot find whom.

Robert and John there is no mention of.

Gryffydd Vaughan, fourth of the name, eldest son, married Catrin Griffith, daughter of William Griffith of Caernarvon, and had issue two sons and four daughters: William, and John Vaughan, who married Catrin, daughter and heiress of Harry Wynn of Pantdu in Arvon, by whom he had Gryffydd Vaughan. Marget, the eldest daughter of Gryffydd Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, married Hooks,¹ and then Wynn of Conwy.² Jane, the second daughter, married Lloyd of Rhiwgoch.³ Ann, the third daughter, married Nannau of Nannau.⁴ Janet, the fourth daughter, married John Owen of Clenenau, afterwards Sir John Owen.⁵

Gryffydd Vaughan rebuilt most part of Cors y Gedol in 1592 and 1593. He likewise built the family chapel in Llanddiwau in 1615; and in the following year, 1616, he died; and there is a handsome stone monument, altar-fashion, with a full inscription, erected to his memory. He was Sheriff of Meirionedd in 1585 and 1604. When a match was proposed between this Gryffydd Vaughan and Catharine (afterwards his wife), it was highly approved of by the parents on each side, and the young people were suffered to be together; but, however, when the preliminaries came to be canvassed over, on some pretence the old people differed, and broke off the match; upon which the lovers were not suffered to see each other. But this prohibition was not at all agreeable to them, for they had so far engaged one another's affections, that they soon got together, and married privately, without consent of either party. The old people carried their measures so far, and were so exasperated at the private marriage, that

¹ John Hooks.

² John Wynn of Conwy.

³ Robert Lloyd, M.P. for Merionethshire.

⁴ Hugh Nanney of Nanney.

⁵ The Royalist. He died in 1666, in his sixty-sixth year, and is buried at Penmorva, in the co. of Carnarvon.

neither of them would suffer their children to darken their doors, not even for a night; so that Gryffydd and his bride were obliged to be concealed in the old garden-house at Cors y Gedol (which is now the same as it was then), and there they lived for some weeks; and then it was looked upon as a great favour done them, to let them live at a small farm called Cors y Gedol Uchaf. There they continued until his father died.

This inhumanity of the parents, and the short allowance made them, affected the young man so much that he became indolent, and passed most of his time in ale-houses, and spent what little money he could get upon undeserving companions who sponged upon him. However, one evening, when jovially engaged with these harpies, word was brought him that his father was dead; upon which he retired to a small room near, may be to pay the natural tribute of a few tears to a deceased parent. He was not so far from the door but he could hear their conversation on the subject. They exulted, and were heard to say: "We shall now have lands enough on sale. We shall always live with him while it lasts; but his generosity and extravagance will soon ruin him." This so shocked him, as he acknowledged afterwards, that he soon changed his conduct. However, he returned, paid the reckoning as usual, and very cordially took leave of them for that night; but next morning sent his agent to pay them and others the money which he had borrowed, and forbade them for ever going near his house again, for he had overheard all they had said about his wasteful habits the night before. Afterwards he turned out a most sober, discreet man; provided handsomely for all his children, and lived to see them all happily settled, except his son John, who did not marry till after his death, to whom he left a handsome maintenance. His son William he left in possession of his estates.

William Vaughan, the second of that name, of Cors y Gedol, and eldest son of Gryff. Vaughan, had by his wife Ann (daughter and heiress of Richard Vaughan of

Plâs Hen and Talhenbont) only one son, Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol. He¹ rebuilt Plâs Hen, as it now stands, in 1607, and likewise the Gate-House at Cors y Gedol in 1630. After his death his widow married William Lloyd, a younger son of Bodidris in Iâl, who, when he was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire, in the time of Cromwell, was overtaken in the road to Carnarvon, and inhumanly put to death by a party of Royalists. Some say that he was dragged alive to the Cross at Bangor, and there left to expire. This William Vân was a man of letters and of polite education. He was a great friend of Ben Jonson the poet, who made him a present of his works, which I have by me. In James Howel's Letters you will find one to him,² which shows that he was esteemed amongst the learned. In 1616 he erected a curious monument to his father's memory, from a design given him by Jones, the Royal architect, and his countryman, with whom he was very intimate. It stands at this time entire, in the chapel built by his father, adjoining Llanddwywe, the parish church of Cors y Gedol.³ This new chapel he had not finished before his death. Inigo Jones also gave him the design for the Gate-House at Cors y Gedol. William Vaughan was an excellent scholar, and had a fine taste for poetry, both Welsh and English. He was arrested for the county, as I find by a Welsh poem written by a good author in those times, and paid a considerable fine; but for what reason I cannot learn.

Richard Vaughan, the second of that name, of Cors y Gedol and Plâs Hen, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Owen of Clennau, and had William. He (Richard Vaughan) represented the county of Meirionedd in Parliament, and was so very fat and unwieldy that the folding doors of the House of Commons were opened to let him in, which is never done but when the Black Rod brings a message from the King, who being

¹ William Vaughan.

² *Epistolæ Ho-Eliaŋæ*, sect. 1, p. 39.

³ It is still there (1874).

then in the House of Lords, the folding doors opened, when the rumour in the House was, "the Black Rod or the Welsh knight is coming." His fat at length grew so troublesome to him that he brought surgeons from London to his house at Cors y Gedol, to cut out the fat, and the operation was successfully performed; but by some accident, soon after, some of the larger blood-vessels burst open, so he died in about the thirtieth year of his age,¹ and left William, an infant, under the guardianship of Sir John Owen, his mother's father.

William Vaughan, who died in 1669, aged thirty-seven, made some addition to Cors y Gedol by extending the west end of it. He married Ann, daughter to Gryffydd Nannau of Nannau. She died in 1701, aged sixty-one. They left two sons and four daughters.

Gryffydd Vaughan, the eldest son, possessed the inheritance, after his father, for several years, and died, unmarried, in his forty-fifth year,² leaving his estates to his brother Richard, who was the youngest of all the family.

The eldest daughter married Athelystan Owen of Rhiwsaeson.³

Ann, the second daughter, married Vincent Corbet of Ynys y Maengwyn.⁴

The third daughter, Catrin, married Gryffydd Wynn of Bodeon,⁵ and had two sons, named Thomas and William. Thomas married the coheiress of Glynlivon, and was made a baronet. Catharine, their mother, married, secondly, Col. Hugh Nanney of Nannau, by whom she had four daughters. Ann, the eldest, and Mary, the youngest, died unmarried. Catharine, the second

¹ He died Sheriff of Merionethshire, 19th July, 12 Charles I (1636). His widow was remarried to John Havers, Esq., of Whittlebury, co. Northampton. Administration to her effects granted upon 25th October 1641.

² He was born 14th Sept. 1653, and dying 15th June 1697, was buried at Llanddwywe.

³ She died at Shrewsbury in 1719, aged sixty-four.

⁴ He died 6th Jan. 1723, aged seventy-two.

⁵ He died 21st Sept. 1680, aged thirty-three.

daughter, becoming heiress, married William Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, and had one daughter, who married David Jones Gwyn of Taliaris, but died without issue. The third daughter married Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, and had issue, Hugh, Robert, Howell,¹ and Gryffydd; and one daughter, Catharine Vaughan.

[The above Gryffydd² (of Cors y Gedol) was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1659; his son Gryffydd was Sheriff for Meirioneth in 1677.]

Richard Vaughan, the third of the name, of Cors y Gedol, succeeded his brother Gryffydd in 1693, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Bodidris in Iâl, by whom he had two sons, William and Evan, now living, and four daughters. Anna Maria (died an infant), Elizabeth, Catrin, and Ann, who died, and was buried at Llanddwywe. Elizabeth is now living, and unmarried. Catharine married Dr. Hugh Wynn (brother to Robert Wynn of Bodscallen, who died a bachelor), she having a son and a daughter. The son died an infant. Margaret, their daughter and heir, married Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., of Mostyn, and has by him two daughters, and bids fair for several more sons and daughters: whom God long preserve! (p. 165).

Richard Vychan was Sheriff for Meirioneddshire in 1698, and for Caernarvonshire in 1699. He was chosen M.P. the first of Queen Anne, and continued to represent the county of Meirioneddshire till he died, in March 1734, aged sixty-eight, leaving behind him a widow and five children in full age, and one granddaughter, of whom more hereafter. Mrs. Vychan survived her husband nineteen years, dying in March 1758, aged eighty-three. Richard Vychan obtained universal esteem by his integrity and unbiassed conduct. He made great improvements in and about Cors y Gedol. The first was to modernise the house within by a thorough repair, wainscoting and new-flooring the whole, which before

¹ Raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1792.

² *William*. He was Sheriff for Carnarvonshire in 1655-6.

was only plaster. He also took down the old stone mullions and ancient windows, and put up sashes. He made great improvements in the gardens, and added several new rooms to the house. He likewise began the avenue from the house to the church, and greatly improved the farm and demesne. He was buried at Llanddwywe, where there is a monument erected to his memory by his widow. His son William married in his lifetime, on whom he settled a handsome maintenance then, and left a large jointure to his widow,¹ besides her own estate of Bodidris, the reversion of which he gave his son Evan Vychan, who now enjoys it; and likewise genteel fortunes to his three daughters.

William Vychan, now living, 1770, the eldest son of Richard Vychan, married Catharine, second daughter and heiress (after her eldest sister's death) of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, by whom he had one daughter and heiress, Ann, who married David Jones Gwynn of Taliaris in Carmarthenshire, who died without issue, as before related. William represented the county of Meirionedd in five Parliaments, 1734, 1741, 1746, 1754, and 1761; and in 1768 he declined standing, having about that time buried both his wife and daughter; and now lives at his ease, and retired, at Cors y Gedol, the family seat in his native county, of which he is Lord-Lieutenant.

[In another hand is the following conclusion.]

William Vaughan, the writer of the above memoir, was the eldest son of Richard V., Esq., of Cors y Gedol,

¹ Widow of Richard Vaughan. Of this Richard Vaughan an amusing anecdote is told in connection with his representation of Merionethshire. There was a call of the House. Mr. Vaughan was not in his place. The Serjeant-at-Arms, who was sent to bring him to town, arrived at Dolgelley, where the whole population were in league with the great house of Cors y Gedol. The Serjeant inquired the way there. "Go to Cors y Gedol at this time of year!" (it was winter) was the reply; "the mountains are impassable." "But," said the Serjeant, "I see there is an estuary between this and Barmouth. Could not I go by boat?" "No," was the reply; "between Barmouth and Cors y Gedol are marshes equally impassable." And Mr. Vaughan did not go to London for the "call".

by Margt., sole heiress of Sir Evan Lloyd, Bart., of Bodidris. He was born in 1707, old style; sent to Chester School in 1716; and four years afterwards to one Mr. Ellis at Mortlock, London, where he remained till the death of his master, which was sudden, he having stabbed himself. Then he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, and left upon the death of George I, in 1727; and in 1732 he married Catharine, daughter and heiress of Hugh Nannau of Nannau, by Catharine his wife, daughter of William V. of Cors y Gedol, his father's eldest sister. His wife died soon after the marriage of her daughter. Ann, the only child of this marriage, was born in February 1733-4; and a month after, his father, Richard Vaughan, died, who left behind him two sons and three daughters,—William, Evan Lloyd, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Ann. On the death of Lewys Owen of Penniarth,¹ one of his godfathers, Wm. was chosen Custos Rotulorum of the county of Merion., and Lord Lieutenant on the resignation of Earl Cholmondeley.² In 1754 died Sir William Wynn,³ on the 20th of May; and on the 20th Oct., same year, died Dr. Wynn.⁴ Ann, the only daughter of Mr. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, was married on July 6, 1756, at St. James' Church in London, by Dr. Mostyn, to D. Jones Gwynn of Taliaris, Esq. On March 16 [1758] died Mrs. Vaughan at Cors y Gedol. On Feb. 6, 1760, died Mrs. Ann Vaughan at Plâs Hen, and was buried at Llanddwywe.

DOLGELLAU.

Dolgellau is the chief town of the county of Merioneth, although it has but very little to recommend it to the tourist, besides the fact of its being so good a centre

¹ In Dec. 1729.

² Mr. Vaughan's commission bears date 28th April 1762.

³ M.P. for Carnarvon. Younger son of Griffith Wynn of Bodvean, by Catharine, daughter of Wm. Vaughan of Cors y Gedol.

⁴ Husband of Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Vaughan above.

for pedestrians and other tourists, and the beauty—magnificence is a better word—of the scenery with which it abounds. It is situate in a wide and fertile vale, upon the river Wnion, and is surrounded on all sides by high, and in many parts wooded mountains.

Sir R. Colt Hoare observed, "I know of no place in the Principality from whence so many pleasing excursions may be made; and where nature bears so rich, so varied, and so grand an aspect." Leave the town by whichever road you like, and you are sure of an enjoyable walk amid most graceful and extravagant scenery of mountain and valley, while the cataracts and falls which exist close at hand are worth a day's journey to behold.

Writing at the close of the last century, Pennant says of Dolgellau:—"Every entrance is barred by a turnpike, in imitation of other places; and every approach mended for a short distance, by help of the scanty tolls. The town is small; the streets disposed in a most irregular manner; but the situation is in a beautiful vale, fertile, well wooded, and embellished with numerous pretty seats, and watered by the river Mawddach; over which, on account of its floods, is a bridge of several arches. The town takes its name from its being placed in a dale abundant in hazels. It has nothing in it remarkable but the parish church, which, notwithstanding it is pewless, is a good building. Within is the monument of Meuric Vychan¹ ap Ynyr Vychan, of the neighbouring house of Nannau, fifth in descent from Prince Cadwgan, son of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, who resided there, and in whose posterity it continues to the present time. He is armed in a close mail helmet and neck-guard, sword in hand, and with a short mantle over the rest of his armour." This was written a little more than ninety years ago, and during the period which has elapsed, the church has been renovated, and pews provided, leaving us to imagine the scene of the pewless interior as Pennant saw it. But

¹ Vol. v, p. 56.

we fear that Pennant must have seen the church while undergoing repairs and repewing, for the following relation of a quarrel which took place a couple of hundred years ago will disclose the fact that the church had pews even then.

This quarrel is the subject of a document drawn up by Griffith Nannau of Nannau,¹ near Dolgelley, who represented Merionethshire in Parliament in 1593. Lewis Owen and Harry Owen, who are mentioned in it, were the sons of John Lewis Owen, M.P. for the county in 1572, and grandsons of Baron Lewis Owen, who, as we shall hereafter relate, was murdered near Mallwyd in October 1555. The date of the quarrel would be between the years 1598 and 1616. Griffith Nannau (Nanney) was "lawfully possessed of one seate, pewe or kneelinge place within the parish church of Dolgelley, in the north side of the chancell of the sayd church, . . . being the usual place where he and hys ancestors tyme out of mynd have vsed to kneele and hear devyne service." And it appears that Lewis Owen and Harry Owen were both at enmity with Griffith Nannau, and had often tried to "compasse his death". Being "wilfull and disorded yonge gentlemen", they gathered together a few friends of wild habits,—“desperate swaggerers; lewed and rogish fellows,”—and arming them with swords, pistols, bills, and staves, about two or three o'clock on Christmas morning “dyd, in a most outrageous and rebellious manner, enter or breake open the sayde church, and then and ther with axes and hatchetts cutt downe and utterly spoyle, on [one] wenscott seate or pue wherein your orator (Griffith Nannau) did vsually sitt and kneele to here devyne service.” Not content with this, they, on the next day, secreted themselves in several houses in the town to watch Nannau or some of his servants as they went to church, to further abuse them, and to “provoke him to forget himself”. Harry Owen was armed with a short sword and dagger, “a thing vnvsall in those partes to be worne in churches,

¹ Vol. v, p. 57.

vnless it be when gentlemen travell," and went to the church and sat in Nannau's pew, or what was left of it, so that he had to sit with the parson. After church Owen followed him, tried to provoke him by "dyverce woords". The result of this annoyance seems to have been a duel, but we have not read of how it terminated.

The ancient monument of Ynyr Vychan's son Meuric, or Maurice, lies on the window-sill near the pulpit, and is fairly preserved. Meuric was grandfather to Howel Sele,¹ who stood so "stiffly" for Henry IV against Owen Glyndwr (although the latter had been proclaimed Prince of Wales), and refused to do him homage, for which he was taken prisoner by Owen, who brought him towards Dolgelley. Griffith ap Gwyn, who had married Howel's daughter, hearing of this, collected his relations and friends to the number of about 200 men, and came to Llanelltyd bridge, thinking to rescue his father-in-law from Owen, but, after a hot skirmish, Owen got the passage, and Griffith, with the loss of sixty men, fled. It is said that Owen dropped Howel Sele into a hollow oak-tree, where he ended his life.

The only interesting piece of antiquity which existed in the town besides those we have mentioned, was pulled down in 1882. On that occasion a newspaper of the district contained the following notice:—

"It will, we are sure, be interesting to many in this part of the Principality to know that, after enduring the storms of several centuries, the venerable buildings at Dolgelley known as Owain Glyndwr's Parliament House, one of the few relics of bygone ages, and a monument of the time when the Welsh nation made a final stand for liberty and self-government, is this week to be razed to the ground. Tradition asserts that the building was erected about 1385 as a gentleman's house; in 1405 Owain Glyndwr assembled the last Welsh Parliament, and from this place was dated the celebrated treaty with Charles VII of France, which, as given in Rymer's *Fœdera*, runs, 'Dat apud Dolguelli decem die Mensis

¹ Vol. v, p. 56.

Maii, mcccc, quarto, et principatus nostri quarto." Subsequently it was the residence of Baron Owen, who was murdered by the Welsh banditti of Dinas Mawddwy. It remained in the hands of his descendants until a few years back, and as there were threats of its demolition for the conversion of the site into shops, a movement for its acquisition as a public museum was set on foot by Mr. Holland, M.P., and Mr. Beale, the High Sheriff of Merionethshire. Mr. Phipson, architect, Birmingham, prepared plans for the remodelling of the building, but owing to the want of funds the scheme fell through. The curious carved work is to be reproduced in the new building, which will be an ironmonger's shop."

There is, however, no authority for the title of Parliament House, nor have we evidence of its existence so early as Glyndwr's time. The old house was formerly known as "Cwrt Plas yn Dre", and there can be no doubt that it was the residence of the murdered Baron Owen.

The following is Fuller's description of Dolgelley, in his ancient work, *Worthies in Wales* :—

- " 1. The walls thereof are three miles high.
2. Men go into it over the water ; but
3. Go out of it under the water.
4. The steeple thereof doth grow therein.
5. There are more ale-houses than houses."

These five enigmas he explains in the following manner :—the first is explained by the mountains which surround the place ; the second implies that on one side of the town there was a bridge, over which all travellers must pass ; and the third that, on the other side, they had to go under a wooden trough, which conveyed water from a rock, at a mile distant, to an overshot mill. For the fourth he says, the bells, if plural, hung in a yew-tree ; and for the last, that "tenements were divided into two or more tippling-houses, and that even chimneyless barns were used often for the same purpose."

The Roman road passes through Dolgelley to Tomen y Môr, and the task of exploring it is pretty easy, the line from the neighbourhood of Dolmelynlyn being visible

nearly all the way to Heriri Mons, sometimes raised, but commonly as a trench or depressed road.

During the insurrection of Owen Glyndwr, Dolgelly was the scene of numerous riots, as was its immediate neighbourhood ; and, as we have already stated, tradition will have it that the courageous Owain held a Parliament of his Welsh "subjects" at Dolgelley. While the Civil Wars were stirring the land with fear and desolation, Dolgelley managed, through its "un-get-at-able-ness" to escape any great harm. The only notices of the place, in the record of those times, are of the quartering of soldiers in the town. In 1645 the Montgomeryshire forces invaded Merionethshire, and lay for some little time at "Dolgelle", and from thence they proceeded to Ynysmaengwyn, near Towyn, which mansion they burnt, lest the Parliamentary forces should harbour there.

At Dolgelley was born Reinallt, a clever harper, who contended with Sion Eos for the laurel, about 1450, but was unsuccessful. The poet Davydd ab Gwylim sings his praise in flowing terms.¹

NANNAU.

Nannau Mansion is a plain and modern building, about a mile from the gates, situated over 700 feet above sea level, and, it is said, built on higher ground than any other gentleman's house in Great Britain. This was formerly the residence of Howel Sele,—whom we have already mentioned,—a cousin and an inveterate enemy of Owen Glyndwr. Knowing this, the holy Abbot of Cymmer (the Abbey lies hard by) brought the two together, and, to all appearance, succeeded in reconciling them ; but it was in appearance only, for, walking together in the park one day, Owen remarked that a doe which fled by them would make a fine mark for Howel's arrow, whereupon Howel pretended to take aim at it, turned his arrow at Owen, and discharged it full at his

¹ *Dolgellau Guide.*

breast. Fortunately for himself, Owen had a breast-plate beneath his clothes, and received no hurt. Enraged at this piece of treachery, he seized Howel and burnt his house; but none could ever hear how he disposed of him until many years after, when the skeleton of a large man, of the size of Howel, was found in the hollow trunk of a great oak, in which Owen is supposed to have immured him on account of his deceit.

Reference is made to this tradition by Sir Walter Scott in a note to *Marmion* :—

“ All nations have their omens drear,
 Their legends wild of foe and fear,
 To Cambria look—the peasant see,
 Bethink him of Glendowerdy,
 And shun the ‘ Spirit’s Blasted Tree’.”

The Rev. George Warrington wrote a ballad about the tree, which, after reciting the mysterious disappearance of Howel ‘Sele, describes the appearance on the scene, after a lapse of ten years, of Madoc (a friend of Glyndwr), who had been charged by the chieftain on his death-bed to convey to the widow the sad tale of her husband’s death, which he does in the following words :—

“ Led by the ardour of the chase,
 Far distant from his own domain,
 From where Garthmaelan spreads her shades
 The Glyndwr sought the open plain.

“ With head aloft and antlers wide,
 A red buck roused then crossed in view;
 Stung with the sight and wild with rage,
 Swift from the wood fierce Howel flew.

“ With bitter taunt and keen reproach,
 He, all impetuous, poured his rage;
 Reviled the Chief, as weak in arms,
 And bade him loud the battle wage.

“ Glyndwr for once restrained his sword,
 And still, averse, the fight delays;
 But softened words, like oil on fire,
 Made anger more intensely blaze.

" They fought ; and doubtful long the fray,
 The Glyndwr gave the fatal wound ;
 Still mournful must my tale proceed,
 And its last act all dreadful sound.

" I marked a broad and Blasted Oak,
 Scorched by the lightning's vivid glare ;
 Hollow its stem from branch to root,
 And all its shrivel'd arms were bare.

" Be this, I cried, the proper grave :
 (The thought in me was deadly sin),
 Aloft we raised the hapless Chief,
 And dropped his bleeding corpse within."

The tree was examined, and the whitened bones were exposed to view :—

" Back they recoiled ! the right hand still
 Contracted, grasped a rusty sword ;
 Which erst in many a battle gleamed,
 And proudly decked their slaughtered lord.

" They bore the corpse to Vaner's shrine,
 With holy rites and prayers addressed ;
 Nine white-robed monks the last dirge sang,
 And gave the angry spirit rest."

The old tree stood until 1813, and measured 28 feet in circumference, and was known by the country people as " Derwen Ceubren yr Ellyll", or the Hollow Oak of Demons. Sir R. Colt Hoare, the editor of an edition of Giraldas' *Itinerary*, says, in referring to this tree : " During a visit to Sir Robert Vaughan, in the year 1813, this aged tree attracted my notice, and on the morning of the 13th of July I made a drawing of it, in one of the most sultry days I ever felt. In the succeeding night, which was equally hot, this venerable oak fell to the ground." The visitor will find its site in the kitchen-garden, down the park, half a mile from the mansion. It is now marked by a sun-dial and a brass plate, bearing an inscription, and a representation of the ancient oak taken from the above drawing.¹

¹ *Dolgellau Guide.*

CYMMER ABBEY.

The Abbey lies within the precincts of a farm-yard, and has been desecrated to the use of a cow-house and barn. The Abbey was of the Cistercian order, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, but it does not appear to have been an establishment of any considerable size¹; and may be ranked among the meanest order of these religious houses. At least the scantiness of its history, and the apparent smallness of the buildings, would tend to justify such a conclusion. No doubt, this absence of stirring events in its history would point to its adaptability to the purpose for which it was intended, as its situation in this out-of-the-way nook ensured it that seclusion wished for by the devotees who passed their lives within its confines, inspiring them with contented quietness; while the beautiful, yet wild simplicity of its surrounding scenery, gave them means to preserve their happiness and peace. Few spots indeed can be found more lovely than the site of this Abbey, which has been compared, by those who have the right to judge, with some of the choicest vales of Switzerland. "The Mawddach dashes wildly by it; hills diversified with wood and rock are all around; beyond the green meadows of the Vale of Dolgelley are seen the precipitous and varied ridges of Cader Idris, while close upon the Abbey itself are groves and wooded glades well fitted for retirement and holy contemplation. It forms one of those rich scenes so precious to the interpreter of nature's fair face; everyone is delighted at seeing it; all leave it with lingering regret."

The Abbey is situated not very distant from the conflux of the rivers Wnion and Mawddach, as its name implies—the confluence of two streams. The Abbey has also been known by the name Vanner. Dugdale, the genealogist, has confounded Cymmer with Abbey Cwm

¹ These notes on Cymmer Abbey are compiled from an exhaustive paper by the Rev. H. L. Jones, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Hir, in Radnorshire, in mentioning the attack by Henry III on the latter monastery.

Having reached the Abbey, we find it in a sadly neglected condition. The buildings which remain of the ancient structure are the church, with portions of its aisles or side chapels, and part of the mansion on the western side, commonly called the Abbot's House; which, however, is not apparently older than the sixteenth century; and consists of little more than a large hall, with a few adjoining rooms, the latter being so metamorphosed as to destroy all architectural details. The roof of the hall is of oak, but the windows appear to be of the time of Charles II; at which time, we are told, this house was occupied by some of the Vaughan family. It was these tenants who planted a magnificent grove of lime-trees which led to the Abbey, throwing a characteristic gloom over the venerable building and its surroundings. The church, which is built in a position from the east to west, consisted of a central aisle and apparently of two side ones, but there are not sufficient remains to enable us to decide whether the building was cruciform in shape, or whether any transepts ever existed. The whole is now greatly dilapidated, and grown over with ivy at the eastern end; but the abundant growth of this tree adds to the picturesqueness of the building in so marked a manner, as to forbid the wish that it were removed, even though it disclosed the architectural details of the building to greater advantage. A large sycamore-tree also grows within the walls of the tower, while another has found a home for itself against the wall. The style of the building is said to be that peculiar period of transition from Norman to Early Pointed. In the tower may be seen three fine "widely splayed" windows, one of which—the westernmost—is altered into a doorway. On the northern side of the nave are three arches with octagonal piers, which are supposed to have divided a chapel from the main body of the building. The eastern end is lighted by three lancet-shape windows, with bold splays; and above them, concealed by

the ivy, are three similar ones, but very much smaller. There are still to be seen the holes in the walls which were left when the rood-loft was pulled down. It is said this rood-loft was taken to and still exists at the church of Llanegryn, near Towyn. The earliest mention of this Abbey which has been found is in the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV, A.D. 1291, where the value of the Returns and Obventions of the Abbot to the See of Bangor is set down at thirty marks, with the tithes thence to be deducted, 33s. 4d.; in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII, where its value is shown at £51 13s. 4d., from which a tenth was to be deducted (£5 3s. 4d.). This Abbey was noticed in the pleadings in *Quo Warranto curia* 24 Edward III, before Richard de Stafford and his associates, when the Abbot was stated to have been summoned to show "by what right he claimed certain privileges, inasmuch as the holding of them, and of various properties which he claimed, militated against the statute of mortmain."

HARDDLECH CASTLE.

Harlech can be reached from Barmouth by rail, the distance being ten miles. The town itself, to use an expression very often found in old guide-books, presents but a "mean" appearance, consisting of only a few houses. It is remarkable for nothing besides its castle, which is built upon a cliff overlooking the marsh upon the sea-coast. The name is said to be derived from its situation, originally called Twr Bronwen, from Bronwen (the fair-necked), sister to Bran ap Llur, Duke of Cornwall, and subsequently King of Britain. According to some historians, Harlech was built by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, about the year 350, and it is generally believed that Edward I, after subjecting the Welsh, built this castle upon the ruins of the former. In 1283, we find Hugh de Blonkislw the Constable, with a salary of £100. In 1404, this

castle, along with that of Aberystwyth, was seized by Owain Glyndwr. They were both retaken about four years afterwards by an army which was despatched from England for the purpose. Margaret of Anjou, the spirited Queen of Henry VI, after the King's defeat at Northampton in 1460, fled from Coventry, and found an asylum in this fortress. During the Wars of the Roses, Harlech held out for the Lancastrians, under the command of Davydd ap Ivan ap Einion, until 1408. The castle was, however, at last surrendered to an army under the command of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. During the Civil Wars the fortress was ably defended by Sir Hugh Pennant, till deserted by his men, when it fell into the possession of the Parliamentary forces; was again repossessed by the Royalists, and finally taken in March 1647, by a force under General Mytton. It was the last castle in Wales which held out for the King.

From the castle, if the atmosphere happens to be clear, may be seen the peaked summit of Snowdon, elevated much above the other mountains; the promontory of Lleyn, Criccieth Castle, and the entire bay of Cardigan. Near this place is a curious antique monument, called *Coeten Arthur*, or King Arthur's Quoit, which is a large flat stone, lying horizontally, supported by two others. The supporters are about twenty inches square; two of them are eight feet high, and the incumbent stone, inclining to an oval, is eleven feet in length.

In 1692, a golden torque was discovered in a garden near this place, which is now preserved at Mostyn. It is in the form of a wreathed bar of gold, highly polished, twisted and flexible. It is hooked at both ends, and is about four feet long.

OWEN OF DOLGELLAU.¹

“ Lewis Owen, Esq., Vice Chamberlain, and Baron of ye Exchequer of North Wales, lived in great credit and authoritie in ye time of King Henry 8, Edw. 6, and queene Mary, as it appeereth by their letters *under their sign manuell* directed to him and John Wynne ap Mredith of Cwedir, Esq., touching matters that concerned the peace and quiet government of the country, as the apprehending of and punishing of felons and outlawes (which from ye civile warres between Yorke and Lancaster abounded in ye countrey, and never left robbing, burning of houses and murthering the people, insoemuch that being very numerous they did often drive great droves of cattle, sometymes to ye number of a hundred and more, from our country to another, without fear, shame, pittie, or punish'nt, to the utter undoing of the poorer sorte). And they in performance of the duties required *by some of those letters* (being authorized to call to their aide the power of the Counties, and alsoe to keepe sessions of Gaol delivery when occasion required) raysed a greate company of talle and lustie men, and on a Christmas eve took about eighty felons and outlaws, whom they punished according to the nature of their delinquencies: as ye noble Sir Jo. Wynn, Baronet, and grandchilde of the former John Wynn, often tould me. The letters aforesayd I have seene and read, and are yet extant in the house of Gwydir. Afterwards the sayd Lewis Owen, being High Sheriffe for the countie of Merioneth, (and) having occasion to goe to Montgomeryshire Assizes, to treat with ye Lord of Mauthwy about a marriag to be had between Jon. Owen, his sonne and heir, and ye daughter of the sayd Lord of Mauthwy, was in his return mett by a damned crew of theves and outlaws, who in the thick woods of Mauthwy lay in wayt for his coming, and had cutt downe

¹ From an old MS. in the possession of Rupert Owen, Esq., Oxford.

long trees to cross the way and to hinder his passage; and being come to the place, they lett fly at him a shower of arrows, whereof one lighted on his face, the which he took out with his hand, and brake it; then they fell on him with their bills and javellings and killed him. His men at the first assault fled and left him only accompanied with his sone-in-law, John Lloyd of Keiswyn,¹ Esq., who defended him till he fell down to the ground as dead, where he was founde, having about thirty wounds in his body. This cruel murther was comitted about Alhallowtides, in ye yeare of our Lord 1555, and the murtherers were soone afterwards for the most part taken and executed; some few fled the land, and never returned. And soe with the loss of his life he purchased peace and quietness to his country, the which God be praysed we enjoy even to our days. He had by Margaret Puleson his wife: seven sons, John, Hugh, Edward, Griffith, Robert, Elisse, Symon; and four daughters: Ellin, married to David Lloyd² ap Tudr. Vaughan of Dolgelley, gent., great grandfather of Tudr. Vaughan of Caerynnwch, gent., now living; Elizabeth, married to Richard manney of Kevndeuddwr,³ gent., ancestor to Lewis Nanney of Kevndeuddwr, gent., now living; Catharine, married to Evan Lloyd al's Jno. Lloyd of Keiswyn, Esq.⁴; and Mary, wife of Jno. Wynn ab Rhys Caerddinon in the Countie of Denbigh, gent., father of Edward Price of Llwynym, Esq.⁵ John Owen of Llwyn, Esq., his eldest sone, was M.P., for co. Meirionydd in 1572, and one of the greatest in power and authority of any in his Countie. He married Ursula, the daughter of Rich. Mitton, Esq., Lord of Mauthwy, and by her had Lewis Owen, Esq., who left noe issue; John Owen, father of Lewis Owen and Humphrey Owen, with many other children; Harry Owen; Elizabeth, married to Alban Owen, Esq., Lord of Kemaes in Pembrokeshire, but she had noe issue; Ellen, married to Jon. Powys of Vaner, Esq.,⁶

¹ Vol. ii, p. 391.² Vol. v, p. 65.³ Vol. v, p. 58.⁴ Vol. ii, p. 391, art. "Pen y lan".⁵ Vol. iii, p. 49.⁶ Vol. v, p. 112.

and after his death to Peter Meurig of Ucheldre, Esq.¹; Catharine, married to Rich. Herbert of Machynlleth, gent., father of Oliver Herbert, father of Rich. Herbert of Llwyn Iorwerth, in the Countie of Cardigan, Esq.; Margaret, married Rich. Ireland, of Lithward in Shropshire, Esq.; Anne, married William Oxwick, Esq.; and Marrie, married Edward Oxwick.

"2. Hugh Owen of Caerberllen, Esq., learned in ye lawe, married Catharine, daughter of Jno. Pugh of Mathavern, Esq.,² and by her had issue: John Owen of Caerberllen, Esq., his eldest son, who by Catharine, daughter of Cadwaladr Price of Rhiwlas, had Hugh Owen, father of Jno. Owen of Caerllan, gent., now living; Evan Owen, Esq., Serjeant-at-Armes to King James; with his second son, Rowland Owen, Edward Owen, father of Hugh Owen of Llanihangel, gent., now living. He had alsoe two daughters; one, Ursula,³ married Edw. Lloyd of Treveglwys,⁴ gent., father of Dr. David Lloyd, warden of Ruthyn; and another, which was married to Humphrey Jones of Keven Caer, gent.⁴

"3. The third son was Edw. Owen of Hengwrt,⁵ gent.; he had issue: Robert Owen, who had one only daughter, married to one Foster, a gentleman neere Northampton, and now she is wife of ...; Elizabeth; Margaret, mother of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, Esq., now living; Catharine, mother of Jno. Wynn of Llwyn, gent.; Owen and Jane, and all save Jane have issue.

"4. The fourth sonn was Griff. Owen of Talybont, gent.; he took to his wife Elizabeth, sister and heire of Will. ap David Lloyd of Peniarth, Esq.,⁶ and had issue three sons: Lewis Owen, his eldest son, who had issue only two daughters: Margaret, the eldest, married to Richard Owen of Morben, gent.,⁷ father of Lewis Owen, Esq., and many daughters. After him she married Samuel Herbert, gent., and bare him Matthew Herbert, and Richard, Eliza and ...; his second daughter married

¹ Vol. vi, p. 8.

² Vol. vi, p. 38.

³ Vol. iv, p. 286.

⁴ Vol. iv, p. 287.

⁵ Vol. iv, p. 298.

⁶ Vol. v, p. 102.

⁷ Vol. v, p. 405.

Humphrey Owen, gent., son of Jno. Owen, second son of Jno. Owen of Llwyn, Esq.,¹ and had issue two sons and a daughter (his second son was Hugh Owen, gent., who died without issue ; and Mr. Henry Owen, parson of Harpden, co. Oxon., who had issue the Right Reverend Jno. Owen, Dr. in Divinity, Deane of Christ Church College in Oxon., and Vice Chancellor of the same).

" 5. The fifth son was Robert Owen of Dolyserre, gent.; he was an Attorney in the Court of the Marches of Wales, and had issue : Humphrey Owen, gent., father of Robert Owen of Dolyserre, gent.,² both living, etc.; Harry Owen, whose issue lives in London ; Symon Jones ; Mr. Jno. Owen, a preacher of God's word ; Lodowic ; and three daughters.

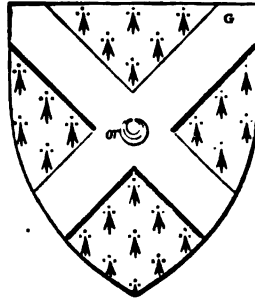
" 6. Symon Owen, gent., was his father's (sixth) son ; he had issue, Lewis Owen of Hafod-dywyll,³ gent., father of Jno. Owen, Symon Owen, Dr. of Physick, and Robert Owen, B. of Divinity and parson of Celynin, all living, and Robert Symon Owen, who left two sons to inherit his ... John and Edward.

" 7. The seventh son was Ellisise Owen, gent.; he had but daughters."

¹ Eldest son of the Baron, Lewys Owen.

² Humphrey Owen, of the Dolserey family, who died in the present century, had a daughter and heiress, who married a young gentleman of the name of Stephens.

³ Vol. v, p. 394.



MORGAN OF CELLI IORWERTH IN
TRAWSVYNYDD.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 71.)

Iorwerth ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn = Gwenllian, d. of Cynwrig ab
ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel of Ynys y Botpert ab Iorwerth ab Rhi-
Maengwyn, Cors y Gedol, and lands after- ryd ab Madog ab Ednowain
wards called Celli Iorwerth. Bendew of Tegeingl.

Ithel ab Iorwerth = Mali, d. of Einion ab Gruffydd ab	Jenkyn ab	Edny-
of Celli Iorwerth.	Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth	Iorwerth ved.
Party to a deed	of Llan-Uwchllyn, ab Madog ab	of Ynys
dated 26 Henry	Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid	y Maen-
VI.	Vlaidd.	gwyn.

Rhydderch ab = Lowry, d. of Howel ab Gruffydd Derwas of Cemmaes in
Ithel of Celli Cyveiliog. Her mother was Elin, d. of Davydd Llwydd
Iorwerth. of Newtown Hall.

John ab Rhydderch. Party to a deed = Elin, d. of Llywelyn Vychan of Har-
dated 18th May, 6 Edw. VI (1553). ddlech, ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab
Ynwr Ddâ.

Morgan ab John of Celli Iorwerth. = Margaret, d. of Thomas ab Gruffydd
Party to a deed dated 11th August ab Jenkyn ab Rhys ab Robert
1589. Llwyd of Clynog Vawr.

John ab Morgan of Celli Iorwerth. = Lowry, d. of Elissau ab William of
Rhiwgôch.

Morgan Vychan = Catharine, d. of Morgan Vychan ab Lewys ab Ieuan ab
of Celli Ior- Davydd.
werth.

John ab Morgan of Celli Iorwerth. = Jane, d. of Robert Lloyd of Rhiwgôch.

Captain John Lloyd of Celli Iorwerth suffered severely in the civil wars in
King Charles's time; and, between forfeiture and sales, a great part, if
not the whole, of his estates passed into other hands; a considerable
portion of them were purchased by Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclusham, Knt.

LLOYD OF CEISWYN AND ABERLLEVENY IN THE PARISH OF TALYLLYN.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 274.)

Ieuan ab Davydd Lloyd of Ceiswyn. = Catharine, d. of Lewys ab Owen of
Refer to vol. ii, p. 391. Dolgellau, Esq. (the Baron), first
wife.

<p>1 Hugh Lloyd of Ceiswyn, = Elliw, d. of Ieuan Lloyd which place he sold to his ab Davydd ab Sion half-brother, Sir John of Nant y Mynach. Lloyd, Knt. See vol. v.</p>	<p>2 Rhys. = Elliw, d. of Davydd ab Ynyr Goch of Dolgellau.</p>
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<p>3 Owen. = Gwenllian, d. of Mareddydd ab Madog ab Ieuan ab v Cadwgan of Tallylyn.</p>	<p>4 Lewys Lloyd.</p>	<p>5 Edward. Margaret, ux. Owen ab John ab Bedw ab Jenkyn.</p>
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Ieuan ab Davydd Lloyd of Ceiswyn married, secondly :— Margaret, d. of Maurice ab Owen of
Rhiwsaeson in Llanbrynmair (vol. v),
second wife.

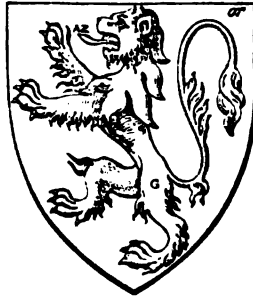
<p>Sir John Lloyd purchased Ceiswyn from his eldest half-brother, Hugh Lloyd. He was raised to the dignity of Serjeant-at-law in Dec. 1623, and was knighted on the 10th of Jan. 1624.</p>	<p>Jane, d. of Thomas ab Hugh, tenth in descent from Osbern Wyddel. Vron Iw. MS.</p>	<p>—William. Mary. Catharine. Margaret. —Ellis. —Humphrey. —Richard. —Rowland. —Owen, ob. s. p. —Gruffydd, ob. s. p. —John Ieuanaf of Dolvawr, ancestor of the Lloyds of Pen y Lan. Vol. ii, p. 389.</p>
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Catharine Lloyd, sole heiress. = John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, second son of
William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog. Vol. iv.
s. p.

The direct line of this family is supposed to have become extinct, upon the failure of male issue in the Lloyds of Pen y lan, in the parish of Rhiwabon. A great portion, if not the whole of the estates of the Lloyds of Ceiswyn, including, it is believed, the farm so called, and certainly the ancient mansion of Aberlleveny, became vested, by descent, through two heiresses, in the late John, Lord Cawdor, during whose life they were alienated. John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, was Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1652 and 1667. (See page 418.)

PUGH OF MATHAVARN.

The wife of Ieuan ab David Lloyd (see p. 37) was omitted. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Jenkin ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maengwyn, by whom he had issue one son, Hugh ab Ieuan, and two daughters, Margaret and Catharine.



NANNEY OF MAES Y NEUADD.

Maurice Wynne of Moel y Glo, second son of William Wynne of Glyn (p. 159), High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1671. Ob. 24th Aug. 1673. Jane, d. and coheir of Gruffydd Lloyd of Maes y Neuadd.

Robert Wynne of Maes y Neuadd, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd, 1679. Ob. 1691. Jane, d. of Robert Evans of Plas Tan y Bwlch in Maentwrog, in the Vale of Festiniog.

William Wynne of Maes y Neuadd, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1714. Will dated 20th Jan. 1720. Margaret, d. of Roger Ellis Bryn-kir of Bryn-kir (p. 249). 2nd ux. Margaret, d. of Roger Lloyd of Rhagatt, and relict of Mareddydd Lloyd, a younger son of ... Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, Esq.

William Wynne, M.A., Rector of Llangan-haval, co. Denbigh, and Manavon, co. Mont., a distinguished Welsh poet. Ob. 1760.

Robert Wynne of Maes y Neuadd, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1734. Lowry, sister and heir of John Nanney of Maes y Pandy. Rev. Ellis Wynne of Congleton in Cheshire. Elizabeth, d. Jane, and coheir-ess of Leftwich Oldfield of Leftwich. 1720.

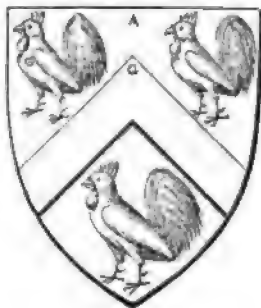
Leftwich Bowyer Wynne. William Wynne. Elizabeth = Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., married 1753.

^a
 William Wynne of Maes y Neuadd, assumed the name = Elizabeth, d. of John
 of Nanney, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1758; Williams of Ty-
 ob. 4th April 1795. Vry in Anglesey.

Robert Wynne; ob. s. p. 25th March 1803.	Rev. John Nanney = 1st ux. Anne, d. = 2nd ux. Anne of Maes y Neuadd; and coheiress Fleming, d. of ob. 31st March 1838. of Sir Thomas John Fisher Kyffyn of of Chetwynd Maenan, Knt.; Lodge, co. ob. s. p. 1823. Salop; ob. 1836.
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1	2	3	4
Sir William Wynne, Knt., J.P. and D.L., Major in the Army, Governor of San- down Fort in the Isle of Wight; mar. Mary, eldest d. of Colonel Long of Tub- ney, co. Berks.	Margaret. Mary; ob. s. p. 1833.	Lowry-Nanney Wynne, ux. Thomas Vaughan of Burlton Hall, co. Salop. Vol. iv, p. 96.	Jane Wynne, ux. John Lloyd of Bashall Lodge, co. York; m. 4th Feb. 1795. See vol. v, p. 147.

John Nanney of Maes y Neuadd and Maes y Pandy. Born 15 July 1833.



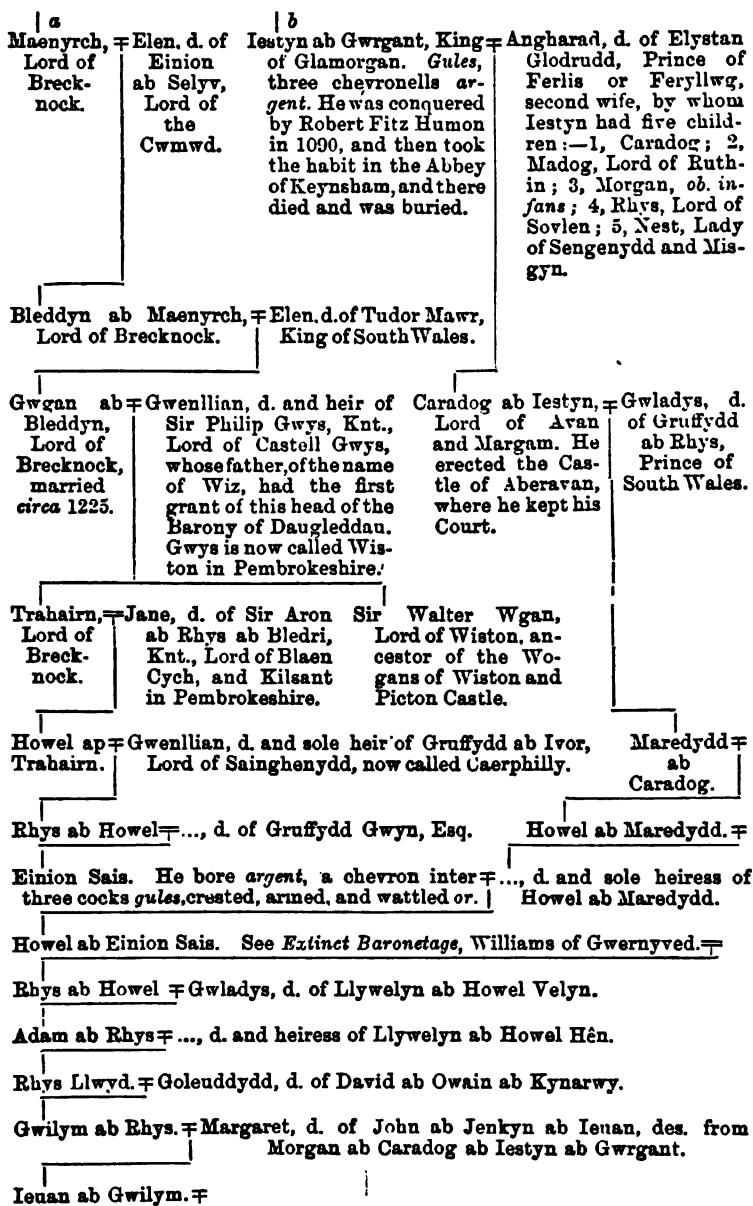
MAES Y PANDY IN THE PARISH OF TALYLLYN.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, pp. 50, 57, 237.)

Caradog Vreichvras, King of Brych- einiog, Lord of the Dolorous Tower. One of the Knights of King Arthur's Round Table. <i>Sable</i> , a chevron inter three spear's heads sanguinated.	Tegay Hirvron, d. and heiress of Pelinor, King of Cornwall. <i>Sable</i> , fifteen be- sants.	Gwrgant ab- Ithel, King of Glamor- gan.
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^a

^b



| ^a
Rhys ab Ieuan = Margaret, d. of Davydd ab Ithel ab Llywarch ab Davydd,
a son of Davydd ab Llywelyn, Prince of Wales.

Hugh ab Rhys = Goleubryd, d. and coheirss of Ieuan Benllwyd ab Davydd
ab Ieuan Llwyd ab Davydd Vawr ab Madog ab Davydd
ab Madog Grŵg of Tal y Llyn.

Rhys Hughes of Maes y Pandy = Margaret, d. of Howel ab Y Bedo ab
High Sheriff for co. Meirionnydd Deio ab Jenkyn ab Llywelyn ab Einion
in 1582; ob. 1603. ab Celynnin of Llwydiarth, in Powys.

Humphrey = Hughes of Maes y Pandy.	Howel Hughes.	Sir Rhydderch Hughes, = Catharine, d. of M.A., Vicar of Machyn- lleth in 1580, and Rector in 1585; ob. 1612.	Owain ab David ab Lewys.
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John. Rhys. Jane.

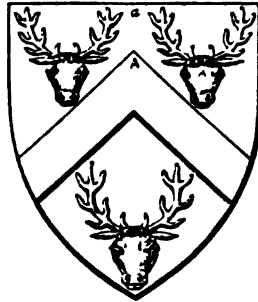
1 Catharine, ux. John ab Richard of Cevn Caer, an ancient Roman station in Pen- nal parish.	2 Jane, ux. Hum- phrey Wynn ab John of Ynys y Maen Gwyn.	3, 4 Eliza- beth. Lowry.	5 Elli, ux. Lewys Nanney ab Richard of Cevn Deuddwr.
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1 John Hughes = Gwen, d. of of Maes y Hugh Pandy. Arg- Nannau of gent, a chev. Nannau, Esq. inter three cocks gules, crested, wattled, and armed or. v	2, 3 Elissau, ob. s. p. Humphrey, ob. s. p.	4 Howel Hughes.	= Gwen, d. of Richard Nanney of Cevn Deu- ddwr, ab Howel ab David ab Meurig.	Jane, ux. William Vaugh- an ab Robert of Cil- geran. See p. 389.
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Rhys Hughes.

Elissau.

The last heir male of this family, John Hughes of Maes y Panddy, had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who married Lewys Nanney, son of Edward, a younger son of Hugh Nanney of Nannau, Esq. He was Sheriff for co. Meirionnydd in 1634. She married, secondly, John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, Sheriff for co. Meirionnydd in 1652 and 1667. The Maes y Panddy estates, after having been vested in the Nanney family for several generations, passed into that of Wynne of Maes y Neuadd, through the marriage of Robert Wynne to Lowry, eldest sister of John Nannau, Esq. (see p. 415).



COEDAN. CLOGYROG UCHAV.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 262.)

Llywelyn ab Tudor ab Robert ab Maredydd ab Davydd ab Rhys ab Howel =
ab Tudor ab Madog ab Iarddur. See p. 203.

Gwilym ab = Angharad, d. of Mathe ap Madog ap Davydd ab Meurig ab Einion
Llywelyn. Ddû ab Einion Vychan ab Einion Voel ab Iago ab Owain
Gwynedd.

Rhys ab = Elin, d. of Llywelyn ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddû ab
Gwilym. Gwrgeneu ab Iathen ab Seth ab Alaw ab Carwed ab Marchudd.
Her mother was Morvydd, d. of Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Howel
ab Ieuan ab Ednyved ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Meurig ab
Trahairn ab Gwerydd ab Rhys Goch (see p. 209). Morvydd's
mother was Mallt, d. of Llywelyn ab Hwlcyn ab Howel ab
Iorwerth Ddû of Prysaddved. See vol. v, p. 282.

William = Janet, d. of Sir Harri Bold of Caernarvon, Knt., Sheriff for co.
ab Rhys Caernarvon for life, by patent, dated 23rd Sept., 1st Edward IV
of (1461), son of William Bold ab Sir Robert Bold, Knt., ab Sir
Coedan. Richard Bold of Bold Hall, co. Lancaster, Knt. *Argent, a
snake's head sable.*

1	2	3	4
Rhys ab William of Coedan =	Maredydd.	Hugh.	William.

Jane, sole heiress of Coedan = Arthur Bulkeley of Brynddû. See p. 250.

Thomas Bulkeley of Coedan = Elizabeth, d. and coheir of John Brereton of
Esclusham. See vol iii, 94.



PLAS YN EGRYN, IN THE PARISH OF LLANABER.

(Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 251.)

Ednyved ab Urien¹ ab Tegwared ab Iorwerth ab Iddon ab Ithel ab Edryd=
ab Enathan ab Siopheth ab Carwed ab Marchudd.

Llywelyn = Llenu, d. of Sir Howely Vwyall. Knt., ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab
ab Mareddydd ab Einion ab Gwgan ab Merwydd ab Collwyn ab
Ednyved. Tangno.

Gruffydd = Mali, d. of Peredur ab Aron ab Ednyved ab Llywelyn ab Tudor
Lloyd. ab Peredur ab Goronwy ab Adda ab Davydd Goch ab Ednowain
ab Bradwen.

Ednyved, = Annest, d. and coheiress of Thomas ab Davydd Gam ab Cynwrig
one of ab Goronwy ab Hugh ab Iorwerth ab Gwgan ab Idnerth ab
theGrand Edryd. Her mother was Gwenhwyvar, d. of Robert ab Goronwy
Jury, 31st Llwyd² ab Y Penwyn of Melai.
Henry
VI.

Gruffydd, witness = Angharad, d. of Robert Palgus ab John Palgus. *Argent*,
to a deed, dated a bull passant gardant,.... armed and unguled *or*.
1st Sept. 1509.

Tudor. = Elizabeth, d. and coheiress of William ab Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of
Ynys y Maengwyn. Her mother was Lowry, d. of Gruffydd ab
Rhys ab Davydd ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Owain. William's
mother was Elin, d. of Gruffydd Derwas of Cemais. See vol. v, 109.

a

¹ Urien ab Tegwared was Raglot of the comot of Ardudwy at Michaelmas, 1st Edward III (1327).

² Goronwy Llwyd was one of the Jury for taking the extent of the comot of Nantconwy in 1352.

^a
 William ab Tudor = Margaret, d. of Gruffydd Nannau of Nannau, ab Howel.
 |
 Hugh ab William Tudor = Gwen, d. of Richard Vaughan of Cors y Gedol
 |
 William Tudor of Plás yn Egryn, now called = Harri. Richard.
 Egryn Abbey.
 |
 Jane, heiress of Egryn Abbey. = Hugh Owen of Caer Berllan. See vol. iv,
 pp. 288, 290.



PRICE OF PLAS YN RHIWLAS, FORMERLY CALLED
NEUADD WEN.

(Continued from p. 151.)

John Price of Plás yn Rhiwlas, High = Ann, d. and heiress of John Lloyd of
 Sheriff for co. Meirionydd, 1609, Vaenol, etc. She died in 1613.
 mar. 4th Feb. 1596-7, in St. Asaph There is a Welsh elegy on her in
 Cathedral. the Peniarth Library.

1	2	3	4
John Price = Eleanor, d. of Sir of Plás yn William Jones of Rhiwlas Castell March, and Knt. (p. 222). She Vaenol. mar. 2dly, John, son and heir of Evan Lloyd of Bodidris yn Iâl (vol. v, p. 223), and ob. 22 Nov. 1656.	Robert, student of Christ Church, Ox- ford, 1625-6. Pro- testant Bishop of Ferns and Leigh- lin in 1660, and elect of Bangor, co. Caernarvon, <i>temp. quo ob.</i> 1666. 3. Edward, <i>ob. s. p.</i> 4. Ellis, a Captain in the Army.	Catharine, ux. Ellis Wynne of Plás Bella in Llanfair Talhaiarn, second son of William Wynne of Melai, Esq., by his wife Mary, d. and co- heir of Sir Rich- ard Clough of Denbigh and Maenan Abbey, Knt. (vol. v, 371).	
a	b	c	d

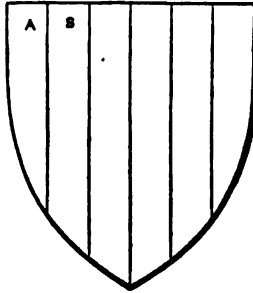
a	b	c	d
<p>William Price of Rhiwlas and Vaenol. Colonel in the Royal Army against the Parliament, n. 1619. He sold to Col. Sir John Carter, Knt., his share of the Kimmel estate (vol. iv. p. 346; Peniarth MS. 47). Ob. 1691. <i>Sepult.</i> in St. Asaph Cathedral, where is his monument.</p>	<p>Mary, d. and coheir of David Lloyd of Kimmel, Esq. Her sister Elizabeth, the other coheiress, married the Parliamentarian Colonel Sir John Carter, Knt. See vol. iv, 346.</p>	<p>John Jane, ux. Thomas Holland of Teir-dan, Esq. Ob. 1683, <i>æt.</i> 53. See vol. v, p. 402.</p>	<p>Margaret, ux. Samuel Davies. D.D., V. of Welshpool and Guilsfield, and Prebendary of St. Asaph, ob. 1693, and was a son of Nicholas Davies.</p>

1	2	3
John Price. Margaret, d. of Lewis Lloyd of Rhiwae-dog, Esq. See vol. iv.	Roger Price of Rhiwlas. m. 1688. ob. 1713.	Martha, d. of Robert Lord Viscount Bulkeley of Baron Hill. Ob. 22nd Feb. 1742-3.
1. Mary, <i>viv. innupt.</i> , 1712. 2. Sidney, ux. Howel Vaughan of Vaner Abbey and Hengwrt, Esq. 3. Anne, ux. James Hacknell of Shotwich, co. Chester.		3. Richard, ob. s. p., 1696. 4. Griffith, ob. s. p. 5. David, ob. s. p. 6. William, ob. <i>infans</i> . 7. Robert. 8. Cuthbert.
		1. Margaret, <i>innupt.</i> 2. Mary, <i>innupt.</i> , ob. 1716. 3. Anne, ux. John Mostyn of Bodowry in Anglesey, R. of Castell Caer Einion, ob. 1722. He had previously been V. of Rhuddlan, and m. in 1686.
		4. Jane. 5. Dorothy. 6. Catharine, ux. James Brynkir of Brynkir, Esq. (p. 249). <i>Sepult.</i> at Llanvihangl y Penant, co. Caernarvon, where is her monument. Her elegy is at Peniarth.
		7. Lucy, and nine other children, died in infancy.

1	2	3
<p>Mary, d. of Pryce Devereux, ninth Lord Viscount Hereford, who ob. 1740.</p>	<p>William Price of Rhiwlas, Sheriff 1781, ob. 4th July 1774, <i>sepult.</i> at Llanvor.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, d. of Richard Lord Viscount Bulkeley, Baron Hill. <i>Sepult.</i> at Llanvor, where is her monument. Ob. s. p.</p>
<p>1. Sarah, ux. William Carter of Kimmel, Esq. 2. Mary, ob. <i>infans</i>. 3. Eleanor (ob. 1763), ux. 2ndly of Pryce Devereux, tenth Lord Viscount Hereford, who ob. s. p. 1718. He was brother to Mary, ux. William Price of Rhiwlas, Esq.</p>		

| a | b | c

^a	^b	^c
William Price of Vaenol, m. 1718, ob. v. p. 1751, s. p.	Richard Price of Rhiwlas, — Mary, d. and heir and <i>jure uxoris</i> of Plás Coch and Bathavarn Park, which he bequeathed to his cousin, the Rev. Robert Carter, co. Northampton, who took the name of Thelwall, in addition to his own; n. 26th March 1720, M.P. for Beaumaris, 1765. His will is dated 27th Feb. 1775; ob. s. p. (See Burke's <i>Landed Gentry</i> .)	Robert Price, n. 29th March 1722, ob. 12th May 1748, in the West Indies, s. p. His monument is in Llanvor Church.



EDWARDS OF NANHORAN, *ALS.* BRYN Y NEUADD YN LLEYN, AND LLWYN DYRUS.

(*Aberdunant MS.*)

Rhys ab Gruffydd = Agnes, d. and coheiress of Gruffydd ab William ab Madog ab Llywelyn Vychan ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ydd ab Madog Ddû. See "Wynn of Nerquis," vol. v.

Agnes, d. and coheiress of Gruffydd ab William ab Madog of Nanhoran and Llwyn Dyrys, High Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1555, ab Llywelyn ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Sir Gruffydd Llwyd of Tregarnedd and Dinorwig, Kut., who bore *ermine*, a chief *gules*, and chevron or (vol. ii, p. 132).

The above-named Agnes had another sister and coheiress named Gwen Anwyl, who had Llwyn Dyrys for her share of the property, which she carried to her husband Rhys Vaughan of Cors y Gedol, Esq. (p. 389).

Thomas ab Rhys of Nanhoran. = Janet, d. of Ieuan ab John ab Mareddydd of Brynkir (p. 249).

Richard of Nanhoran =

Thomas of Nanhoran =

^{| a}

⁴
Edward of Nanhoran = Jane, d. of John Wynn of Penllech.

Richard = Anne, d. and coheir of Frederick Wynn ab John Wynn ab Rhys
Edwards Wynn ab Llywelyn of Bodwedda, son of Rhys of Bodychan,
of Nan- who was the first Sheriff for co. Anglesey, which office he held
horan. for life, and was the fifth son of Llywelyn ab Hwlkin of Pry-
addved. See vol. v, p. 282.

Timothy Edwards = Anne, d. of Lewys Owen of Peniarth (vol. v) and Jane his
of Nanhoran, wife, eldest d. of Sir Richard Lloyd of Esclusham and
1723. Dulassey, Knt., Governor of Holt Castle and Chief
Justice of North Wales. She died 8th Sept. 1734.

⁴
Rev. William Edwards = Frances, d. of William Williams Richard, ob. s. p.
of Nanhoran. of Stoke, co. Salop. Lewys, ob. s. p.
Thomas, ob. s. p.

Timothy Edwards of Nanhoran, Capt. R.N., = Catharine, only d. and heiress
a very distinguished officer, who com- of John Browning of Pul-
manded at different periods the *Cornwall*, lox Hill, co. Bedford, Esq.
Volage, and *Wager*.

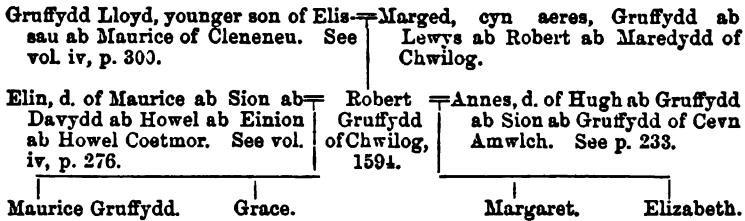
Richard Edwards of Nanhoran. Colonel of the Royal Caernarvon Militia, m. 24th June 1803, ob. July 1830.	= Annabella, only d. and heiress of Richard Lloyd of Bron Hanlog, co. Denbigh.	John Browning Edwards.	Catharine Wakefield.	Anne.	Jane.
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Richard Lloyd Edwards of Nanhoran, J.P., D.L., n. 9th April 1806, m. 7th Nov. 1831. High Sheriff for the counties of Caernarvon, Angle- sey, and Denbigh.	= Mary, only d. of John Lloyd Wynne of Coed Coch. See vol. v.	Annabella, ux. James Harden of Harry- brook, co. Armagh.	Jane, ux. Catha- rine John Priestley of Havod Garegog, co. Meirio- nydd.
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¹ Richard Lloyd Edwards. Capt. 68th Regt. Killed before Sebastopol, 11th May 1855.	² Francis William Lloyd Edwards, n. 16th June 1845.	¹ Mary Annabella Lloyd Edwards.	² Catha- rine Agnes Lloyd.	³ Mar- garet Eliza- beth Lloyd.
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Y PLÂS YN CHWILOG, IN THE PARISH OF
LLANYSTUNDWY, CO. CAERNARVON.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 119.)



MORGAN OF GOLDEN GROVE.

(*Continued from p. 230.*)

(From Burke's *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1882, vol. ii, p. 1125.)

* * * * *

Robert Morgan, Esq. of Golden Grove, living 1622, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir William Jones of Castell March, and was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son—

Captain William Morgan of Golden Grove, who married Eliza, daughter of Thomas Whitley, Esq., of Aston, and had a son and heir—

Edward Morgan, Esq., slain at Winnington Bridge. He left, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas White, Esq., a son and successor—

Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, who married Ursula, daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., of Stanney, and had issue,—Edward, his heir; Thomas, a Captain at Barbadoes; William; Elizabeth; Catharine, who lived at Chester. Mr. Morgan died 1682, and was succeeded by his son,—

Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, born 1669, High Sheriff, 1707. He married Frances, daughter of William Bankes, Esq., of Winstanley Hall, co. Lancaster, and by her (who died 1744) had a daughter, Catha-

rine (married Robert Bankes, Esq., of Winstanley), and a son—

Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, High Sheriff, 1738, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Crompton, Esq., of Kinnerton and Bache, co. Chester, and, dying 1749, was succeeded by his son—

Peter Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, High Sheriff 1752, who married Margaret, daughter of John Hesketh, Esq., of Warrington, and, dying 1780, left a daughter Margaret, who died unmarried, and a son and successor—

Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, J. P. and D.L., Lieut.-Col. Flintshire Militia, High Sheriff 1792, born 7th Aug. 1759, who married, 1792, Louisa, daughter and coheir of the late Thomas Griffith, Esq., of Rhual, and had issue—

Edward, late of Golden Grove ; Augustus Henry (Rev.); Louisa Henrietta, married, March 1823, Richard Augustus Tucker Steward, Esq., of Nottingham House, Lieut.-Col. of the Dorset Militia, and late M.P. for Weymouth. Mr. Morgan died 28th June 1831, and was succeeded by his son—

Edward Morgan, Esq., of Golden Grove, J.P., Col. of the Militia, born 1st April 1793 ; married, first, 14th Feb. 1827, Charlotte, daughter of Col. Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle of Hartsheath Park, in the same shire, and by her (who died 28th April 1828) had a son—

George Augustus, now of Golden Grove.

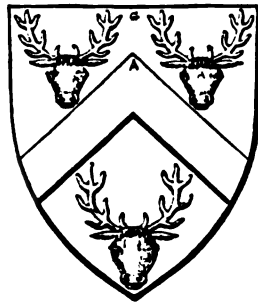
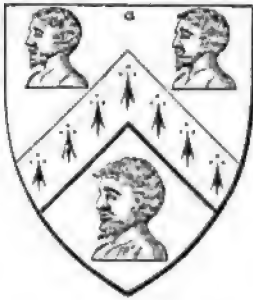
Col. Morgan married, secondly, 31st July 1832, Alice, daughter of John Douglas, Esq., of Gyrn, in co. Flint, and had by her three sons—

Arthur Edward, late Capt. 71st Highlanders, born 16th Aug. 1838 ; Charles, born 19th Feb. 1843 ; Edward, born 2nd Nov. 1848. Mr. Morgan, formerly in the Royal Fusiliers, participated in almost every action in the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at the battle of Albuera. He died 1861.

Arms : Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gules*, a chevron *ermine*, between three Englishmen's heads couped at the neck in

profile ppr., bearded and armed *sable*, for Ednyved Vychan; 2nd and 3rd, *gules*, a Saracen's head erased at the neck *argent*, environed about the temples with a wreath *or* and *argent*, for Marchudd ap Cynan.

Crest: An Englishman's head, as in the arms. Motto: "Heb Dduw, heb ddim, Dduw a ddigon."



VAENOL AND CWCHWILLAN.

Gruffydd ab Heilin ab Sir Tudor of Nant and Llanganaval ym Môn, Knt., eldest son of Ednyved Vychan, Lord of Brynvanigl. See "Plas Trev Gayan", vol. ii, p. 133, and vol. iv, p. 341.

Eva, d. and heiress of Gruffydd ab David ab Tudor ab Madog of Penrhyn and Cwchwillan, son and heir of Iarddur of Penrhyn and Cwchwillan, Lord of Lechwedd Uchav and Creuddyn. See vol. iv, p. 341.

Gwilym ab Gruffydd, Lord of Penrhyn and Cwchwillan.

Gwen, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddû of Copa'r Goleuni in Tegeingl. See vol. v, p. 244.

Gruffydd ab Gwilym, Lord of Penrhyn and Cwchwillan.

Generis, d. of Goronwy Vychan ab Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan of Trev Castell, Penmynydd, Arddreiniog, and Trev Gayan. See vol. ii, p. 134.

1
Robert ab Gruffydd of Cwchwillan.
Angharad, d. and heiress of Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Howel ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth ab Iarddur.

Gwilym ab Gruffydd, Lord of Penrhyn. See vol. iv, p. 342.

Rhys of Nant in Tegeingl, ancestor of the Hugheses of Prestatyn and Feydor, and the Lloyds of Nant, who left two daughters, coheirs—1st, Janet, ux. Henry Wynn Conwy, second son of Reignallt Conwy of Bryn Euryn (see p. 247); and 2nd, Catharine, ux. Cadwaladr of Voelas (p. 231).

<p>^a Gruffydd ab Robert of Cwchwillan.</p>	<p>— Mali, d. of Gruffydd Derwas of Cemaes, brother of Howel Seleu, Lord of Nannau. See vol. v, p. 109.</p>	<p>^b Thomas ab Robert, beheaded near Conway Castle in 1466.</p>
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<p>William ab Gruffydd of Cwchwillan, led a troop of horse for his own retinue, to Bosworth Field, 22nd August 1485, to assist Henry, Earl of Richmond, against Richard III, after which he was appointed, by patent, Sheriff for Caernarvonshire for life.</p>	<p>— Angharad, d. of David ab Ieuan ab Einion, Constable of Harlech Castle. See vol. iv, p. 369.</p>
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<p>William Williams of Cwchwillan.</p>	<p>— Lowry, d. of Henry Salusbury of Llanrhaidr, younger son of Thomas Salusbury of Lleweni, co. Denbigh, Esq.</p>
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<p>² Thomas Williams of Vaenol.</p>	<p>— Jane, d. of Sir William Stanley of Hooton in Cheshire, Knt., and sister of Sir Rowland Stanley, Knt.</p>	<p>William Williams of Cwchwillan.</p>	<p>— Dorothy, d. of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, Knt., Chamberlain of North Wales.</p>
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<p>Sir William Williams of Vaenol, created a Baronet, 16th June 1622.</p>	<p>— Ellen, d. of William Williams of Cwchwillan by his first wife, Agnes, d. of John Wynn ab Mareddydd of Gwydir.</p>	<p>Agnes, d. of John Wynn Mareddydd of Gwydir.</p>	<p>William Williams of Cwchwillan.</p>	<p>— Barbara, sister and heir of John, Lord Lumley, and relict of Humphrey Llwyd, the Antiquary and Historian.</p>
<p>Sir Thomas Williams of Vaenol, Bart., ob. 26th June 1636.</p>		<p>Owain Williams, disinherited.</p>		

<p>Sir William Williams of Vaenol, Bart.</p>	<p>— Margaret, d. and heiress of Gruffydd Jones of Castell March yn Lleyn, ob. 1646. See p. 223.</p>	<p>Henry Williams of Cwchwillan, — which place he sold to the Earl of Pembroke, by whom it was afterwards sold to John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Archbishop of York.</p>
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Sir Thomas Williams of Vaenol and Castell March, Bart. He left his estates by will, dated 25th June 1695, to Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., for life, and then to King William III, in fee. The King granted his interest under the will to John Smith Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, and his descendants still possess it.

<p>Edmund Williams of Conwy, fifth son.</p>	<p>— Mary, d. of Owen Wynn of Eglwys Vach. She died in childbirth of twins, 10th Oct. 1585; buried in the chapel of Conwy Church.</p>	<p>John Williams, D.D., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1620, and Archbishop of York. He purchased Cwchwillan from the Earl of Pembroke, and Penrhyn from his cousin, Piers Griffith.</p>
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^a	^b
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a Robert Williams, of Pen yr Allt, near Conwy.	= Elizabeth, d. of Griffith ab John of Cevn Amwch. See p. 233.	b John Williams, D.D., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1620, and Archbishop of York. He purchased Cwchwillan from the Earl of Pembroke, and Penrhyn from his cousin, Piers Griffith. He died unmarried in 1650, and left these estates to his nephew, Sir Griffith Williams, the first baronet. See vol. iv, p. 342.
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Sir Griffith Williams, who succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Archbishop Williams, and was designated of Penrhyn. He was created a baronet, 17th June 1661. He died in 1663, in which year his will is dated, in which he leaves Marl, which he purchased from the Holland family, to his second son, Hugh.

Gwen, d. of Hugh Bodwrda of Bodwrda, co. Caernarvon.

1 Sir Robert of Penrhyn and Cwchwillan.	2 Frances, d. of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Public (King's) Bench, during the Usurpation, and subsequently so high in favour with Charles II as to receive the honour of knighthood from that monarch, and was ancestor of the late Sir Stephen Glynne of Hawarden Castle, Bart. See vol. v, p. 370.	3 Sir Anne, d. and heiress of Henry Vaughan of Pant Glas, who was killed before Hopton Castle, temp. Chas. I.	4 5 Edmund John of Arlans, ancestor of Sir Roger Richard of Pen-yr-Allt. liams Bulkeley of Baron Hill, Bart. See Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.
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1 Eleanor, ux. Robert Coytmor of Coytmor.	2 Dorothy, ux. John Jeffries of Acton, elder brother of Judge Jeffries.	3 Catharine, ux. John Bodwrda of Bodwrda.	4 Gaynor, ob. s. p.	5 Grace, ux. Cadwaladr Wynne of Voelas.	6 Elizabeth, ux. Henry Rowlands of Llwyn Bedw.
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1 Sir John of Penrhyn, third Baronet. ob. s. p.	2 Sir Griffith of Penrhyn, fourth Baronet. ob. s. p. ¹	1 Frances, married first to Robert Lloyd of Esclusham, and secondly, to Lord Edward Russell, but ob. s. p.	2 Anne, ux. Thomas Warburton of Winnington, co. Chester, Esq.	3 Gwen, ux. Sir Walter Yonge of Escot, co. Devon.
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¹ Upon the death, without issue, of Sir Griffith Williams of Penrhyn, Bart., it became vested in his eldest sister, Frances, wife of Lord Edward Russell. She also died without issue, and Lord Edward either gave or left the estate to her sister, Anne, wife of Thomas Warburton of Winnington, co. Chester, Esq., and Gwen, wife of Sir



PARRY OF TYWYSSOG, IN THE PARISH OF
HENLLAN.

(*Harl. MSS.*, 1971, 1969, 2299.)

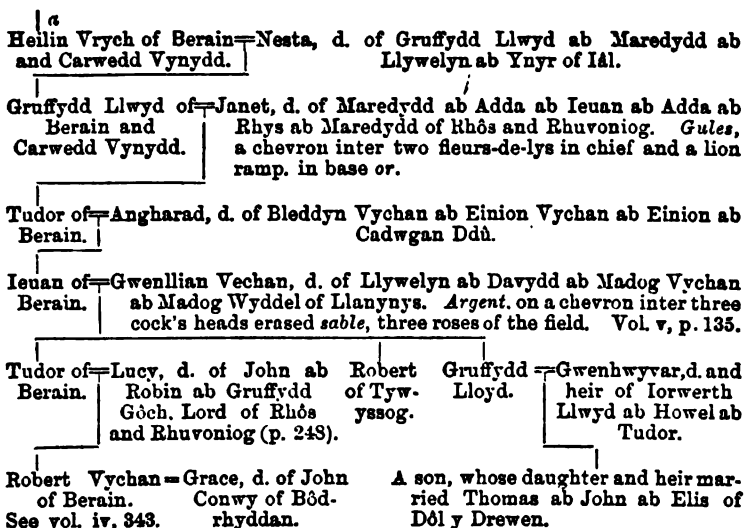
Cynwrig Vychan=
ab Cynwrig of
Llys Llywarch.
His tomb is in
Llannevydd
Church. See
vol. iv, p. 101.

Morvydd, d. of Madog Ddû ab Madog Gôch ab Iorwerth
ab Gwrgeneu of Nant Conwy, ab Cyvnerth ab Rhun
ab Nerydd Hardd. *Gules*, a lion rampant, inter three
roses *argent*. One of the Fifteen Noble Tribes. Other
authorities state that Nerydd Hardd bore *argent*,
three spear's heads erect *sable*, imbrued *gules*. He
built Llanrwst Church, in atonement for his drowning
his ward, Prince Idwal, in the lake that still bears the
name of Llyn Idwal.

a

Walter Yonge of Escot, co. Devon, Bart. So says Williams (see *Observations on the Snowdon Mountains*, p. 184): but Pennant observes that Lord Edward "generously resigned his part of the estates to the surviving sister". Mrs. Warburton's moiety descended to her granddaughter, Susannah Anne, daughter of Hugh Warburton, Esq. She was married on the 6th of December 1765, to Richard Pennant, Esq., afterwards created Lord Penrhyn, by whose father, John Pennant, Esq., the other moiety of the Penrhyn estate had been purchased. Lord and Lady Penrhyn dying without issue (she, on the 1st of January 1816), these estates became by bequest the property of George Hay Dawkins, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Pennant. Mr. Dawkins Pennant, who died in 1840, left this princely estate to his eldest daughter, Juliana Isabella Mary, who married Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas (brother of George Sholto, Earl of Morton), who assumed the surname of Pennant.

Richard Pennant, first Lord Penrhyn, was the son of John Pennant, second son of Edward Pennant of Clarendon, in Jamaica, Chief Justice of that island, and grandson of Clifford Pennant, second son of Henry Pennant of Bagillt and Holywell. (See vol. iii.)



Robert ab Ieuan of Tywyssog married Elen, daughter of John Lloyd Rosendale of Foxhall, in the parish of Henllan, ab William Lloyd ab William Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab William Rosendale ab Harry Rosendale Wank (who married the daughter and heiress of Harry Foxhall), son of Harry Rosendale Hên, who came from Rosendale Hall, in the North, in the year 1287. Rosendale is near Clithero in Lancashire. Harry Rosendale had lands and possessions given him by a grant or charter, in the French tongue, under the hand and seal of Henry de Lacie, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, Lord of Denbigh and Rhuvoniog, bearing date the 16th year of the reign of Edward I (1287), wherein Henry Rosendale is the "loving Companion and Fellow" of the Earl of Lincoln. The conditions of this grant were, that Rosendale should, at his own costs and charges, serve with a certain number of horsemen in the Castle of Denbigh, in all wars that might occur between Edward I and the Prince of Wales. The above-named Elen had two brothers, Hugh Lloyd Rosendale of Foxhall, paternal ancestor of the Lloyds of Aston, and

Robert Lloyd, father of Humphrey Lloyd, the celebrated Antiquary, who resided at Foxhall, and was M.P. for co. Denbigh, and who died *circa* 1596. The arms of the Rosendale family are : Quarterly, *or* and *azure*, four roebucks passant counterchanged of the field.

Robert ab Ieuan of Tywyssog, by his wife Elen had issue four sons and three daughters—

I. John Wynn ab Robert, ancestor of the Lloyds of Penporchell, in the parish of Henllan.

II. Sir William ab Robert, Parson of Caerwys.

III. Sanddev ab Robert.

IV. Harri ab Robert, of whom presently.

I. Isabel, ux. Richard ab Sir John of Northope, co. Flint.

II. Anne, ux. Richard ab Maredydd ab David ab Einion of Llanvair.

III. Elin, ux. David Lloyd ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn Vychan of Lleweni Isav, St. Asaph (vol. v, 297).

Harri ab Robert, the youngest son, had Tywyssog. He married Elin, daughter of Rhys Wynn ab Gruffydd ab Madog Vychan of Fynnogion (see vol. iv, p. 82), by whom he had four sons and six daughters—

I. Thomas Parry, *ob. s. p.*

II. Richard Parry, of whom presently.

III. John Parry, slain at Llansannan.

IV. Robert Parry, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Wynn Panton. *Gules*, two bars *ermine* on a canton *sable*, a *ter-de-moulin argent*.

I. Alis, ux. Rhys ab John ab Ieuan. II. Alis Wen, ux. Foulk ab Robert of Ereiviad.

III. Grace, ux. John Wynn of Nantglyn (see p. 86).

IV. Margaret. V. Jane, ux. Robert Vychan ab Rhys.

VI. Catharine, ux. Owen ab John ab Owen.

Richard Parry of Tywyssog, the second son, married Blanche, daughter (by Dorothy his wife, daughter of John Griffith of Kichley, son of Sir William Griffith of Penrhyn, Knt.) of Edward Thelwall of Plâs y Warl (see vol. iv, p. 308), by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters—

1. John Parry of Tywyssog, his heir, of whom presently.

II. Robert Parry, B.D., Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, *ob. s. p.* III. Thomas Parry, *ob. s. p.*

IV. Harry Parry, a Catholic priest, *ob. s. p.* V. Richard Parry, *ob. s. p.*

I. Dorothy, ux. Griffith Wynn of Pen y Berth in Lleyrn. II. Jane, ux. Thomas Lloyd ab Thomas ab William of Erw Cynddel in the parish of Llansannan, third son of Ieuan Lloyd of Havod Unos. (See vol. iv, p. 183, *note*, where Erw Cynddel is wrongly called Erw Gwyddel.)

John Parry of Tywyssog, the eldest son, married Oriana, sister of Sir Henry Salusbury of Lleweny, Bart. (so created in 1619), and daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Lleweny, Knt., M.P. for co. Denbigh, surnamed "the Strong", who succeeded to Lleweny on the execution, in 1586, of his elder brother Thomas. (See vol. iv, p. 335.) They had issue—

I. Henry Parry of Tywyssog, of whom presently. II. John, a Catholic priest, *ob. s. p.* 1670. III. Edward.

I. Ursula, ux. Owen Pugh of Cevn y Garlleg. II. Dorothy, ux. Robert Lloyd of Llanellian.

III. Blanche, ux. William Owen of ... in Creuddyn. IV. Mary. V. Euphemia, ux. William Wynn of Plâs Pela, in Llanvair yn Melai.

Henry Parry of Tywyssog married, first, Catharine, daughter of Robert Roberts of Nerquis, derived from Griffith Ddû. He married, secondly, Jane, eldest daughter and coheir (by Margaret his wife, daughter of Richard Meyricke of Bodorgan, co. Anglesey, Esq.) of William Wood of Tal y Llyn, co. Anglesey, eldest son by Susan, daughter of Anthony Caramus, of the kingdom of Spain, of William Wood of Tal y Llyn, Chancellor of Worcester, elder son (by Jane, daughter of Hugh Prees of Mwssoglen, co. Anglesey) of Hugh Wood of Tal y Llyn, living 1611, fifth in descent from Richard de la Wood of Wood Hall, co. Chester. The issue of this marriage were (with five daughters who died unmarried)—

I. John Parry of Tywyssog, of whom presently.

II. William.

I. Maria, ux. Thomas Mostyn of Stockyn, in the parish of Whitford, co. Flint, son and heir of Pyers Mostyn of Celestryn, co. Flint (see vol. iv, p. 161).

John Parry of Tywyssog, the eldest son, married Mary, sister of Sir Francis Kynaston of Oteley, near Ellesmere, Knt., who died *s. p.* in 1664, and youngest of the three daughters, by Catharine his wife, daughter of Sir John Hanmer of Hanmer, Bart., of Edward Kynaston of Oteley, who died in 1656, son, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Humphrey Lee of Langley, co. Salop, Bart., of Sir Francis Kynaston of Oteley, Knt., Esquire of the Body to King Charles I., poet and scholar, translator of the *Troilus and Cressida* of Chaucer into Latin verse, who died in 1652, descended from Sir Gruffydd Vychan, Knt., called "Y Marchog Gwiltt of Cae Howel, son of Iorwerth Goch, Lord of Mochnant in Powysland, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, Prince of Powys" (see vol. i, pp. 81, 92, 100, 101). By this match, John Parry had issue—

John Parry of Tywyssog, who married twice. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Giffard of Blackladies, co. Stafford, Esq., grandson of Peter Giffard, Lord of Chillington, by Frances his wife, daughter of Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, co. Stafford, Esq. (see vol. iii, p. 367), and by her he had one son—

Thomas Parry, heir of Tywyssog, of whom presently.

John Parry of Tywyssog married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of..., by whom he had one son, John, and nine daughters, of whom Mary, the eldest, married Christopher Ince of Ince Hall, co. Lancaster; Catharine, ux. D. Jones of Bagillt Hall, co. Flint; Anne, ux. Colonel Anderson, of the family of Euxton Hall, co. Lancaster; Jane, died a nun, at Spetesbury, co. Dorset; and Clementina, married the Hon. ... Ratcliffe.

Thomas Parry of Tywyssog married Elizabeth Edwards of Coleshill, in the parish of Holywell, descended from Tudor Trevor, who was his third wife, and had issue—

i. Peter Parry, of whom presently.

i. Elizabeth, ux. Robert Berkeley of Spetchley, co. Worcester, Esq., *ob. s. p.* 1804. Thomas Parry of Tywyssog married, secondly, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Fitzherbert of Swinnerton Park, co. Stafford, Esq., by whom he had two daughters,—1, Rose, *ob. s. p.*; and 2, Catharine Monica, a nun. He had married for his first wife, Anne, sister and coheir of John Wyborne of Flixton, co. Norfolk, Esq.

Peter Parry of Tywyssog, and Pistyll, co. Flint, married three times. By his second wife, Miss Lloyd, he had issue two daughters, Mary Anne, ux. Charles Sankey, Esq., and Eliza.

Peter Parry married, first, Rose Giffard, eldest daughter and coheir of John Giffard of Madeley, son of John Giffard of Blackladies, co. Stafford, who died in 1709. This lady was thus an heiress of the ancient and distinguished historic family of the Giffards, Lords of Chillington, co. Stafford. John Giffard of Madeley married Rose, daughter and coheir of Comberford Brooke of Comberford and Madeley; and John Giffard of Blackladies was the second son of Peter Giffard of Chillington, by Frances his wife, second daughter of Walter Fowler of St. Thomas, co. Stafford, Esq. (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*). Peter Giffard, Lord of Chillington, was a gallant and devoted Cavalier in the great Civil War, *temp.* Charles I. Through the intermarriage with the heiress of Brooke of Madeley, the Giffards and their descendants, the Parrys of Tywyssog, have a Royal descent, through the Nevilles, Lords Abergavenny, the Beauchamps, Earls of Worcester, and the Lords Le Despencer, from Edward III, King of England.

Peter Parry of Tywyssog, by his first wife, Rose Giffard, had an only daughter, heiress of Tywyssog, who married Edward Francis Grainger, Esq., ennobled in Bavaria, second son of William Grainger of Canestown, co. Meath, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Edward Meaves, fifth son of Lewis Meaves of Meaves Court, co. Westmeath, Esq.

Edward Francis Grainger was created a Baron of Bavaria, by King Louis I, 21st January 1839; in consequence, according to the German law, all his legitimate offspring have the same title. He died 8th June 1815, at Düsseldorf, and by his wife Rose, the heiress of Tywyssog, he had issue—

i. Edward William, second Baron, his heir.

ii. Robert Edward, Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, and Baron of that kingdom, married, first, Julie de Strauner; and, secondly, Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Sankey of Plâs y Nant and Holywell, Esq.

iii. Walter Joseph, Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, and Baron of that kingdom, married Fanny, Baroness de Wednman, Dame des Ordres de Thérèse, et de St. Anne de Bavière, Dame du Palais.

iv. Francis William, *ob.* 25th Dec. 1829.

v. Baron Charles John de Grainger, married, in 1858, Frumence de Roo of Bruges, and has issue one son, Walter, and a daughter, Rose Gwendoline.

vi. Alfred Augustus, *ob.* 1836.

i. Eliza Mary Rose, Duchesse d'Ascoli, Lady of the Order of Theresa of Bavaria, and Lady of the Austrian Order of the Starred Cross. She married, first, Count Ivan Potemkin; secondly, Giovanni Baptist Albertini, Prince di Cimitile and San Severino, Duc di San Maryano; and thirdly, she married Sebastiano Marulli, Duc d'Ascoli, Great Chamberlain of the Court of the Two Sicilies, Knight Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand and St. George of that kingdom, of the Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, of the White Eagle, and St. Anne of Russia, etc. etc.

ii. Adela Mary, Chanoinesse du Chapitre Royal de St. Anne, at Munich.

Edward William Grainger of Tywyssog and Pistyll, and Baron Grainger, married Elise, Countess de Lodron Laterano, and by her, who died in 1855, had issue—

i. Edward William Grainger, of whom presently.

i. Mary, ux. of the Baron de Mandle, Chamberlain to H.M. the King of Bavaria.

Edward William, now of Tywyssog and Pistyll, Barou

Grainger, unto whom, and his uncles and aunts, viz., Robert Edward Grainger, Walter Joseph Grainger, Charles John Grainger, Eliza Rose Mary, and Adela Mary, was given and granted Her Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority, bearing date at St. James's, the 4th day of December 1864, that he and they should bear and use the surname and arms of Parry, in lieu of the *surname and arms of Grainger*.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant *argent*, charged on the shoulder with a cross *gules*.

HOLLAND OF ABERCONWY.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 118.)

Humphrey Holland, Esq. *Asure*, a lion rampant—Grace or Jane Conwy
gardant, inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*. of Bodrhyddan.

Hugh Holland, Esq.—Elin, d. and heiress of Jenkyn Bulkeley.

Hugh Holland, Esq.—Jane, d. of Hugh Conwy of Llys Bryn Euryn (p. 245).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Edward Holland of Marl, Esq., ob. 13th May 1584, sept. at Conwy.	Judith, d. of Rich- ard John- son of Beau- maris.	William Hol- land.	Robert Holland, M.A. d. and heiress of Ro- bert ab Meilir.	Iowan, d. and M.A., student in Cam- bridge.	Harri Holland, ¹ M.A., student in Cam- bridge.

William Holland of Marl.—Catharine, d. of William Glyn Liar, Esq.

Margaret Holland, heiress—William Williams, Esq., ob. 1678. Marl became
of Marl, ob. 1641, sept. at the property of Sir Griffith Williams of Pen-
Conwy. See p. 227. rhyn, Bart., before 1663. See p. 227.

Holland Williams of Conwy, ob. 1st Jan. 1680—

| a

¹ In a return of Archbishop Parker, upon the state of the diocese of Bangor in 1561, appears "Henry Holland the younger, Priest Vicar of Conwy, resident, and keepeth house"; and the same person is amongst "such as be able to preche, and may do good", in the same return.

Edward Holland of Conwy. He took the name of Holland in lieu of Williams.

Jane Holland, heiress. = Robert Williams of Pwll y Crochan.

Rev. Hugh Williams of Conwy.

Jane Silence Williams, = Sir David Erskine of Cambo, co. Fife, Bart. See heiress. *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.*

NANT CONWY.

David y Crach of Nant Conwy. See p. 221.

Jenkyn ab David of Nant Conwy.

David ab Jenkyn of Nant Conwy. For an account of his exploits, see vol. iv, p. 274, and vol. v, p. 235.

Howel ab Jenkyn

Rhys Wynn of Plas yn Y Wern Vawr, *jura uxoris.* See p. 221.

Margaret, d. and heiress of Howel ab David ab Maredydd of Plas yn Y Wern Vawr, ab David Goch ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lileyn (p. 233).

Edward ab Howel.

John ab Rhys Wynn.

Hugh ab Edward of Pengwern, near St. Asaph.

Robert Wynn of Plas yn Y Wern Vawr, whose line is now represented by Sir Thomas Love Duncombe Jones-Parry of Madryn Castle, Bart.

Janet, ux. Hugh ab Richard ab Ieuan of Pennarth, in the parish of Pen Machno, ab John ab Heilin ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Cravnant ab Llywarch Ddâ ab David Goch of Pen Machno in Nant Conwy, illegitimate son of Prince David ab Llywelyn ab Iorwerth Drwyn Dwnn. See vol. iii, p. 32.¹

Alice Wen, heiress of Pengwern. She married Robert Griffith, second son of Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn of Llewenni Isaf. See vol. v, p. 298.

¹ The heiress of this family, Anne Pugh, married John Wynne, who died Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1743. Their issue were three sons, who died *s. p.*, and two daughters, the eldest of whom, Anne, married Henry Fane, brother to Thomas, eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and the other, Margaret, was wife of Henry Bankes.



LLANTYSILIO HALL IN IAL.

(Harl. MS. 1973 ; *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. i, 27.)

Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Owain ab Roderig ab Howel ab Gwaeddan, Lord of Tregynan and Westbury, ab Brochwael ab Aeddan, Lord of Cegidva, Broniarth, and Denddwr, lineally descended from Brochmael Ysgythrog, King of Powys. *Sable, three horse's heads erased argent.*

Meilir Grŵg of Dyddgu, d. and coheir of Maredydd ab Rotpert ab Owain Llwyn Melyn. Gwynedd, Lord of Cedewen (?).

Llywelyn of Llwyn Melyn. = Alson, d. and coheir of Maredydd ab Rotpert ab Llywarch ab Trahaiarn ab Caradog, Lord of Cedewen. *Sable, three fleurs-de-lys argent.*

Einion of Llwyn Melyn. = Gwenhwyvar, d. of Philip ab Gruffydd of Manavon, ab Einion ab Cynvelyn ab Dolphin, Lord of Manavon.

Ieuan ab Einion. = Llywelyn, ancestor of the Blaeneys of Grugynog and Ystym-gwen, and Thomas ab Rhys of Aberbechan.

Einion ab Ieuan. =

Gwellin. = Dianis, d. of Gruffydd ab Maredydd of Maesmawr, ab Einion ab Cynvelyn.

Davydd Llwyd. = Margaret, d. of Davydd ab Rhys ab Llywelyn ab John Vychan.

Davydd Vychan. = Margaret, d. of Davydd ab John ab Maredydd ab Owain.

John. = Elen, d. of Ieuan ab Maredydd ab Howel ab Iorwerth.

Ieuan ab John. = Catharine, d. of Edwin ab John ab Gruffydd.

^a
John = Dorothy, d. of Rhys ab Hugh, a younger son of Owain of Aberbe-
chan, Esquire of the Body to Edward IV, ab Ieuan Blaeney of
Ieuan. Grugynog, ab Gruffydd ab Llywelyn Vychan ab Llywelyn ab
Einion ab Llywelyn ab Meilir Grâg.

Thomas ab John. = Margaret, d. of Richard Lloyd.

John Thomas = Margaret, d. and heiress of John Owen of Llanlloddian in
of Llan- Llanfair Caereinion, ab Owen ab Evan Lloyd ab Dackin
lloddian. ab Deio ab Gruffydd Wynn.

John Jones of Llanlloddian. = Susan, d. of Morgan David, Gent.

Evan Jones of Llanlloddian, D.L. for co. Montgomery. Ob. 1718.	= Ellen, d. and heir of Evan Vaughan of Llanvyllin. <i>Sable</i> , a he-goat <i>argent</i> , attired and unguled <i>or</i> .	Morgan Jones, Vicar of Mold. Ob. 1707.	Mary, ux. Rhys Lloyd of Cloch- faen. Vol. ii.	Lowry.
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Thomas Jones of Llanlloddian, and <i>jure uxoris</i> of Llandysilio Hall. ¹ Ob. 1748; buried at Llan- fair; <i>a</i> . 16th July 1686.	= Margaret, d. and heiress of... Cupper of Llan- dysilio Hall, co. Denbigh; married 5th August 1715.	Three sons, <i>ob. s. p.</i>	Rev. Vaughan Jones, Vicar of Chirk.	= Eliza- beth.	Three daugh- ters, died young.
			Rev. Vaughan Jones, Rector of Cemmaes; living in 1753.	= Eliza- beth.	
			Anna Maria.		

¹ Llandysilio Hall is in the township of Maes yr Ychen, the whole of which township belonged formerly to the Monastery of Valle Crucis. Pennant, who, in the course of his tour in Wales in 1778, visited this place, states that "the house of Llandysilio, the seat of Thomas Jones, Esq., lies in a pretty vale, watered by the Dee. The former possessors of Llandysilio were the Cupers, or Cuppers, styled, even so early as the time of Henry II, the ancient Cuppers of the North (Cupper Pedigree at Llandysilio), who had settlements in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Shropshire. One of them purchased this estate, and his daughter and sole heiress conveyed it into the present family by marriage with Mr. Jones, then of Llanlloddian, in the county of Montgomery."

Llandysilio Hall was built by Thomas Jones, Esq., and over the door were carved his arms in stone, viz., *sable*, three horse's heads erased *argent*, impaling, . . . on a bend dexter . . . between two lions rampant . . . three roundles . . . This house has been lately pulled down, the estate having been previously alienated by the Harrison family.

1 a
 Thomas Jones of Llandysilio and Llanlloddian. Ob. 1761.

1 b

Hester, married 1704.

Thomas Jones of Llandysilio and Llanlloddian, sept. Dec. 12th, 1820, at Llandysilio. He died intestate, and Major Harrison took possession of the estates as heir-at-law.

George Devereux of Cevn Gwernva, married in 1735.

John Devereux, died in his father's lifetime

Mary, d. of John Nanney of Maes y Pandy, Esq.

1
 Robert John Harrison of Calne, co. Wilts, and formerly of the 52nd Light Infantry.

Mary Devereux, coheirress of Cevn Gwernva and the Gaer. Her sister Martha married Richard Hickman, son of Edward, son of Gregory Hickman of Old Swinford, co. Worcester.

1
 Major Robert John Harrison of Caer Howel, the Gaer, Cevn-Gwernva, Llandysilio Hall, and Llanlloddian.

2
 Sophia Maria, d. of William Ilbert of Bowringsleigh, co. Devon, son of William Ilbert and Bridget his wife, d. of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham Castle, co. Devon, Bart.

Rev. Robert John Harrison of Caer Howel and Llandysilio Hall, etc.

George Devereux Harrison of Vron Llwyd.

Rev. Robert John Harrison of Caer Howel, the Gaer, and Llanlloddian.

Elizabeth, d. and co-heiress of Rev. Devereux Glynn Mytton of Pen ylan and Glyn Clywedog.

Robert John Harrison of Caer Howel, the Gaer, and Llanlloddian.

Emily, d. of John Naylor of Leighton Hall, by Georgiana his wife, d. of John Edwards of Ness Strange, and Charlotte his wife, d. of Rev. George Martin and Lady Mary his wife, d. of John, third Duke of Athol.

Charlotte Henrietta, d. of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomerie, and niece of the Earl of Powis.

Richard Pryce of Gunley, Esq. See p. 268.

PRE-HISTORIC CAVES IN NORTH WALES.¹

At the late meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, Dr. H. Hicks, F.R.S., read a paper on "Evidences of Pre-Glacial Man in North Wales". He described the conditions under which some flint implements had been discovered during researches carried on by Mr. E. B. Luxmore and himself in the Ffynnon Beuno and Cae Gwyn caves in the Vale of Clwyd, in the years 1884-86. The caverns were explored by himself and friends for the first time in 1884, and some of the results were given by him in a paper at the last meeting of the British Association.

The facts then obtained had led him to the conclusion that pleistocene animals and man must have occupied the caverns before the glacial beds which occur in the area had been deposited; as it had been found that, although the caverns are now 400 feet above the level of the sea, the materials within them had been disturbed by marine action since the pleistocene animals and man had occupied them. Moreover, deposits with foreign pebbles similar to those in the glacial beds were found in caverns overlying the bones. In 1885 a grant was made by the British Association for the purpose of carrying on the exploration, chiefly with the object of getting further evidence as to the age of the deposits in the caverns. The results obtained this year were highly confirmatory of his views, and had an important bearing on the antiquity of man in Britain. Stet cave had been blocked up by a considerable thickness of glacial beds, which must have been deposited subsequently to the occupation of the cave by the pleistocene mammals. A shaft was dug through these beds in front of the entrance to a depth of over 20 feet; and, in the bone earth, which extended outwards under the glacial beds on the south side of the entrance, a small well-worked flint flake was discovered, its position being about 18 inches beneath the lowest bed of sand. It seemed clear that the contents of the cavern must have been washed out by marine action during the great submergence in mid-glacial times, and then covered by marine sand and an upper boulder clay. He believed that the flint implements, lance-heads, and scrapers found in the caverns, were also of the same age as the flint flake—hence that they must all have been the work of pre-glacial man.

The President, in conveying the thanks of the section to Dr. Hicks, said the paper bristled with material for an animated and interesting discussion.

¹ *Oswestry Advertiser*, 1886.

Professor Boyd Dawkins accepted the evidence on this question of the antiquity of man, and fully accepted the conclusions which Dr. Hicks had so well put before them.

Mr. Durance said he had not the slightest doubt in the world that the section which had been laid before them was as typical a section as was to be found in the Cheshire and Welsh district, and this particular flint implement was of a later date than the boulder clay and sand by which it was overlaid.

Mr. Moreton, Liverpool (who was present when the flint was discovered), said nothing was ever found about which there could be less doubt. It was found in the bone earth—not by Dr. Hicks or himself, but by a workman who was digging under their superintendence, and some 18 inches from the top of the bone earth.

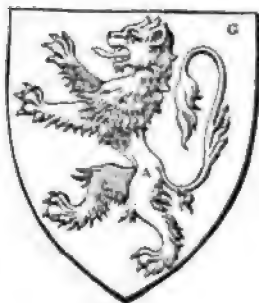
Mr. W. Pengelly (Professor Boyd Dawkins having first taken the chair) said the first flint implements found were nodule tools, and then came flake tools. It was therefore possible for a mere flake to be evidence of human existence, and he believed this was a case of that kind. Though he should not call it an implement, he as firmly believed in its artificial origin as that a tailor made the coat he wore. To him it was a delicious discovery, inasmuch as he had for long stood to a great extent alone in the opinion that the nodule flint tools in Kent's cavern were of pre-glacial make.

Professor Sebohm suggested that, for the sake of accuracy, Dr. Hicks should substitute the word inter-glacial for pre-glacial in his paper.

Dr. Garson remarked that the question which would naturally occur to the minds of those who had listened to Dr. Hicks's paper would be—What was the date of the glacial period? How long back had they evidence of man's existence? The circular variations of climate had been shown to be caused indirectly by changes in the eccentricity of the world's orbit. This gave the means of ascertaining the date and duration of the glacial period. It had been calculated, from very good data, that the last glacial epoch began about 240,000 years, and ended about 100,000 years ago; and therefore lasted 140,000 years. If it was found that these fruits were the work of pre-glacial, or even inter-glacial man, as there seemed to be very little doubt after what they had heard, they had direct evidence of the long period during which man had existed, and the opinions of human morphologists were confirmed by independent and direct geological evidence.

Dr. Hicks, in responding, stated that arrangements had been made to continue the explorations.

Professor Boyd Dawkins read a paper on "The Exploration of Gop Cairn and Cave, St. Asaph", at present being carried on by Mr. Pochin, Mr. P. G. Pochin, and himself. The cairn, which was commonly known as Queen Boadicea's tomb, was composed of limestone, about 40 feet high, 300 feet long, and 200 feet broad. A shaft was sunk near the centre of the cairn, but the only remains discovered were a few refuse-heaps of bones of hog, sheep, goat, ox, or horse, too fragmentary to be accurately determined. They were, however, of the character found almost universally in Britain in the burial-places of the neolithic and bronze ages. The cairn was similar in character to one near Mold, in the same district, in which in 1832 was discovered a skeleton lying at full length, clad in a golden corslet, now in the British Museum, and adorned with 300 amber beads. The large size of the cairn implied that it was raised in honour of some chieftain conspicuous above his fellows; and the trifling results obtained so far were due to the fact that the explorers had not yet reached the place of interment. A cave was discovered 141 feet away, in which were found bones and teeth of various animals, including those of the woolly rhinoceros, bison, horned reindeer, stag, roe, and cave hyena, which belonged to the pleistocene age, and similar to those discovered in the caves of the Vale of Clwyd. Above those were found fragments of charcoal, and large quantities of broken bones of wild and domestic animals, comprising the badger, fox, marten, etc.; and mingled with these were large round stones, which had been used as pot-boilers, and a few flint splinters. The position of the fireplace was indicated by some slabs of limestone burned. The date of this upper deposit was fixed by several fragments of pottery similar to that of the bronze age. A large number of human bones were found, increasing in number as the explorers dug their way to a square sepulchral chamber, 4 feet 10 inches long by 3 feet 10 inches wide, three sides of which were composed of slabs of limestone, the fourth by the inner side of the cave, and the top by the limestone rock. The human remains threw great light on the ethnology of the district in the bronze age, and proved that in the neolithic age the population of that part of Wales was of the Iberian type, so widely spread throughout Europe. All the skulls were of this type save one, which possessed all the characteristics usually found in a round-headed Celt of the bronze age, and which appeared to indicate that fusion of the two races which had been going on ever since, and by which the Iberian type was at the present time being slowly obliterated.



YSPYTTY IEUAN.

(Hengwrt MS.)

Robert ab Mareddydd, eldest brother of Rhys ab Mareddydd of Bryn Gwyn, the standard-bearer of Henry VII at Bosworth (see vol. iv, p. 102), married, first, Myvanwy, daughter of Davydd ab Howel Coatmor (see vol. iv, p. 276, and also pp. 370, 371); and secondly, Margaret, daughter of Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Howel Vychan. He had issue five sons and three daughters—

i. Rhys Goch, *ob. s. p.* He married, and when his wife went off with Davydd Holland, he made over his estate by deeds to his eldest sister, Lowre.

ii. Thomas, *ob. s. p.*

iii. Howel, an idiot.

iv. Sir Hugh (a natural son by Gwenhwyvar, daughter of Ieuan Tegin). He married Marred, daughter of Howel ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Rhys Wynn.

v. Rhys Dew (a natural son by Gwenhwyvar). He married Margaret, daughter of Twna ab Llywelyn Vychan ab Llywelyn Chwith, by whom he had four sons—1, Ieuan Goch, who married twice; 2, John (*yn Nhembo*). He married Gwenthan, daughter of Tudor Vychan ab Tudor ab Gruffydd; 3, Howel; 4, Robert, *ob. s. p.*; and a daughter, Gwen, ux. Howel ab Thomas Penrhyn.

i. Lowre, heiress, ux. John Salusbury of Bachymbyd, by whom she had issue, besides an elder son, Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd and Rûg (see p. 25), another

son, Ieuan Salusbury, who, by his wife Gwenhwyvar, had a daughter, Catharine (who inherited the estate of her grandfather, Rhys Goch), ux. Davydd Llwyd of Mynydd. (*Hengwrt MS.* 96.)

LLANGYNHAVAL.

Morris Gethin, fourth son of Robert Wynne ab Cadwaladr of Voelas. = Alis, d. and heir of John ab Robert ab Ieuan of Llanynys.
See p. 231.

Robert Wynne of Llangynhaval. = Annes, d. of John ab Lewys ab Davydd Lloyd.

1
Morris Wynne of Llangynhaval. =

Cadwaladr Wynne. William. Grace. Mary.



PENPORCHELL, IN THE PARISH OF HENLLAN.

John Wynn of Penporchell, eldest son of Robert ab Ieuan ab Tudor of Tywyssog, married twice. By his first wife, Golenbryd, daughter of Maurice Gethin of Voelas ab Rhys ab Mareddydd of Bryngwyn in Yspyty, standard-bearer to Henry VII, he had two daughters—

1. Lowry, ux. Rhydderch ab Davydd ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Y Coch of Garth Garmon, ab Ieuan Ddû ab

Davydd ab Einion ab Cynwrig Vychan ab Cynwrig ab Llywelyn Vychan.

II. Alis, ux. Rhys Llwyd ab Davydd ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn of Nantglyn (see p. 85).

John Wynn married, secondly, Gwenllian, daughter of Edward Lloyd ab Davies Lloyd ab Bleddyn Lloyd of Plâs yn Hersedd (*Hartsheath*) (see vol. v, p. 237), by whom he had issue, besides three daughters—1, Isabel; 2, Anne; and 3, Elin, ux. Davydd Llwyd, second son of Ieuan ab Llywelyn Vychan ab Llywelyn of Llewenni Isav (see vol. v, p. 297)—a son and heir, William Lloyd of Penporchell, who, by Elin his wife, daughter of Rhys Wynn (descended from Iarddur), had issue a son—

Harri Lloyd of Penporchell, who married Jane, daughter of William Lloyd of Erw Cynddel in Llan-sannan, third son of Ieuan Llwyd of Havod Unos. (See vol. iv, p. 183, where Erw Gynddel is wrongly called Erw Gwyddel.)



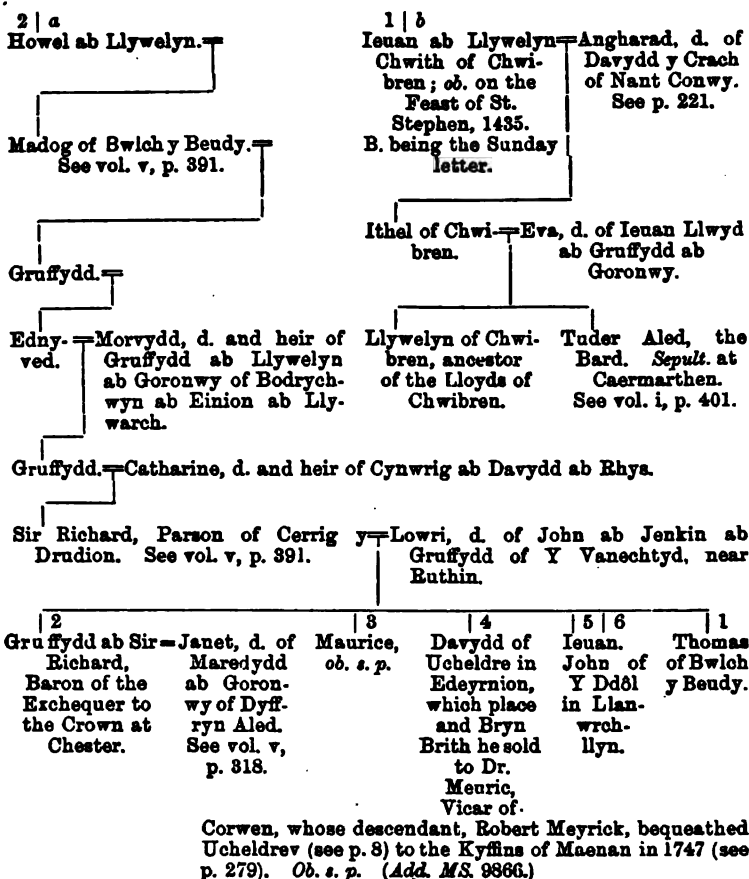
BWLCH Y BEUDY IN CERRIG Y DRUDION, AND
UCHELDREV IN GLYNDYVRDWWY.

(*Hengwrt MS. 384; Y Llyvr Mawr.*)

<p>Llywelyn Chwith of Chwibren, in the parish of Llansannan, son of Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Llwyd of Havod Unos. See vol. iv, p. 182.</p>	<p>Generis, d. of Goronwy Vychan ab Goronwy ab Ednyved Vychan.</p>
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| b

CONWY CASTLE.¹

In 1290, the Welsh again rose up in arms against the authority of Edward I, under Madog, a son of Prince Llywelyn. The cause of this rising was the following : Edward was engaged in a dispute with the King of France, and he was determined to avenge himself by force of arms ; to obtain supplies for the war, he made the experiment of taxation on his new subjects, the

¹ From Williams's *History of Aberconwy*.

Welsh, which they resenting, hanged Roger de Pulesdon, who had been appointed to collect the tax, and defeated the English forces who first opposed them. "Alarmed at a revolt which was now rising into importance, and which menaced the safety of his new dominions, Edward came into North Wales to conduct the war in person. Having proceeded in his march to Conwy, he crossed that arm of the sea with a part of his forces ; and retiring into the castle, waited for the remainder of his army to follow. In his passage he lost many waggons and other carriages loaded with victuals, which had been intercepted by the Welsh ; who, in great multitudes, came down from the mountains, and invested the castle on the side of the land. A sudden rise in the Conwy preventing his troops from passing the river and affording him any assistance, rendered Edward's situation exceedingly alarming ; he was in great want of provisions, was cut off from his army, and was surrounded on every side by water and the enemy. The distress of the garrison was so great with respect to provisions, that Edward, in common with the soldiers, was obliged to eat salted meat, and the coarse bread which was found in the castle, and to use water likewise for his drink mixed with honey. In this perilous state, when any moment might have been fatal, Edward's usual good fortune attended him. The Conwy suddenly subsiding, his forces were enabled to cross the water and come to his relief. The Welsh then abandoned the siege, and retired to the mountains of Snowdon. The English king, on the enemy's retreat, passed the Christmas holidays without molestation in the castle of Conwy."

In 1301 the English Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II, came down to Aberconwy, where he received the homage of Eineon, Bishop of Bangor, and David, Abbot of Maenan.

In 1399, the unfortunate King Richard II, finding, on his arrival at Caermarthen, that the Welsh army under the Earl of Salisbury had been disbanded before his ar-

¹ Warrington's *History of Wales*.

rival from Ireland, retired to Aberconwy, and shut himself up in the castle, which was deemed impregnable, but at that time unprovided of all necessaries. Richard, finding himself almost alone, and without any prospect of being able to defend himself, had no other resource than to throw himself upon the generosity of his enemy. He sent him word by one of his attendants, that he was ready to submit to what terms he himself should think reasonable, and desired him to send some person to confer with him. The Duke of Lancaster immediately despatched the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Percy, Earl of Northumberland, both sworn enemies of the King, to know his intentions. They solemnly assured him, that the Duke only wished to have his alienated property restored, and the ancient privileges of Parliament confirmed. The King appearing to distrust the Earl's professed good intentions, the latter, to remove all suspicion, attended at High Mass, vowed fidelity, and swore allegiance at the altar. Caught in this wily and iniquitous snare, the King accompanied Northumberland out of the gate, but about Penmaen rhos he perceived a band of soldiers, bearing the banners of Percy. The King found himself betrayed, and was taken prisoner to Flint Castle, where he was delivered into the hands of his cruel enemy, the Duke of Lancaster. (See vol. v, p. 409.)

At the time of Owain Glyndwr's insurrection, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, John de Mascy was Constable of Conwy Castle; he had fifteen men-at-arms and sixty archers with him; 39s. 2d. were allowed to maintain this fortress per day, amounting in the year to £714 15s. 10d.¹

¹ From a MS. in old French, preserved in the British Museum, MS. Cotton., Cleop. F. iii, fol. iii, which was written in Glyndwr's time; it shows that the Welsh castles were not at this time very extensively garrisoned, and it furnishes the actual state of many of them. Caernarvon had John Bolde for its constable, with 20 men-at-arms and 80 archers; the annual maintenance amounted to £900 6s. 8d. Crukkith Castle had Roger de Accon for constable, with 6 men-at-arms and 50 archers; annual maintenance £416 14s. 2d. Hardehagh had Dycon de Mascy for constable, with 10 men-at-arms

During the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, Conwy Castle was the scene of much contention. It is recorded that the friends of one party gained possession of it, while the influential family of Gryffyth Goch, and many equally powerful in the neighbourhood, were in arms for the other. It happened that his son Rhys, who had gone either out of curiosity, or more probably for the purpose of examining the strength of the place, was standing at Tal y sarn, on the opposite side of the river, when he was slain by an arrow discharged from the castle by Llywelyn of Nannau. As the distance is considerably more than half a mile, this is probably one of the longest shots on record. A few nights after, Robin ab Gryffyth Goch o'r Graianllyn, in Creuddyn, and his brother Hywel, with their followers, crossed the river, to avenge the death of their brother Rhys; they took the castle by escalade, and beheaded the captain.¹ Sir John Wynne, in his history of the Gwydir family, observes, that the whole country around was laid waste by the partisans of the two factions, and utterly desolated by Lord Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. In 1466, Thomas ab Robin of Cochwillan was beheaded near the castle by his lordship's order, on account of his staunch adher-

and 30 archers; yearly maintenance, £389 6s. 8d. These were the castles in North Wales belonging to the Prince; the total of their charges amounting to £2,421 3s. 4d. Denbigh Castle belonged to the Earl of March, and had been granted to Henry Percy: Beaumaris also belonged to Henry Percy, with the Isle of Anglesea. Of these castles, Mons. de Rutland, with 30 men-at-arms and 120 archers, kept Denbigh at an annual expense of £1,672 18s. 4d.; John de Pulle, with 15 men-at-arms and 140 archers, kept Beaumaris at the yearly expense of £988 10s. 10d. The castles which belonged to the Prince, as Chamberlain of Chester, were Rudhlan and Flint. Of Rudhlan Henry de Conewey was constable, who kept it with 9 men-at-arms and 40 archers, at an expense of £422 15s. 10d. Of Flint, Nicholas Hauberk was constable, with 4 men-at-arms and 12 archers; expense, £146 per annum. (Ellis's *Original Letters*, vol. i, second series.)

¹ "O'r tu uchav i Gonwy (medd yr hen hanes) y saethasai Llywelyn o Nannau y bicell hon, a llâs Rhys dros Gonwy: a llyma un o'r ergydion pellav y llâs dyn erioed." (See *Cylchgrawn*, l. 255.)

ence to the Lancastrians; and his wife is reported to have carried away his head in her apron.¹

Richard III, in the first or second year of his reign, granted to "Thomas Tunstall, Esq., the office of Constable of the castel of Conway, with the captainship of the towne of Conway, and to have under him the number of twenty-four soldiers for the time of his life, with the wages and fees to the same office and captaynship due and accustomed, and to have for every of the said soldiers 4*d.* by the day."²

A grant of this castle was made by Charles I, in March 1628, to Lord Conway, by the title of Viscount Kilultagh. Previously to this, however, an indenture had been made on the 10th of January, 14 James I, between his Majesty of the one part, and Sir F. Bacon, Attorney-General, Sir John Duncombe, Thomas Murray, James Fullerton, John Walter, and Thomas Trevor of the other part, by which his Majesty demised to these persons and their executors the castle of Conwy, with its rights, members, and appointments, situate, lying, and being within the town of Aberconwy. To hold the same for ninety-nine years.

An indenture of assignment was subsequently made between Walter, Trevor, and Fullerton, who had survived the other three, of the one part, and Viscount Kilultagh, by his name of Lord Conway, of the other part; whereby, in consideration of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to be paid his Majesty, the castle, with its rights, members, and appointments, was assigned to Viscount Kilultagh and his heirs in as ample a manner as it came into the hands of his Majesty or any of his progenitors; except all right of patronage of churches and chapels; to hold the same himself, his heirs and assigns, for ever.³

In 1665, the Earl of Conway, under pretence of its being done for his Majesty's service, stripped the castle

¹ *Gwydir History*, 46.

² *MS. Harl.* 433, quoted in Grose's *Antiquities*, and Bingley's *Tour in North Wales*.

³ Editor's unpublished MS.

of all the timber, iron, and lead, and shipped it off to Ireland. His Vandal orders were so rigorously carried into effect by his servants, that the smallest particle of iron cannot be found remaining in any part of the castle. Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., Colonel Wynn, and several of the leading men of the country attempted to oppose the design, but without success; the following letter was written in answer to their remonstrances¹:

“Hono’ble friends,

“I haue had the honour to receive yo’r letter of the 20th Sept., in which you are pleas’d to enquire of me, whether my servant Milward doth act by my order for the taking down of the lead, timber, and iron of Conway castle; in answer to which question, I do by this acknowledg it to be my act and deed; and that the said Milward is employed by me to dispose of the timber and iron, according to such directions as I gaue him; and to transporte the lead into Ireland, where I hope it will be more serviceable to his ma’tie then it was in this country. And having this opportunity of addressing myselfe to you, I humbly beseech you to take off the restraint which you haue put vpon his proceedings, and to affoord him yo’r favour in it; for I am already prejudiced by the losse of shipping, and an opportune season for transportation of the lead: yet I shall esteeme this as a particular obligation vpon mee, and be ready to expresse it by all the service in my power to every one of you, that you are pleased to grant this att my request; which otherwise may put me to some trouble and delay. And I doubt not of meeting occasions to testifie my being,

“Hono’ble Sirs,

“Yo’r affectionate and obedient Serv’t,

“CONWAY AND KILULTA.

“Ragley in Warwickshire, 6th October 1665.

“For the hono’ble Thomas Bulkley, Esq.; Colonell Wynn; Hugh Wynn, Esq.; Thomas Vaughan, Esq.; his ma’ties Deputy Livetennants in North Wales.”

The consequence of this barbarous proceeding was, that this noble structure was reduced to the bare ruin, such as it is now to be seen. It is at present held from the Crown by Sir David Erskine, Bart., the representa-

¹ Pennant’s *Tour in Wales*, App. xxi.

tive, by right of his wife, of the Plasisav family, at an annual rent of 6s. 8d., and a dish of fish to the Marquis of Hertford, whenever he passes through the town.¹

ABBEY OF ABERCONWY.

Llywelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, founded here a Cistercian abbey, and by his charter he endowed it with a very great extent of territory in Arvon, Denbighshire, and Anglesey; he also assigned the limits of the land where it stood, and those in Creiddyn, which seem to agree with the modern liberties of the Corporation; he also gave it Friwlwyt,² Kwin, Redenocuelen, Nankall, Kellmeoc, Bodgedwyd, Voelas Keirnauc, and Llanvair-Ryt-Castell, Llynkemer, Llethwedkrynnllwyn; the boundaries of which are severally named, and were granted for ever; besides these, he gave them great privileges and immunities. They had a perpetual exemption from keeping men, horses, dogs, or hawks for the prince's service, and from giving entertainment to himself, or any other lay person, on pretence of custom; they had liberty to choose their own abbots without the interference of himself, or any layman; all wrecks upon their lands belonged to them; and if any of their vessels were wrecked on the prince's lands, they recovered the same; they were likewise to be free from all tolls, themselves and servants, and whatever was bought or sold; and a free passage for themselves and their effects provided them over the ferries of Menai, Conwy, Abermaw, and Dyvi; they were not tried for any offence whatever in his courts, but according to their own rules. They were not to be molested for receiving any person into their monastery; and if any monk borrowed money without the consent of the abbot, the monastery was not answerable for it. These, with several other valuable privileges, were secured to them by the charter, dated from Aber-

¹ Grose's *Antiquities*, vii, 18.

² In Evionydd, Arvon.

conwy, and witnessed by Yorwerth Gam, Gwyn ab Ednewein-ydon, his chaplain; and Madoc ab Cadur, in 1198. The original is inserted at p. 287.

Enjoying such great advantages, we may infer that it must have contained men eminent for their learning; its library was famous, and it was also one of the depositories of the public acts. All things of importance which happened in Wales were regularly recorded in the abbeys of Aberconwy and Ystradflur in South Wales; and every third year the chief occurrences, as registered in the two abbeys, were generally compared together by the beirdd, or bards belonging to the two houses, when they went their ordinary visitations, or *clera*. This continued until the year 1270, a little before the death of the last sovereign Prince of Wales, Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, who was slain at Buallt.¹

The abbey was honoured by being the burial-place of several illustrious persons; of its founder, Llywelyn the Great, whose coffin was removed after the Dissolution, and is preserved in the church of Llanrwst; it is made of stone, and the sides are curiously carved into quatrefoils. This prince died in 1240. Previously to him, in 1200, Gruffydd ab Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd was buried here in a monk's cowl, a mode of burying lately introduced from England, and very much practised by the higher ranks, as highly conducive to future bliss²; it may be observed, that about this period several superstitious practices of the Church of Rome gained ground in Wales, and soon began to corrupt the purity of the ancient British Church. There were also buried here Llywelyn, son of Maegwn, who died in 1230³; Davydd, son of Llywelyn the Great, who died at his Palace of Aber in 1246⁴; Howel, the son of Gruffydd ab Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd⁴; and likewise Gruffydd,⁵ an illegitimate son of Prince Llywelyn, who was kept a prisoner in the Tower of London by Henry III, and in endeavour-

¹ Preface to Powell's *Wales*.

² Powell's *Wales*.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Wynn's *Guydir History*, 26.

ing to escape, he fell from a great height and was killed ; his body was recovered from the King of England by the earnest solicitations of the abbots of Aberconwy and Ystradflur, who conveyed it here, and buried it with great pomp and honour ; this was in 1248.

In 1243, the abbots of Aberconwy and Cymer, in a dispute between Prince Davydd and King Henry, had commission from the Pope to absolve their prince from his allegiance to the King of England.

Edward I, after the conquest of Wales, not wishing to have the abbey in his new English town of Aberconwy, removed it in 1289 to Maenan, about ten miles higher up the river ; he acted very honourably and kindly to the monks, leaving them all their lands and privileges, and granting them the township of Maenan, with several other parcels of land, in lieu of what they had at Conwy ; they enjoyed in addition several new immunities, and they were exempted from all taxes, tolls, and duties whatsoever ; and the presentation of their conventual church, which he now made parochial,¹ was granted them on condition that they appointed two Englishmen as chaplains, and the third a Welshman, for the benefit of those who were unacquainted with English. One of the Englishmen was to be perpetual vicar, to be named by the convent on every vacancy, and to be presented by the diocesan. These privileges were secured by his first and second charters, dated from Caernarvon ; and Pope Nicholas also by his Bull authorised the translation.² At the Dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were, according to Dugdale, £162 15s. ; and according to Speed, £179 10s. 10d. The last abbot was Richard Kyffin, who had a pension of twenty pounds a year.³ In the fifth year of Elizabeth the abbey was granted to Elizeus Wynne, in the possession of whose descendant, Lord Newborough, it still continues ; but there are now no remains of the abbey buildings. The monks had conveyed the coffin of

¹ Ayloffe's *Rotuli Walliæ*, 91.

² See the three, at pp. 294, 295, 297.

³ Pennant's *Tour in Wales*.

their founder from the town of Aberconwy, when they were first removed to Maenan, and at the dissolution of the latter it was placed in Llanrwst Church, where it still continues. The new foundation at Maenan preserved to the last the original name, and the abbey was always called Conwy Abbey.¹ Of the original abbey in Aberconwy there are now no remains. A long vaulted room of good masonry, and worked with clay, but plastered with lime, and a Saxon door, were seen by Mr. Penant; they were taken down about forty years ago. In the churchyard, on the north side, there is an ancient tombstone, ornamented with a cross fleuris, but it has no inscription. A similar one was found with a plain cross cut in, when making some improvements in the Castle inn-yard in 1832, which is a part of the site of the abbey, and under it a skull, with no other bones whatever. The foundation walls of different parts of the abbey were also exposed at the same time.

CONWY ABBEY RECORDS.

Wall' Her'f'.—Abbas de Aburconweye finem fecit cum R' p' sexaginta solidos p' confirmac'o'e quar'dam cartar' h'enda T' R' apud Westm' xxiiij. die Marcii.

(Note in margin, "i' R' vii'o i' Heref'." This is a reference to the Pipe Rolls, where the money is accounted for; but no further particulars are given.—Originalia Roll, 6 Edward III, m. 30.)

Thabbey of Conwey.—Ric² &c. To all' ye fermo'r' & ten'nt' of the mano'rs lordship's land' & lyuelod' belonging to ye monast'y of Conway in North Wales thise l'res forto see or here greting. Where as we understande y't o'r trusty and right welbeloued in god Thabbot' of Stratford and Wooburn' Reformato'rs of that Religion' w't'in this our Roy'me haue co'mytted thadmi'strac'on guying and disposic'on of all' the said land' and lyuelod' and of the Rent' and Reuenues co'myng and growi'g of the same vnto Dompn' Griffith Gogh' Prior of the saide place and oth'r during the variaunce and co'trau'sie betwix Dompn' Dauid Wincheco'be and Dompn' Dauid Lloid' for the Right and

¹ See Tudyr Aled's *Poems*, and Leland.

² Richard III.

title of Thoffice of Abbacie ther. We therfor wol and straitely charge you all and eu'ry of you that vnto the said Prior or vnto suche Offic's as by hym shalbe appoynted and assigned and to noon' oth'r ye truely pay and content yo'r fermes Rent' and oth'r dutees aft'r the Rate of your tenures fro' t'me to t'me among' you vsed and accustomed vnto suche tyme as by the saide Reformato'rs it shalbe det'myned and prouided who shal oth'wise haue the Rule and be Abbot ther'. Charging ou'e this alman'e o'r Offic's and subgiett' of thoes p'ties that vnto hym that soo by theym shalbe p'uided ther' to be assisting fauo'ring and helping in all thing as shal app'teyne as they desire to please vs. Yeuen &c. at Pountfreit the last day of May the first yer' of o'r Reigne. (*Harleian MSS.* 433, f. 175.)

Dil'ci R' in xt'o David Lloid' Abbas et Conuentus de Ab'conewey dant viginti & sex solidos & octo denarios solut' in Hanap'io p' confirmac'o'e l'rar' paten' D'ni R' nunc de exemplificac'o'e l'rar' paten' D'ni E' nup' Regis Angl' primi h'end'. T' R' apud Westm' xx. die Nouembr'. (*Originalia Roll*, 5 Henry VII, m. 74.)

ABERCONWY.

In the south-east corner of the chancel of Conwy Church is an arched monument with the following inscriptions: "ROBERT WYNNE, ESQUIER WAS BURIED THE XXX DAIE OF NOVEMBER ANO 1598." "HEAR LIETH THE BODY OF ROBERT WYNNE DEBYTIE MAIOR OF CONWAY ESQ. THE SONE OF THOMAS WYNNE WHO DIED THE 16TH OF 9BER 1664." On a mural tablet above the altar: "John Wynn Esq. was buried the 19 Daye of November Anno Domini 1637." He was Sheriff of Caernarvonshire in 1635. On a tombstone of black marble in the north-east corner: "Here Lieth the Body of John Williams of Brymor Esqr. 4th son of Sr. Griff. Williams of Penrhyn Baronet who departed this life the 25th of July in the 63rd year of his age, and the year of our Lord, 1706."

The chapel, which forms the south transept, contains several monumental inscriptions, from which the following are selected. On the south side: "Johannes Hookes, Arm. hunc tumulum fieri fecit in memoriam celeberrimi viri Hugonis Hookes, Arm. patris sui, qui obiit 27 die Julii, A.D. 1600." On the same side are these Latin verses:

"Impiger errantes oculos converte viator,
Funera lamentis spargere nostra piis;
Hic tua res agitur, mortalia funera cursu
Volvere precipiti pulvere disce meo."

In the south-west corner, on a raised tombstone, is the following inscription: "Edward' Holland armiger posuit hoc memoriale Hollandorum ad requisic'o'em Hugonis Holland Ar p'ris sui paulo ante obitum, qui obiit 13 die Maii A^c Dⁱ 1534.— By the side of this stone lyeth buried William Williams, Esq., together with his wife Margaret, eldest daughter and heir of William Holland of Marl, Esqr. she (died) An. Dom. 1641 and (he) 1673.—Beneath lyeth the body of Holland (Williams) son of William (Williams) and Margaret his wife, who departed this life the first day of January 1680. Annos natus 40."

FLINT CASTLE.

The following entry, which is catalogued in the new calendar of the Patent Rolls of Edward I, furnishes us with the name of the first Constable of Flint Castle. The King had scarcely completed the erection of the Castle at the date of the grant: Patent Roll, 6 Edward I, membrane 22 (Taylor's *History of Flintshire*).

"Whereas, formerly, We commissioned to Our beloved and faithful Gunslin de Badelesmere, the office of Our Justiciary at Chester, for which custody he receives of Us for the year 100 marks, and lately commissioned him to the principal custody of Our Castle of Flint, with the appurtenances, and Our Town of Rothelan, with appurtenances, for which custody We wish provision to be made for him. We grant to him by the year altogether £100, receiving by the year £100 of the issues of his bailiwick at two terms at Our Exchequer at Chester, which We wish to allow him by the year during the custody aforesaid. In witness whereof, etc., 6th February."

I find from *Ormerod* that "Guncelinus de Badelesmere" held the office of Justice of Chester from 1275 to 1282, and on reference to my *Historic Notices of Flint*, it will be seen that it was to him and Howell ap Griffin that King Edward proclaimed the first grant of a market and fair to Flint. Beyond this, however, I have as yet failed to obtain any particulars respecting him. A Lord Badelesmere once held Leeds Kastle in Kent. Perhaps he was of this family.

It is evident that the King held the custody of Flint Castle as an important post, by appointing his Chief Justice to it, and increasing his salary by one-third; for the care of the town of Rhuddlan could not have given much trouble, seeing that the King himself held the Castle of Rhuddlan, and shortly afterwards brought his Queen and Court there. £100 at the

date of this grant would be equal to about £1,500 of our money.

There can be no doubt that Edward attached immense importance to Flint as a commanding position when he was engaged in annexing the Principality to his kingdom of England. Chester of course was in his own hands; he was also able to dominate over Rhuddlan, and its neighbourhood, from Rhuddlan Castle; but it would add greatly to the value of the history of the parish if we could find some records that would show us who remained in charge of Caergwrle, Hawarden and Ewlo Castles at the times mentioned; for in that way practically we should see the extent of Edward's power over the whole of Flintshire, soon after the defeat and the death of Llywelyn ap Gruffyth. I have said nothing of a supposed Mold Castle, nothing of a supposed Castle at Holywell, nor of Diserth Castle, for these places appear to me to have occupied at that time a different position, from a military point of view, from the others. But Basingwerk Abbey, lying on the coast-line, had been "strengthened", if not fortified, before Edward's day, and there are some evidences to show that he himself had occupied it, on his march from Flint to Rhuddlan, and we may suppose he esteemed it as a post of some value, religious house though it was. It, however, has a history of its own, and should therefore be dealt with by itself, and I therefore confine myself now to the points I have mentioned above.

A NORTH WALLIAN ANTIQUARY.¹

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A YOUNG WELSHMAN.

"The fair remembrance of the just,
Smells sweet and blossoms in the dust."

In the year 1846 there was a gentleman named Dr. Rogers, who had a good independent income, and was a medical man. Being well off, he attended the poor for nothing, and also attended the gentry who were friends of his. He lived at a place called Abermeurig, in the parish of Nantgynllo, on the banks of the river Aëron, and about eight miles from Tregarron, in Cardiganshire. He had a son and three daughters; and the son and youngest daughter are still living there. Besides some women-servants, he had two men who were brothers. John Davies, the eldest, was an outdoor servant, but slept in the house, and his younger brother Davydd was an indoor servant. Both were very faithful and devoted to their master, who was very anxious that Davydd should learn some trade, so that he

¹ *Oswestry Advertiser*, January 19th, 1887.

might support himself should his master happen to die. Accordingly, he apprenticed him to a saddler at Lampeter; but six weeks afterwards, finding that he could not get on without Davydd, he brought him back again, to go with him when he went out hunting and shooting. About a year afterwards, Dr. Rogers again thought it best that Davydd should learn a trade, so he apprenticed him to a carpenter; but again finding that he could not do without Davydd, he took him back, as the young man was breaking his heart to go back to his master, and would not learn his trade; for it appears that neither could live without the other.

One fine summer morning, the young ladies, Dr. Rogers's daughters, were expected home from school; and the doctor went on his hunter to see a sick friend who lived near the high mountain of Pen Dychryd, where are several mines that had been formerly worked by the Romans, and many coins and a great deal of ancient pottery have been found there. About the middle of the day it became intensely dark; and a terrific storm of thunder and forked lightning, with a deluge of rain, burst on the mountains and the Vale of the Aëron. Mrs. Rogers became greatly alarmed and anxious about her daughters, and told Davydd to go on the back of the Merlyn (pony) with umbrellas and cloaks to meet them. The boy begged not to be sent most earnestly, alleging that the ladies would not go out in such a fearful storm. But his mistress was inexorable, and forced him to go. On his way he met his master returning, who made Davydd come back with him. Soon afterwards, the doctor was struck by the lightning and fell off his horse to the ground; and Davydd, with the assistance of John Jones of Pen yr Heol, a farm close by, managed to get the doctor on his horse again. In the meantime, however, the river Aëron rose so suddenly that it soon overflowed the whole valley, and, rushing with impetuous fury, undermined the churchyard of Nantgynllo, carried the coffins out to sea, and overflowed the road. The farmer tried to persuade Dr. Rogers not to attempt to go through the torrent, but he would not listen; and Davydd said that if they went they would certainly be drowned. The farmer then tried to prevent Davydd from going with his master, but he answered, "If my master loses his life, I will lose my life with him, and will not forsake him." They both started, and the foaming flood swept the unfortunate doctor and his devoted servant into the raging torrent. The doctor fell from his horse, but his foot stuck in the stirrup, which Davydd perceiving, he threw himself off his horse, for he was a good swimmer, and endeavoured to save his master; and eventually he caught hold of the horse's tail, but was soon

obliged to let go, and was carried by the torrent to the bank, on which stood a house with a pump close to it, and he managed to catch hold of the handle, by which he held on, till the river undermined the house, and the falling stones struck the poor young fellow on the head and killed him.

A night or two after this, John Davies, who was inconsolable for the loss of his brother and master, to whom he also was greatly attached, was sitting up wide awake in bed, crying and lamenting for his master and brother, when presently he heard his master's well-known footsteps and the creaking of his boots coming up the stairs; he heard the door open, and suddenly his master stood by his bed-side, and, looking him full in the face, said: "*John, you must not cry and grieve for me any more, for I am very happy,*" and he then left. John, who was dreadfully alarmed, heard a slight noise after his master left, as if the door was being shut.

Dr. Rogers's body was found on the evening of the day when he lost his life, but Davydd's body was carried for four miles down the river, where it was found entangled in some wires under Pont Breinant, about a mile from the sea, and where Captain Lewis of Llanllyr dreamt the night before that the body was lying. This sad catastrophe was witnessed by a man who had lost his pig, and was looking for it by the side of the river.

The following is the inscription, or *Beddargraff*, on the tombstone of this brave young man in Nantgynllo, or, as it is commonly called, Nantgwnlle Churchyard.

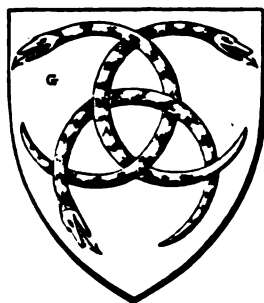
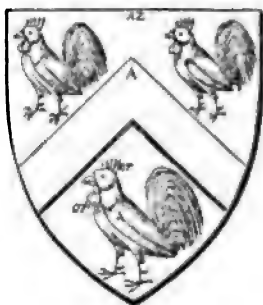
"Er cof am David Davies, mab John a Mary Davies o'r Goytref o'r Plwyf hwn. Yr hwn a fu farw Gorphenaf 30th 1846.

"Rhyferthwy y dewr lif du—am daliodd.
Difuddiodd fy ngalli,
Bum heiui yn lloni llu,
Marw wyf mewn oer wely."

The above account was given me by Mrs. Mary Evans, the wife of Richard Evans of Rhos Wen, in the parish of Llangurig, and daughter of the above-named John and Mary Davies of Goytref. Two of her sons, John and David Evans, and her daughter, Mary, are all three in my service, and her eldest son, Richard, is the tenant of Ty Gwyn, on the Clochfaen estate.

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

GRAY's *Elegy*.



OWEN OF DOLGELLY AND TANYGADAIR.

Lewis Owen, paternally descended from Meuric, King of Dyfed, and the Baron Lewis Owen of Cwrt Plás yn Dref, Dolgelly, Vice-Chamberlain of North Wales, etc. See p. 235, vol. iv; p. 104, vol. v; also p. 409, vol. vi.

William Owen, Solicitor, of Tanygadair and Brynbruk, Dolgelly. Buried in Dolgelli old Parish Church, 7th November 1767.

Griffith Owen of Dolgelly.
Griffith Owen = Jane ... of Dolgelly.

Griffith Owen, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and Rector of Llangelwynin in 1779; died 1826.

Griffith Owen, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and of Ymwlch; died 1853.

G. Humphreys Owen of Ymwlch.

Elizabeth.

Ursula, born at Dolgelly, and died at Tanygadair. Left £30 annually to the Parish Church of Dolgelly, to be distributed among the poor in

white bread. Will proved 22nd January 1730.

Ann, married 6th December 1706, at Dolgelly, to Hugh Jones of Brithdir, and the Nannev. Issue, daughter, Catharine.

Lewis Owen of Tanygadair; buried in the old Parish Church at Dolgelly, April 28th, 1757. Married Jane ... Issue.

Henry Owen, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. (See overleaf.)

Griffith; baptised at Dolgelly, 4th January 1718. Buried in the Parish Church there, 12th April 1727.

John; baptised at Dolgelly, 18th August 1721. Buried in the Parish Church there, 23rd January 1723.

Henry Owen, M.D., a doctor, of Dolgelly, born at Tanygadair, Dolgelly, 1750; died January 16th, 1827. Married, 1779, to Ann Owen, daughter of Humphrey Owen of "Llwyn Du" and Tyddyn y Garreg. She died April 28th, 1810, aged 55 years. There was no issue of this marriage. Henry Owen married, secondly, 1813, Elizabeth Williams, eldest daughter of Richard Williams of Tymawr. This lady died the 8th day of January 1843, aged 70. Henry Owen died s. p., and left his property to his cousin, the Rev. Henry Butts Owen, D.D., son of Henry Owen, the Divine.

The above-named Henry Owen, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., was born at Tanygadair, Dolgelly (at the foot of Cader Idris), and was baptised at the parish church of Dolgelly, 29th January 1716. He eventually became one of England's greatest divines. So much has been written of and about him, that it will suffice here just to give but a brief outline of his beautiful, pious life. He was educated at Ruthin School, and, at the age of nineteen (April 15th, 1736), entered Jesus College, Oxford. Among his favourite subjects of study were mathematics and theology. October 16th, 1739, he proceeded to the degree of B.A., taking his Master of Arts June 14th, 1743. Turning his attention to the study of physic, he was admitted, October 17th, 1746, to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and on March 29th, 1753, to that of Doctor of Medicine. For three years he practised as a physician, but, compelled both by his health and feelings to relinquish that profession, his views were entirely directed to the work his heart and soul loved, that of a labourer in the vineyard of the Lord.

One of Dr. Henry Owen's first appointments was that of chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, by whom he was presented, in 1752, to the pastorate of Terling, in Essex. In 1761 he resigned this charge (see Newcourt's *Repertorium*), having been appointed, in 1760, by Thomas Dineley, Esq., and other trustees of Sir Andrew Rickard, to the rectory of St. Olave's, Hart Street, London. Soon after this Dr. Owen became chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff (afterwards translated to Durham), from whom he received, in 1776, the vicarage of Edmonton, Middlesex. He was chosen Boyle Lecturer for the years 1769, 1770, and 1771, being considered one of the most learned theologians of the day; and his application in the illustration of the Holy Scriptures will transmit his name to the latest posterity.

Among his chief works are: *Harmonia Trigonometrica*, or a short Treatise on Trigonometry, 4to.; published 1748. His thoughts afterwards turning to divinity, the world is indebted to him for some excellent *Observations*

on *Scripture Miracles*, 8vo., published 1755; and *Observations on the Four Gospels*, 8vo., published 1764; *Directions to young Students in Divinity*, 8vo., published 1766, these are very beautiful and useful. *An Enquiry into the present State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament*, 8vo., published 1769; *The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained*, in a series of Sermons, preached in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols., 8vo., published 1773; *Critica Sacra; or, a Short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism*, 8vo., published 1774; *Supplement to Critica Sacra*, 8vo., published 1775; *Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos cum Editione Romana à viro Clarissimo Joanne Ernesto Grabe*, 8vo., published 1778; *Critical Disquisitions*, containing some remarks: 1st, on Masius's edition of the Book of Joshua; and, 2ndly, on Origen's celebrated *Hexapla*, 8vo., published 1784; *A Brief Account, Historical and Critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament*, to which is added a Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch, etc., 8vo., published 1787; *The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated*, 4to., published 1789. Besides these, Dr. Owen published, in 1785, Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, left unfinished by Dr. Edward Edwards, of Jesus College, Oxford; and, in 1776, a second edition of Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*; "A Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple" (in the *Origin of Printing*, 1776, p. 113); "Remarks on the Time employed on Cæsar's Two Expeditions into Britain" (*Archæologia*, ii, 159). Most of these works were printed by Mr. Bowyer, or his successor. The former's connection with Dr. Owen is properly acknowledged in the *Anecdotes* of his life, folio, 482.

Dr. Henry Owen married, September 3rd, 1760, Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Dr. Robert Butts, Bishop of Norwich, 1733 to 1738, translated to Ely,

1738 ; died 26th January 1747. Dr. Henry Owen died at Edmonton vicarage, the 15th of October 1795, in the eightieth year of his age, and, was buried in the old parish church of All Saints there. His wife, Mary Butts, died 18th June 1804, aged sixty-three, and was buried at Bromley parish church, June 23, 1804. In 1797 a volume of *Sixteen Sermons on various Subjects*, by Dr. Henry Owen, late Rector of St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, and many years Vicar of Edmonton, were published as a memorial to the late learned divine. A list of subscribers, amounting to nearly 1,800, proved how eagerly Dr. Owen's learning and works were sought after.

Dr. Henry Owen's issue were—

- i. Anne Owen, baptised 14th January 1762. *Ob. s. p.*
- ii. Henry Butts Owen, baptised 4th August 1763, of whom presently.
- iii. Lucy Owen, baptised 16th July 1764 ; buried 25th May 1807. *Ob. s. p.*
- iv. Charlotte Owen, baptised 16th January 1766 ; buried 4th April 1766.
- v. Anna Maria, baptised 26th August 1768, of whom presently.
- vi. Robert Owen, baptised 14th August 1770 ; buried 31st August 1770.
- vii. Mary Owen, baptised 13th January 1772 ; buried 5th June 1824. *Ob. s. p.*
- viii. Elizabeth Owen, baptised 11th March 1773 ; buried about 1828. *Ob. s. p.*
- ix. Thomas Worthington Owen, baptised 31st August 1774 ; buried 5th September 1774.

Henry Butts Owen, the eldest son of Dr. Henry Owen, was born 11th July 1763, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London. He went up to St. John's College, Oxford, in June 1780, as a scholar of that College, taking his B.A. 21st April 1784, and M.A. 24th January 1788. He was made a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, in June 1783, and, 3rd May 1793, took his degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and proceeded, 8th July 1805, to that of Doctor of Divinity. He was curate

of St. Olave's, Hart Street, July 1786, and succeeded his father as Rector, July 1794. In 1791 Dr. Henry Butts Owen was elected Lecturer of Allhallows, Barking, and, from 26th March 1831 to November 1836, he was Rector of Throcking, Herts. He was also chaplain to the East India Company, and a J.P. The Rev. Henry Butts Owen, D.D., married, April 1794, Miss Margaret Uvedale, daughter of Captain Uvedale of Suffolk, but this lady died, December 1797, *s. p.*, and was buried 23rd December of that year. The second wife of Dr. Henry Butts Owen was Miss Elizabeth Susanna Travers, daughter of Peter Travers, Physician to the Court at Lisbon. This second marriage took place 18th October 1798, at St. Olave's, Hart Street, E.C., where, in the nave walk, are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev. H. Butts Owen, D.D. He died 1st December 1837, as recorded on a tablet to his memory in the nave of the church. His wife, Elizabeth Susanna, died at Margate, 2nd August 1864, aged 90, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Thanet.

Before proceeding with the issue of Dr. H. B. Owen and Miss Travers, it is necessary to complete Miss Anna Maria Owen's (his sister) line.

Anna Maria Owen, the fourth daughter of Dr. Henry Owen, the divine, married Christopher Roberts Wren, D.C.L., great-great-grandson of Sir Christopher Wren. Miss Anna Maria Owen was the second wife of C. R. Wren. There was only one daughter issue of this marriage, viz., Anna Maria Sarah Wren, born at Bombay, 5th July 1801; married to her cousin, George Adolphus Owen (whom see presently), third son of Dr. Henry Butts Owen. Miss Anna Maria Owen died, October 1804, at Surat, and her husband, Christopher Roberts Wren, died March 4th, 1828, aged 52. He was buried at Wroxall Abbey, Warwick, built by Sir Christopher Wren.

The issue of Dr. Henry Butts Owen and Elizabeth Susanna Travers were eight sons and two daughters—

1. Henry Travers Owen, born 6th July 1799, a Judge

in India, and of the Bengal Civil Service; he died 22nd January 1872. His first wife was Sophia Rees, daughter of John Rees, of the Bengal Civil Service; this lady died at Cawnpore, 27th November 1834. By her Judge Owen had issue—Henry Rees, born 1821, died 1844; Effingham, died in infancy; Maria Bailey, born 1825, died July 16th, 1839; Charles Butts, born 1828, died 1858; Sophia Elizabeth, born 1829, died 1885; Theodore, died in infancy; Conrad Travers, born 1831, died 1870; Henrietta Elliott, born 22nd November 1832, now living.

The second wife of Henry T. Owen was Catharine Nicolson (daughter of Alexander Graham of Greenock, N.B.), born 1812, died 4th Feb. 1877. By her Judge Owen had issue—Izabel Susanna Travers (married John Fenton, 1875), born 31st Dec. 1836, died 25th January 1887; Alexander Graham, born Jan. 1838, a Colonel 1st Bengal Fusiliers, served all through the Delhi campaign (see *Hodson's Life*). Colonel Owen married Georgina Marie Avarne, and has issue, Crawford Harry, Bertie, and Edith. He died 3rd July 1885. The further issue of Judge Owen and Miss Graham were Eleanor, born 1839, died 1840; Catharine Gorton, born 1841, now living; Henry Travers, born 1843, now in New Zealand, and the owner of Tanygadair, Dolgelly; and Horatia Brinton, now abroad, born 1852.

II. Second son of Dr. H. B. Owen was Charles Gustavus, born 20th April 1801; educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London; entered Queen's College, Oxford 1819, taking his B.A. May 1823, and M.A. October 1837. He was domestic chaplain to the late Earl of Stratford, and Rector of Pinxton, Derby, where he died, Sept. 18, 1879. He married twice: 1st, Elizabeth S. Hicks, of Goodrich Castle, Wye, who died in March, 1827, aged 31; issue, one daughter, Elizabeth Sarah, died in infancy. The second wife of the Rev. Charles G. Owen was Susannah Harrington, daughter of Thomas Burnard, banker, of Bideford. This lady died 9th October 1858. Issue of this marriage were—Susanna, died young;

Henry Burnard, born 29th Oct. 1831 (married Miss C. Hornidge), now Vicar of Scarborough, Canada. Issue, five daughters and two sons. Other issue of the Rev. Charles G. Owen by Miss Burnard was Izabel Burnard, born 12th October 1833 (authoress of a book of poems, published by Bell and Daldy), died August 7th, 1878 ; married, 1858, F. E. Pearse, M.D., and had issue four sons and two daughters ; three only survive.

iii. Third son of Dr. H. B. Owen was George Adolphus, born 3rd Jan. 1803 (a solicitor), buried 28th Nov. 1834 ; married Anna Maria Sarah Wren (his cousin already referred to). This lady died 21st April 1882. Issue by this marriage were—Christopher Wren, born 28th Jan. 1830 ; Henry Wren, born 7th May 1831 ; Anna Maria Wren ; and Georgina Wren, born 21st May 1834, died 1863. The three eldest children died in infancy.

iv. Fourth son of Dr. H. B. Owen was Albert Lewis, died in infancy, Jan. 1806.

v. Fifth son of Dr. H. B. Owen was Conrad John, born 11th August 1808 ; Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Bombay Cavalry. He was created a military Companion of the Bath, and was often mentioned in despatches for bravery and good service. He died 3rd April 1860. He married, in 1834, Miss Stephana M. Hawkins, daughter of Major John Hawkins, Bombay Engineers. This lady is still living. Issue of this marriage are five sons and a daughter, five of whom still survive, including Lieut.-Colonel Conrad Agnew, late of the Bombay Cavalry.

vi. Sixth son of Dr. H. B. Owen was Albert Philip, born 3rd Oct. 1812. He was a surgeon and M.R.C.S., and died in 1884. His first wife was Miss G. Henrietta Kieckhoefer, who died 10th January 1841. Issue of this marriage were two daughters and a son ; one of the daughters married the Rev. George A. Wright, M.A., Oxon., and Kaye Exhibitioner of Worcester College, Oxford. The second wife of Albert Philip Owen was Miss Hewlett, daughter of Judge Hewlett. This lady died

early, and the issue of this marriage were a son and a daughter ; the son, a medical man, only survives.

VII. Seventh son of Dr. H. B. Owen was Septimus, born about 1814, and died in infancy.

VIII. The eighth son of Dr. Henry Butts Owen was Octavius Freire, born 13th March 1816 ; baptised at St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, 21st August 1816. He graduated from Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. in 1839, and proceeded to the degree of M.A., 30th June 1843. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Gloucester, 1840, and Priest, 19th December 1841. Though not on the foundation of Christ Church, he was presented by that Society, in 1843, to the living of Stratton-Audley, Oxon. ; subsequently, to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Leicester, by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst ; to the chaplaincy of Holy Trinity, Leicester, by the Duchy of Lancaster ; to the rectory of Burstow, Surrey, by Lord Cottenham ; to the surrogacy of that county, by the Bishop of Winchester ; to his private chaplaincy, by the late Duke of Portland ; then later, to the vicarage of Child's Wickham, Gloucestershire ; and to the office of Prov. Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons in the county of Surrey ; and to that of Leicestershire, by the late Lord Ranelagh. The Rev. Octavius F. Owen's chief literary works are : *Schools of Ancient Philosophy* (Religious Tract Society) ; translation of the *Organon* of Aristotle, published by Bohn, 1853 and 1877 ; *Refutation of Spinoza by Leibnitz*, published by Constable, 1855 ; *The Holy War Versified*, 1859. He also edited an issue of *Gay's Fables*, published by Routledge, 1854 ; and an *Analysis of the Fifth Book of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity*. The Rev. O. F. Owen, F.S.A., died 16th April 1873, and was buried at Woking. He married, 21st September 1843, Emily, fourth daughter (born 6th Feb. 1822) of William Montague, J.P., D.L., of Constitution House, Gloucester. Mrs. Octavius Owen was an authoress and composer. Her chief works are : *The Heroines of History*, published by Routledge, 1854 ; *The Heroines of Domestic Life*, published by Rout-

ledge, 1861 : both of these have passed through many editions ; *Snowed Up*, published 1863 ; *Spirit of the Holly*, published 1855, Beeton ; *Raised to the Peerage : Imperial Revenge*. Mrs. O. F. Owen died 17th June 1885, and was buried at Woking. The issue of the Rev. Octavius Owen and Emily Montague are five sons (two died in infancy) and five daughters, viz. —

I. Theodore Montague Nugent, born 14th November 1844 ; educated at Merchant Taylors' School, London ; M.A. of Clare College, Cambridge ; Vicar of Rhodes, Manchester ; married, 12th September 1872, Sarah, daughter of W. Elworthy of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. Issue, nine children ; eldest a son, Henry Octavius Freire, born August 7th, 1873, now living.

II. Mary Edith Montague, born at Leicester, 24th July 1847 ; married Henry Hugh, eldest son of H. W. Askew of Conishead, Ulverston (*vide Burke*) ; has issue five daughters, one of whom died 16th July 1874.

III. Florence Emily Octavia, born at Burstow, 11th July 1849.

IV. Eustace Clare Lennox, born at Burstow, 1st July 1851, now an architect, at present unmarried.

V. Rupert Kenneth Wilson, born at Burstow, 3rd April 1853 ; for many years a clerk in H.M. Home Civil Service ; married, 9th February 1882, Annie Julia, only child of the late Alfred George Price, of Park House, Gloucester, son of the late William Price, J.P., of Gloucester. Issue of Rupert Owen and A. Julia Price are Constance Theodora Montague, born 19th April 1883 ; Gwenllian Helena Price, born 11th March 1884 ; Agnes Julia Grace, born 9th March 1885, died 21st March 1886 ; Emily Julia Grace, born 17th June 1886.

VI. Ethel Rose Marie Josephine, born 5th April 1855.

VII. Angela Vera Zoe Gwendoline, born 11th April 1857.

VIII. Geraldine Anna Violet, born 22nd January 1862.

The two daughters of the Rev. Henry Butts Owen, D.D., and Elizabeth S. Travers, were : Elizabeth Charlotte, born 23rd August 1806, died 23rd Feb. 1866, *s. p.* ; Mary Philippa, born 24th Oct. 1810, buried 4th Dec. 1812.

RUPERT OWEN.

A BRAVE BOY.

"Two sons of Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Verney, of the Cedars, Esher, James, aged twelve, and Vortigern, seven, were playing together a few days ago, 'larking', as boys will 'lark', by his boathouse on the Mole. There is a spring board there, parallel to the bank, and Vortigern, jumping from the land to the board, missed his footing and fell into the water, and was instantly carried by the current (which, owing to recent rains, was less sluggish than it generally is in the Mole) into very deep water. James, dressed as he was, leapt into the river, swam to the little fellow, and pulled him ashore. The boathouse is in a lonely place, far from the house, and but for his plucky brother, the child must have been drowned."—*Surrey Comet*, August 20th, 1881.

THE MYDDLETONS OF LLANSILIN.

"I am extremely obliged for Llywarch Hen's information respecting this family. The absence of notices in the Registers, or on monuments in the parish, may be accounted for by the fact that they probably resided latterly elsewhere. At least there are entries in the Wrexham Register, kindly furnished to me by Mr. A. N. Palmer, that seem to prove this, *e.g.*, 'March 10, 1678, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Myddleton, Esq., Buried.' 'December 4, 1604, Richard Myddleton, Gent., Mrs. Barbara Wynne, married.' From two pathetic elegies on this lady by Huw Morus (*Eos Ceiriog*, i, p. 12 ; ii, p. 188), it appears that she was a daughter of the last John Wynn of Melai, Esq., and that she died of small-pox in 1695, at the age of 23, within the year, therefore, of her marriage. On 'Aug. 23, 1700,' is recorded the burial at Wrexham of her husband, 'Richard Middleton, Gent., of Llansillin', so that they can scarcely have left any issue, and if so, the statement that 'Foulk Myddelton of Plas Newydd was succeeded by his son Richard, who was followed by *two* more of the same name,' is a mistake. The

Pedigree in *Hist. Powys Vadog*, iv, 250, gives but two Richards, and there seems no reason to dispute the correctness of the statement. But the questions still remain for solution:—1, Whom did the first of these two Richard Myddletons marry? and 2, Who was the Mrs. Anne Myddleton of Plas Newydd, who is recorded to have left a legacy to the parish of Llansilin?"

"H. W. L."

"Llywarch Hen is quite right in stating that Foulk Myddleton of Plas Newydd was succeeded by his son Richard, who was followed by two more of the same name in succession. The first Richard married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Andrew Meredith of Glantnat, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochant, Esq., and by her had, among other issue, a daughter, Anne Myddleton, who died in 1676, and it was she who left a legacy to the parish of Llansilin. She describes herself as of Farme, in the county of Flint, spinster, and her bequest of £42 was 'for the putting and settling of Poore Children in the Parish of Llansilin, in the county of Denbigh, apprentices.' The last Richard Myddleton of Plas Newydd, was twice married; firstly, to Dorothy, daughter of Eubule Thelwall, Councillor-at-Law; and, secondly, to Barbara, daughter of John Wynn of Melay, Esq., by neither of whom had he issue. He died in 1700, leaving Elizabeth, his sister, his heiress, who married Thomas Meredith of Pentrebychan. "W. M. MYDDELTON.

"12, Albion Grove, Stoke Newington, N."

ADDENDA.

KOWYDD I WILLIAM EYTON, 'O RIWABON.

Eurwn gerdd o rann y gwir: i lew eurdorch Maelordir.
Awn—y gwaed onwoc ydyw—at Nudd—Wiliam Eutyn yw.
Ysta eurwalch ystyriwn: ystor holl Varsdir yw hwnn.
Argae ydyw ar gedyrn: o godiad derchaviad chwyrn.
Ysgwieirwalch braisk eurwy: a gyrraedd vod mewn gradd vwy.
Yn Syrr, darogenais hynn: y noter mab Sion Eutyn.
Mae yw balf val mab Elen: yspail Sion ab Elis hen.
Gwiwglod o haedd brigowglin: Griffri dec a roe ffrwd win.
Da haelwaed hen sy'n dal tir: dyledawc waed Elidir.
Kydwaed Pilstwn bare odiath: Kaoffe (Calverley) 'n un cyva
lin aeth.

Brans eurddail a gynnail gwyr: brie Einion ber ac Ynyr.
Da deiliad pleidwad William: . . .
I vrender a'i vawr odiaeth: val i ryw dros Vaelor aeth,
Mynn air Rolant! mae'n riwliaw: Mastr Wiliam ddinam a
ddaw.

Mae i lan gorff ymlaen gwyr: Maelorydd mal ryw eryr.
Mae son nid am sy annewr: mal ym ddec am Wiliam ddewr.
A mwy son am sy unair: i wraic ddoeth rywiog air.
A dinam son am dani: Marsia hael y Mers yw hi.
Meistres Ann, ba vann heb vod: mawl i hon em loyw bynod?

* * * * *

Llyma lin Kwchwillan lys: Llin enwoc llanwai ynys,
Eurwas brid urddas bro: tu Einion yw plaid honno.
Tu Salbri draw yn euraw'n iaith: treigleiddwaed trwy ryw
Gloddaith,

Iach dec a chayad ogyrch: iach Ann ni cheir chwyn o'i chylch.
Oes i wr is awyr iach: wraic weddaidd rywiogeiddiach?
Na gwr gwell oll gwir gall wedd: no gwr Ann am enwoc
rinwedd.

Dan nef nid adwaen ovwy: dau yn un hael dôn a hwy.
Na dau yn rroi i da'n rhad: yn i goror un gariad.
Mal y kaf a mael kyvan: alw am gerdd Wiliam ac Ann,
Os doeth diwagrost ieithydd: os hael, pand Wiliam y sydd.

Os ty rrydd vydd ac a vu : Band ty Wiliam ben-teulu.
 Ni cheuir ty, ni char twyll : Nudd Briwabon ddewrbwyll.
 Af yw lys, i vawl a wnn : Wyl Fair ato hael Vryttwn.
 Llawer bendith y llywydd : y llew Sion o vewn llys hydd.
 Llyna rad Duw'n llenwi'r tai : llwyddiant a ddaw lle'r haeddai,
 Pill Maelor pell y molwn : y llaw hael sydd i'r llew hwn.
 Llaw Nudd a urddodd llo'n iaith : llaw Wiliam velly uniaith.
 Llaw Vair rrac pallu a'i eryr : llaw Dduw ai llwyddo a'i wyr.
 SIMWNT FYCHAN.

MORGAN OF CAELAN.

(Vol. v, p. 119.)

Ieuan ab David Gethin ab Gruffydd ab David Bwl of Llanbryn-mair. =

David of Llanbryn-mair. = Catharine, d and co-heiress of Morgan ab David ab Hywel, third son of Owain ab Gruffydd of Rhiwsaeson. See vol. v, pp. 114, 115, 116; and relict of Llywelyn ab Gwilym of Llanbryn-mair.

Morgan David of Caelan in Llanbryn-mair. = Bridget, d. of ...

Richard Morgan of Caelan. = Sarah, d. of John Jones of Cawg. Malt. = Jenkyn Lloyd of Clochfaen.

Bridget Morgan, heiress of Caelan; ob. 1696. = Morgan Lloyd, second son, of Clochfaen. Will dated 12th Nov. 1702.

The Rev. Littleton Lloyd of Caelan, Rector of Llan-llwchhaiarn; ob. s. p. Sarah Lloyd, heiress of Caelan; married, in 1619, Edward Pritchard of Ceniarth, ab Rowland Pritchard ab Edward Pritchard of Ceniarth, second son of Rowland ab Richard Pugh of Dol y Corallwyn. See vol. iv, p. 156; and *Mont. Coll.*, xvii.

HUGHES OF PLÂS COCH.

(Refer to Vol. v, p. 316.)

General Robert George Hughes, late Lieut.-Colonel 52nd Foot. =

George William Bulkeley Hughes, Captain 62nd Foot. = Millicent Georgina Montague, dau. of Conway Richard Dobbs of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim.

1	2	3	4
Robert William Bulkeley Hughes.	Rice George.	Lloyd Edward.	Richard Ivan.

Millicent Helen Olivia. Louisa Maria Trevor. Nichola Charlotte Montague.

VAUGHAN OF PANT GLÂS.

(Vol. v, p. 407.)

Henry Vaughan of Pant Glâs was the son of John Vaughan of Pant Glâs and Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Townsend, Knt., as stated in page 382.

PRICE OF RHIWLAS.

(Continued from p. 151.)

John Price of Rhiwlas, High Sheriff of Anne, d. and heir of John Lloyd of
for co. Meirionydd in 1609. Vaenol.

John Price.	Eleanor, d. of Sir William Jones of Castellmarch in Lley, Knt.	Robert Price, Bishop.	Edward, ob. s. p.	Catharine, ux. Ellis Wynn, second son of William Wynn of Melai, and Mary his wife, d. of Sir Richard Clough, Knt.
-------------	----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Colonel Wil- liam Price of Rhiwlas.	Mary, d. and co- heir of David Holland of Kinmael.	John Price, Rector of Hawarden; ob. s. p.	Jane, ux. Thomas Hol- land of Teirdan.	Mary, ux. Dr. James Bryn- Rector of Pool.
-------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

1
John Price. Margaret, eldest d. of Lewis Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, Esq.

Mary, ob. s. p.	Sydney, ux. Howel Vaughan of Vaner.	Anne, ux. James Halknal of Shotwich in Cheshire.
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2
Roger Price. Martha, d. of Robert, Lord Viscount Bulkeley of Baron Hill.

Five sons, ob. s. p.	Anne, ux. John Mostyn, Rector of Castell.	Catharine, ux. James Bryn- kir of Bryn- Esq.
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William Price of Rhiwlas, High Sheriff for co. Meiri- onydd, 1731; ob. 1774.	Mary, d. of Price Devereux, Lord Viscount Hereford.	Robert.	Thom- mas.	Sarah, ux. William Carter of Kinmael.	Mary, ux. ob. s. p.	Eleanor, ux. Price, Lord Viscount Hereford.
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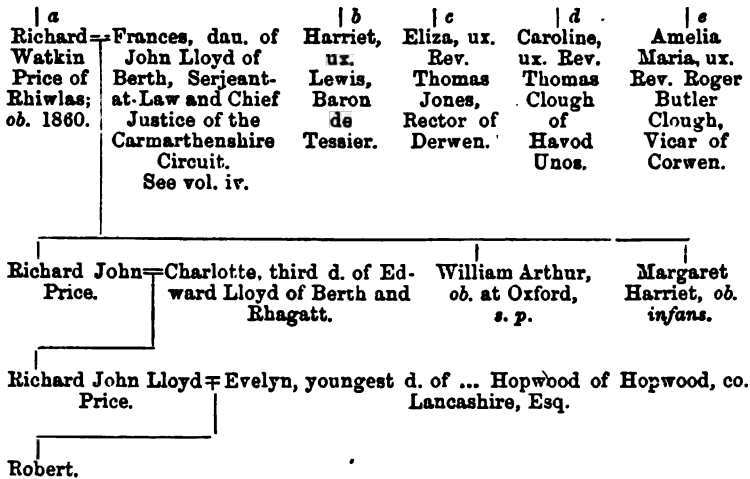
1
William Price of Vaenol; ob. 1751,
s. p.

2
Richard Price, M.P. for Beaumaris. Took the name of Thelwall.

Mary, d. and heir
of Edward Thel-
wall of Plas Coch
and Bathavarn
Park.

Richard Tavistock Price of Rhiwlas; ob. 1794.	Elizabeth, eldest d. of Richard Kenrick of Nant- olwyd; married 1779.	A son, who bequeathed Bathavarn to his cousin, the Rev. Robert Carter of Northamptonshire, whose d. and h., Charlotte Carter Thelwall, married Lord William Beauchamp, afterwards eighth Duke of St. Alban's. He sold Bathavarn to the Rev. Roger Bulter Clough.
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a | b | c | d | e



[EXTRACTED FROM HARL. MS. No. 605.]

SURVEYS OF GUILDS AND CHARITIES GRANTED TO KING EDWARD VI.

COM' FFLYNTE.¹

North-
wallia.

Reddit' sine firm' un' Mess' cu' certe' terr' arr' ib'm
cont' p' est' xxx acr' nunc in Tenur' et possessione
Rob't David ap John de anno in annu' ad volunt'e
per annual' redd' xxxvjs. viijd.

Reddit's certe' p'cell terr' arr' et pastur' iacen
diuisius ib'm in tenur' et occupac'o'e Radi' Edowe s'l'r
ad voluntatem per annu' vjs. viijd.

Reddit's diuers' al' p'cell Terr' arr' ib'm wut' p'
estimac'o'e xvij acr' in tenur' Radi' Dec' ad volun-
tatem p' annu' xxs.

Reddit's certe' p'cell terr' ib'm in tenur' et occu-
pac'o'e Joha'nis David ap ll'n similiter ad voluntatem
p' annu' vjs.

iiij*l*. xijs. iij*d*.

¹ Harl. MS. No. 605, fo. 3b and 4.

	Reddit's vn' p'ne' pece terr' ib'm in tenura Roger Brereton militis per Annu'	Iude.
	Reddit's vn' p'cell terr' arr' in tenur' Maurice ap S't Joh'is similiter ad volun' p' Annu'	xxd.
	Reddit's certe' terr' ib'm in tenura et occupac'o'e Thom' Launc' Milite ad voluntate' p' Annu'	iiijd.
	Reddit's p'cell terr' ib'm in occupac'o'e Joh'is ap Jankin Phillip de anno in Annu'	ijs.
	Reddit's sine firm' dim' s' p'cell terr' arr' pastur' et p't' ib'm iacen' diuisius in tenur' et occupac'o'em ll'is ap Joh'is ap Madock Milit' ad voluntate' p' Annu'	xiijd.
	Redd'u' resolut' d'no Regi collecto p' vicecomit' ffynthe p' Annu'	xxvjs. viijd.
	Redd'u' resolut' Comit' Derby per Annu'	xiijd. } vs. vjd.
	Et Reman' clare p' Annu'	iiijli. vjs. viijd.
		ROGERU' WILLIAMS.

xxvij^odie
Malj Anno
S'o do Regis.
E. vj. p'
Comit'
Derby.

My Lorde p'tectors graces pleasure is that Therle of Derby shall haue in ferme the said Chauntry and free Chapple. And therefore his graces pleasure is that a lease be made of the same to the said Earle vnder the Seale of Thaugmentation Court for terme of xxj yeres yelding to the Kings Maiestie thannuall rent aforesaid according to such order as other leases use to passe in the same Court.

COM' CAERN'VON'.¹

	Decimus granor', Agnor' lani et laetualu' tunc munitis decim' et om'ibus aliis proficius eccl'ie de Clynnocke in Com' Caern'von' p'dicte p'positur' sine eccl'ie collegiate de Clynnocke Vaur' spectan' et p't'm per Annu'	xlj.
	Decim' gran' et laetual' tunc oblac'on' et om'ibus aliis p'ficius Eccl'iar' de llanvagan et llannuda in dic' Com' Caern'von' existen' membr' et p'cell dicte prepositur' sine eccl'ie collegiat' p' Annu'	xijli. vjs. viijd.
	Decim' oblac'o'n' cu' o'ib' p'fio' eccl'iaru' de llan-gynneweu et llangaffo in Com' Anglesey dicte p'positur' similiter p'tenen' p' Annu'	xxijli.
	Decim' gran' Agnor' lani et laetual' tunc oblac'o'ib' et alijs proficius eccl'ie de llangeleuyr' in Com' Merioneth existen' p'cell p'positur' sine eccl'ie collegiat' pre-dicte per Annu'	xvli. vjs. viijd.

P'positur'
sine eccl'ie
Collegiat'
de Clyn-
nocke Vaur'
in Com'
p'dicte.

¹ Harl. MS. No. 605, fo. 31b.

Memorandum theKinges Majestie must dischargethe fermo' for the preistes wages of the churches of Llangynnewen and Llangaff in Anglesey in Llangelwyn in Merioneth hereof forasmuch as there bene no Vicars endowed in the said p'ishes whereof th'ole Tithes and p'fuites bene above in chardge.

ROGER WILLIAMS.

My Lord p'tectors graces pleasure is that John Ffrankewell shall haue in ferme the p'misses and therfore com'aundeth that a leas be made to him of the same for xxj yeres, Under the Seale of the Court of Augmentations yelding to the Kings Maiestie the said yerelie rent accordinge to suche order as other leases use to passe in the same Court.

iiijs die
Juli Anno
Se'do R. E.
vi p' Joh'e
Frankewell.

COM' CAERN'VON.¹

firma cert' p'cell terr' vocat Brynhilock in p'chia de Bangor in d'co Comit' Caern'von nunc in tenur' Archi' Brickdale g'lan' per indentur' dat' xvj Januar' anno xxxiiij^o nup' Regis Henr' octavi ex concessione Hugonis Peke generos' et Thom' Grono cl'ie' nup' incu'bent' in feod' firm' in p'petun' reddendo inde p' Annu' cum xijd. p' redd'u' mobil' pro iiij^{or} capon in toto .

xxvijs. vijd.

Temp' al'
videt' in

Reddit' sine firm' vn' p'cell' terr' iacen' in le' Garth in Bangor v' continen' per estimac'o'em iij acr' nunc in tenura Resi Griffith Milit' ad voluntatem d'm' R' p' Annu' .

iijs.

lxxvs. vijd.

firm' om' terr' et ten'torum in p'ochiis de llaneston llanvrangell et llangoid p'd' in com' Angles' quondia' p'tm ad cert' et capell' i'b'm dicte cant' annex' ut sup' nunc dimiss' Rico ap d' ap Hoell in feod' firm' selete ut d' p' inden' s'g' non ostendit per Annu' .

xlvs.

Cantar fand'
p' B. ou'
Kiffin ch' ad
alter S'oe
Katherin in
Ecol'ia
cathedral'
de Bangor
in cond' p'd
vnu'cu'

Decim' gran' agn' lan' et lact' ou' obl'a' et o'ib' alijs p' firm' eccl'ie p'ochial' de llauneston predi'cte per Annu' .

cs. iiijd.

xviijs. xixs. iiijd.

Decim' gran' Agnor' lan' et lactual' cu' o'ib' al' p'fcius Capell' de llanvrangle p'd' Annu' .

iiijls. vjs. viijd.

Decim' oblat'e et om'ib' alijs p'fic' Capell de llangon p'd' p' Annu' .

lxvjs. viijd.

xvls. iijs. viijd.

Re-tor' de
llaneston
ac Capell'
de llanvrangell et
llangoid
in Com'
Anglesey
eld'm con-
trar' vnit' et
Annex'

¹ Harl. MS. No. 605, fo. 44 and 44b.

Reddit' resolut' E'po' Bango' ex' terr' sup'ius on'ate
 in tenuta Rici' ap David ap Hoell p' Annu' iijs.
 Annual' p' curat' solut' eid'm E'po' p' sp'ual' Rector'
 de llaneston et capell' anne' iijs.
 Et vale't clare p' Annu' Re' exon'abit.
 xvijl. xvj. iiijd.

Dominus
 ex'nabit
 m'maru'
 de st'pend'o
 capellan'
 etc.

Memorandum ther must be a vicar endowed or other priest
 founde at the Kinges chardge to serve the cures in the p'ishe
 church of Llanieston and the chappells of Llanvrangell and
 Llangoide before saide fforasmuche as th'ole Tithes and p'fuites
 therof be above in chardge &c.

Ex. ROGER WILLIAMS.

xliij^m die
 Julij Anno
 S'cto R. E.
 vi pro
 Lodowico
 Jones.

My Lord p'tectoris graces pleasure is that Lewis Jones shall
 haue in ferme the p'misses, and therfor commaundeth that a
 leas be made to hym of the same for xxj yeres under the seale
 of the Court of Augmentac'ons yelding to the Kings Maiestie
 the said yerely rent according to such order as other leases
 use to passe the same Court w't this promise to be contenned
 in the said leas, The said Lewis Jones his executors or assignes
 or any other for hym or them or in his or their right shall or
 doe expell or put out of any of the p'mises any of the Tenants
 or ffermors hauing Estate by indenture or by Copie of Court
 Roll untill such time as their Estate therin shalbe tried or
 adjudged to be void in any of the Kinges hyhnes Courts of
 Recorde hauinge auctoritie to holde plea of the same, or doe
 decaie or suffer to be decaied any habitac'on or dwellynge-
 house or ferme now beinge vpon the premisses, That then and
 from thencfforth the said leas to be void.

GRANTS OF WILLIAM III.

September 1699. A discharge unto James Isaacson, Esq.,
 Assignee of a Patent granted by King Charles ye first unto
 Wm. Caverly, Esq., and his Heirs, of seve'll marsh lands, mines,
 etc., in ye countys of Denbigh, etc., of an Arrear of Rent of
 £10 per ann', from Lady Day 1660, to Mich'mas 1698, amount-
 ing to £375, w'th directions to put ye Rent in charge for ye
 future.—Marginal note: The like.

April 1689. A Grant unto ye Lord Bishop of Asaph, his
 Maj'tys High Almoner, of all and singuler ye Goods and
 Chattells, Debts, etc., of all Felos de se, and of deodands, w'ch
 are already, or shall become forfeited to his Maj'ty within this
 Kingdome.

August 1689. A Grant unto Charl. Earle of Monmouth, of ye Office of Water Bayliffe for ye River Severn and Creeks and Harbours therein, w'th the jettage and Flottage thereof, Right of fishing, and all fines and amerciements and other Profitts thereto belonging, to hold for 99 years from ye 9th Augt. 1689, at ten pounds p' ann' Rent.

Feb. 1689. A Grant unto Wm. Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, his Maj'tys Almoner, of severall forfeited Recognizances amounting to £4,400, entered into by Jasper Grant and others, and lately estreated unto ye Excheq'r to hold for ye same uses and Purposes for w'ch Goods and Chattells of Felons are granted to ye s'd Lord Almoner.

March 1691. A Grant to Capt'n Xpher Billop of £900 9s. 6d. due from ye Estate of Richard Parry to answer a super on his acc't as Rec'r of ye Rents of ye Lordship of Diffincloyd and Town of Ruthen, in ye County of Denbigh, in ye time of King Charles ye 2d.

Augt. 1693. A Grant unto ye Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry and St. Asaph, their Heirs, Executor, Administrator and Assignes, of certain Rectorys w'th their appertenance in ye County of Montgomery, and severall Tithes and Glebe Lands in ye s'd Rectorys, all of ye clear yearly value of £400, found and seized unto his Maj'tys hands as parcell of ye Estate of ye Marquis of Powys, forfeited for treason, for ye residue of a Term of 21 years upon a Lease thereof, in being from ye Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Oxon upon ye severall trusts following, vizt. first to discharge ye reserved Rents payable for ye same, then to reimburse ye s'd Bishop of Coventry £380. Next ye charges as well of this Grant as of ye management of the Trusts therein, and then to distribute ye Residue of ye profitts in augmenta'on of severall vicaridges.

Jan. 1693. A Grant unto Meshac Smith, the then Vicar of Hendon, and his successors for ever, of a Pension of £100 per annum out of ye Rents and Profitts of certain Rectorys and Tythes there, being part of ye Estate of ye Marquess of Powyss, and forfeited to his Maj'ty by his attainder, w'th an immediate Guift of £100 to ye s'd Meshac Smith out of ye same.

ABERGELAU (ABERGELE), DENBIGHSHIRE.

Proceedings in Chancery between Geoffrey Downham and Heylyn ap Blethyn, in the reign of Richard II, 1377-99.

The plaintiff having been ousted of his vicarage of Abergele by the defendant, who had by false suggestions purchased

letters of presentation of the King, the plaintiff procured a *scire facias*, and prays the Chancellor to hear his counsel thereon, and to do him justice. The following petition, which is preserved among "The Proceedings in Chancery", the original of which is in Norman-French, supplies the names of two vicars of Abergele much earlier in date than any mentioned in Thomas's *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*.

"To the very reverend father in God and very honourable the Lord Chancellor of England humbly beseecheth Geoffrey Dounham, Chaplain, that whereas he was rightfully vicar of the Church of Abergelan, in North Wales, and instituted and inducted into the said vicarage, and for a long time in peaceable possession thereof, by collation of Alexander,¹ Bishop of St. Asaph, patron of the same, which possession and title of the said vicarage our Lord the King ratified by his letters patent to the said suppliant; and afterwards one Heylyn ap Blethyn, by his untrue suggestion, contrary to the Statute, purchased a bill of the Pope to the same vicarage; and because he could not succeed by that title he purchased letters of presentation of the King to the same vicarage, by colour of which presentment the said Heylyn is instituted and inducted into the said vicarage, and therefrom has tortuously ousted the said suppliant, in destruction of his poor estate and livelihood.

"Whereupon the said suppliant purchased of the King at Stamford by petition a writ of *scire facias* to have a repeal. And thus he hath sued for the same cause from term to term at Nottingham, York, Winchester, and London, without success.

"Wherefore may it please your very honourable Lordship and rightfull justice to suffer the counsel of the said suppliant to plead the same matter before you in the chancery, and moreover to do right to the said suppliant as law and reason demand, for (the love of God) and in work of Charity."

RHIWSAESON.

(Vol. v, p. 114; Add. MS. 14,917.)

Tri mab oedd i Owain ab Gruffydd ab Meilir, hwnw a bioedd y Cwbl o Ddluedogaeth, o Dir o Dwyr Bryn a Phant o holl

¹ Alexander Bache, S.T.P. (of the order of Preaching Friars, and confessor to Richard II) was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph on 8th May 1390. He died in 1394; hence the collation of Geffry Dounham must have occurred between these dates.

drev Rhiwsaeson ; yn mhlwyr Llanbrynmair yn Ghyveiliog. Ar drev honno oedd Uchelradd di gamvraint heb na gwaith na Thaith, ai Deiliad ai Heppil. I dri mab Owain, y Can y Cywydd, *i.e.* Tri mab Owain Term Bywyd Tair organ vuan ar vyd, hid amgen, Davydd a Llywelyn, Hywel a briododd verch Davydd ab Adda Moel, Davydd ab Owain bu varw yn ddietivedd, Llywelyn ab Owain a briodoedd Gwenllian verch Davydd ab Rhydderch ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Voel o Ddeheu berth.

FRIENDSHIP.

Hast thou a friend constant when sorrowful,
 As when around thee all is joy and mirth ?
 Oh ! cherish him as God's best gift on earth,
 For such a friend is not the lot of all.

Prize him, though humble—humble friends are wise ;
 Prize him, though poor and lowly—dearer far
 The *constant twinkle* of the meanest star,
 Than comet's *transient blaze* ; it's more we prize
 The humble robin's rustic garb, who stays
 To cheer our home through gloomy winter days,
 Than the blythe, wandering cuckoo's richer guise,
 Who only through the sun-bright summer sings,
 And when dark winter comes, outspreads his wings,
 And speeds away in search of brighter skies.

W*****.

SERVANTS.

(*Hindu. Hitopadesa. comp.*)

The duty of a servant is extremely hard, and not performable even by Saints. If he be silent, he is called a fool ; if eloquent, a prattler ; at hand, an artful fellow ; at a distance, a bad attendant ; if patient, a coward ; if he endure not, a rascal. What sort of master is that who does not honour his servants while they discharge their duty ? To secure service or the discharge of duty, there is no need of dragging by violence. He is truly wise who knows the word or deed suited to the occasion. By taking up the whole time of a servant ; by increasing expectation ; by denying reward, the ill-disposed master is recognised. Favourable discourse to a servant ; presents that denote affection ; even in blaming faults, taking notice of virtues,—these are the manners of a kind master. He who knows how to consider his servants abounds with good ones.

GOOD AND EVIL ACTIONS.

(Persian. Ardâ-Virâf.)

In Paradise I beheld one who had left the earth, over whom a spirit sang, "Well is he by whom, that which is *his* benefit, becomes the benefit of another."

Then in the dawn the soul of that departed one passed amid pleasant trees, whose fragrance was wafted from God.

And there met him a beautiful maiden, whose form and face were charming to heart and soul. To her he said, "Who art thou, thou whom none so fair was ever seen by me in the land of the living?"

The maiden replied, "O youth, I am thy actions."

In a region of bleak cold, wandered a soul which had departed from the earth; and there stood before him a hideous woman, profligate and deformed. "Who art thou," he cried—"who art thou, than whom none could be more foul and horrible?" To him she answered, "I am thy own actions."¹

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD COMPANY.

(Persian.)

Once, when walking out, I perceived a lump of clay lying on the path, and was going to throw it out of the way, when I perceived that it emitted a lovely odour. Addressing the piece of clay, I said, "From whence and how didst thou become possessed of so sweet a perfume?" "I lived long in the neighbourhood of a rose-tree."

LLWYDIARTH, IN THE PARISH OF LLAN AMWLCH,
IN THE COMOT OF TWR CELYN, ANGLESEY.*(Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 141.)*

David Lloyd of Llwydiarth, *ob.* April 1728, ab David Lloyd ab David Lloyd ab Rhys-Wynn ab David, who was Sheriff of Anglesey in 1550 and 1567, and died in 1574, ab Rhys ab David ab Gwilym ab David, who was killed in an affray, called Vrae Ddû, yn y Bewmaris, between the King's garrison in the Castle and the country people, on a market day in Beaumaris, ab Ieuan ab Howel ab Cynwrig ab Iorwerth Vychan ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy ab Tegerin ab Carwed

¹ Conway, *Sacred Anthology*. Trübner and Co.

(*Gwehelyn Llwydiarth*), Lord of Twrcelyn in Anglesey. He and his son Tegerin greatly distinguished themselves in the army of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, in the several engagements fought at Coed Ewlo, in 1156. The Arms of this family are: *or*, a falcon surgerant *azure*, beaked and membered *gules*, for Tegerin, Lord of Twrcelyn, quartered with those of his father, Carwed, Lord of Twrcelyn, who bore *sable*, an oak tree fructed *or*, the stem crossed by two arrows salterways, pointed upwards *argent* (see vol. i, p. 114).

GLYNLLIVON, IN THE PARISH OF LLANDWROG,
IN THE COMOT OF UWCH GWYRVAI,
CO. CAERNARVON.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 147.)

William Glyn, Esq., ab Edmund Lloyd ab Robert ab Mareddydd ab Hwlkyn Lloyd ab Tudur Gôch ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth Gôch ab Ystrwyth ab Ednowain ab Gwrydr ab Dyvnant ab Iddon ab Iddig ab Llywarch ab Lleon ab Cilmin Droetu, one of the Fifteen Tribes of Gwynedd, who lived in the time of Mervyn Vyrch, King of the Isle of Man, who was slain in 838 (see pp. 63-4). Cilmin Droetu was brother's son of Mervyn Vyrch, and came with his uncle from North Britain, when Mervyn married the Princess Essyllt. Cilmin lived at Glynllivon, and bore, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, an eagle displayed, with two heads *sable*; 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, three fiery ragged sticks *gules*. Over all, upon an escutcheon *argent*, a man's leg coupé à la cuisse *sable*.

The last heir male of this family, John Glynne of Glynllivon, Esq., had a daughter and heiress Frances, who married Sir Thomas Wynn of Boduan in Lleyn, Bart., and their grandson, Sir Thomas Wynn of Glynllivon, Bart., was created Baron Newborough, ancestor of the present Lord Newborough of Glynllivon.

GLYNN OF LLEIAR, IN THE PARISH OF CLYNOG
VAWR.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 150.)

<p>William Glynn, Serjeant-at-Arms to Henry VIII, son of Robert ab Mareddydd ab Hwlkyn Liwyd of Glynllivon.</p>	<p>, d. of Sir Rowland Velvil or Vetivol, Knight, Governor of Beaumaris Castle, an illegitimate son of Henry VIII.</p>
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^a
 William Glynn, 1588, *jura uxoris* of [—]Lowri, only d. and heiress of John ab
 Lleiar. Buried 20th May 1609 Robert ab John of Clynog Vawr.

William Glynn of [—]Margaret, d. and heiress of Humphrey ab Mareddydd,
 Lleiar. Esq.

Thomas Glynn, *o. v. patris, s. p.* William Glynn of Lleiar, *ob.* 1660. [—]

Mary, d. and heiress of [—]Colonel George Twistleton; son of John Twistleton
 Lleiar; *ob.* 8th June ^v of Barlow Hall, co. York, Esq. *Argent*, a chevron
 1676, buried at Cly- inter three moles *sable*, a mullet for difference; *ob.*
 nog. 12th May 1667, aged 49; buried at Clynog.

Mary Twistleton, heiress of Lleiar, and third in descent from
 the above-named George, married Captain William Ridsdale
 of Ripon, co. York, who sold the estates of his wife to Sir
 Thomas Wynn of Glynllivon, Bart., and was killed at Dettingen
 in 1743.

MYDDLETON OF PLÂS NEWYDD IN LLANSILIN. (Vol. iv, p. 250.)

Richard Myddleton of Plâs Newydd; *ob.* [—]Barbara, dau. of John Wynne of
 Feb. 25th, 1688-9, aged 58; son of Melai and Maenan Abbey; born
 Richard Myddleton ab Ffoulk Myd- 1672, *ob.* 1695. Vol. v, p. 271.
 dleton of Plâs Newydd.

Richard = Barbara, third d. of Elizabeth, heiress of Plâs Newydd, ux. Tho-
 Myddle- William Wynne mas Mareddydd of Pentrev Bychan, near
 ton of of Melai, son of the Wrexham (see vol. v, p. 278), from whom
 Plâs above-named John Plâs Newydd passed to the Myddletons of
 New- Wynne; born Chirk Castle, by whom it was afterwards
 ydd; 1695, *ob. s. p.* sold to the family of the present owner,
ob. s. p. Mrs. Hughes.

BLAEN IAL.

David Thelwall of Blaen Iâl. See vol. v, p. 98. [—]Mary Davies.

Simon Thelwall of Rev. Edward [—]
 Blaen Iâl; Thelwall.
ob. s. p.

Mary Thelwall, [—]Humphrey Rowlands
 heiress of Jones of Garthmyl
 Blaen Iâl. Hall, co. Mont-
 gomery, and Ystym-
 llyn, co. Caernarvon,
 and High Sheriff for
 that county in 1808.

Anne, [—]John Lloyd, son and heir of
 Thel- Critchley Lloyd of Rhyd
 wall; Wrial in Llanrhudd, son
ob. of Godfrey Lloyd, who
 1793. married, in 1689, Mary,
 dau. of Joseph Critchley
 of Wrexham. Critchley
 Lloyd married Margaret,
 sister of Dr. Jones of Bryn
 Banon and Gallt Vaenan.

^a

^b

a Humphrey Thelwall Jones of Garthmyl Hall, Ystymlyn, and Blaen Iâl; ob. 1st May 1827, <i>s. p.</i> See vol. vi, p. 273.	b Colonel John Lloyd Salusbury of Gallt Vaenan (see vol. v, p. 93) succeeded to the Blaen Iâl estate on the death of his cousin, Humphrey Thelwall Jones, in 1827.
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GALLT VAENAN.

Dr. Jones of Bryn Banon, Penyved, etc.; ob. Feb. 25th, 1778, aged 76. See p. 73.	Elizabeth, d. and heiress of Edward Salusbury of Gallt Vaenan; ob. March 25th, 1758, aged 63. See p. 73.
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 Edward Salusbury Jones of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law; ob. August 31, 1769, <i>s. p.</i> , aged 36.	 Rev. Salusbury Jones, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Chaplain to Dr. Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle; ob. May 20th, 1760, aged 28, <i>s. p.</i>	 Elizabeth, ob. Feb. 10th, 1760, <i>s. p.</i>	 Margaret, ob. March 23rd, 1791.
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YNYS Y MAENGWYN.

Howel ab Jenkyn had four illegitimate sons—Hugh, John, Oliver, and Matthew. Of these, Hugh the eldest was the father of Thomas ab Hugh, who married Tanglwyst, daughter of Thomas ab Davydd, descended from Ednowain Bendew, by whom he had a daughter, Jane, ux. John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, married John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog. Howel ab Jenkyn had likewise three illegitimate daughters—1, Elizabeth, ux. William ab John of Peniarth; 2, Jane, ux. Llywelyn ab Maurice of Machynlleth; 3, Catharine, ux., first, John Wynn ab Gruffydd ab Reinallt, and secondly, ux. Lewys Kyffin of Garth Eryr (see vol. v, p. 3).

MADOCKS OF TREMADOC.

(Vol. v, p. 323.)

John Madocks of Vron Iw, who was born in 1726, and died in 1794, had by his wife Frances, daughter of Joseph Whitechurch, besides his eldest son, John Edward Madocks of Vron Iw, two other sons,—Joseph, who was an excellent painter and caricaturist, and William Madocks, who designed and completed the embankment, and founded the town of Tremadoc in Caernarvonshire. The latter also built the modern mansion

of Dol y Melynlyn, where he resided, and married Eliza Anne, daughter and heiress of H. Hughes of Tregunter Park, co. Brecon, Esq., and relict of Roderick Gwynne of Buckland in the same county, Esq., whose daughter carried the Buckland estate, which she inherited, to her husband, James Price Holford, esq. By this lady Mr. Madocks had one daughter only, Eliza Anne, who by her husband, John Webb Roche, son of Francis Alexander Roche of Rochemount, co. Cork, Ireland, had issue two sons, the eldest of whom, Francis Alexander Roche, Esq., born 1854, and succeeded in 1869, is now the owner of Tregunter Park and Tremadoc.

CEISWYN AND ABERLLYVENI.

(*Hengwrt MS.* 96, p. 1092.)

Sir John Lloyd of Ceiswyn—Jane, d. of Thomas ab Hugh of Pennal, co. Meirionydd, which Hugh was the eldest of four natural sons of Howel ab Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maengwyn. Vol. v, p. 111.
and Aberllyveni, Knt. See vol. ii, p. 301, and vol. vi, p. 414.

Margaret, d. and heir of Sir—John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, Esq., High Sheriff John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, Knt.; for co. Meirionydd in 1616; second son of married in 1614. *Ob. s. p.* William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, Esq. *Ob. s. p.* 1646. See vol. iv, p. 297.

John Lloyd of Ceiswyn and—Jane, d. and heiress of John Hughes of Maes Aberllyveni, High Sheriff y Pandy, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1634, and relict of Lewys Nannau, son of Edward, a younger son of Hugh Nannau of Nannau, Esq. *Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 283.
in 1652 and 1667. See p. 414.

CURE OF PLÂS CADWGAN.

(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 355.)

Thomas Cure. He obtained a grant of the Plâs Cadwgan—Anne Bennett, Estate.

1	2	1	2	3
Thomas Cure.	George Cure, a saddler in South-wark.	Elin, third d. of Owain Brereton of Borasham, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1580 and 1588.	Margaret, ux. Thomas ab Thomas De Weild.	Elizabeth, ux. Bernard Edmonds.
Christian, d. of Brian Paterson of South-wark.				Jane, ux. Hugh.
a	b	c		

^a	^b	^c
Thomas Cure.	Thomas = Cure.	Anne. ¹
= Captain Roger Myddleton of Plâs Cadwgan, third son of Richard Myddleton of Llan-silin, eldest son of Richard Myddleton of Plâs Gwaunynog, Governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth (<i>Lewys Dwnn</i> , vol. ii, p. 335). The mother of Captain Roger Myddleton was Jane, d. and heiress of John ab Rhys ab Edward ab Bel of Weppra. See vol. iii, p. 40.		

Elizabeth, heiress of Plâs Cadwgan. See vol. iii, v p. 40.	= Foulke Myddleton ab John ab William Myddleton, third son of Richard Myddleton of Gwaunynog, Governor of Denbigh Castle. The mother of Foulke Myddleton was Alis, d. and heir of Hugh ab Ellis ab Harri ab Cynwrig ab Ithel Vychan of Ysgeiviog.
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From this pedigree of the Cure family by Lewys Dwnn, and the Patent Rolls, it appears that they must have been in possession of Plâs Cadwgan on the attainder of Edward Jones of Plâs Cadwgan, who was executed by Queen Elizabeth in 1586 (see vol. iii, p. 40). Howel W. Lloyd, Esq., found in the Patent Rolls, 31 Elizabeth (1589), p. 6, in the Record Office, the original "License to George Cure, to enter on the lands in England and Wales of his father, Thomas Cure", who must have been the first grantee.

OLD MONUMENT IN WREXHAM CHURCH

At the end of the south aisle of Wrexham Church is a very remarkable monument, rich in heraldic emblazonment, but containing no inscription but the initials R. LL. This monument has been erroneously attributed to one of the Longuevilles; but I suppose that no one, however enthusiastic a Welshman, would Welshify the great Norman name of Longueville, by spelling it "Llongueville". There is no doubt, however, that this monument commemorates Sir Richard Lloyd of Estlys, near Wrexham, and of Dulassy in the county of Carnarvon, Chief Justice of the Brecon circuit, and afterwards Chief

¹ Pennant states, in his *Tour in Wales*, vol. i, p. 397, that although Mr. Jones's estate was forfeited, the house and part of the estate, by the bounty of the Queen, was restored to the right heir, Anne, who was daughter and heiress of Mr. Jones (see vol. iii, p. 40).

Justice of North Wales, Governor of Holt Castle during the Great Rebellion, and a truly loyal subject of the royal martyr, King Charles I, whom he received at Bryn y Fynnon, in Wrexham, in 1642. Of the King's visit to Wrexham at that time, the following anecdote appears in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, General Introduction, vol. i, p. 35 :

"Upon October 7, 1642, the King having come over from Shrewsbury to Wrexham, to meet a commission from the city of Chester, and intending to return the same day, appears to have taken up his quarters at Sir Richard Lloyd's house, who is said to have urged the length of the day's journey, and the unseasonableness of the weather, and to have pressed his royal guest to stay till the next day at Wrexham; and the King to have dismissed him and the other gentlemen with these pathetic and simple words,—‘Gentlemen, go you and take your rests, for you have homes and houses to go to, and beds of your own to lodge in; and God grant that you may long enjoy them! I am deprived of these comforts. I must attend my present affairs, and return this night to the place whence I came.’”

I append a copy of the original funeral certificate of Sir Richard Lloyd:

"Sir Richard Lloyd of Esles, neere Wrexham, in ye county of Denb., Kt., one of the Lord Chief Justices of North Wales. He died the 5th of May 1676, in the 71 yeare of his age, and was buried in lead, vnder a monument [in] his owne chappell in Wrexham Church in the said county of Denbigh.

"He married Margaret, dau. to Rafe Snead of Bradwall and Keele in the county of Stafford, by whom he had issue, one son and three daughters.

"Robert Lloyd, Esq., son and heire of the defunct, married [Frances] dau.¹ to Sir Robert Williams of Pentryn (Penrhyn) in the county of Carnarvon, Kt. and Bartt., by whom he had issue, one son, Rich., who was one yeare old at his father's death, which was the 4th Nov. 1675.

"Jane Lloyd, eldest daughter of the defunct, married Lewis Owen of Penneth (Peniarth) in the county of Merion.²

"Mary, second dau. of the defunct, married Sir Henry Conway of Petrothen (Bodrhuddan) in com. Fflynt, Kt. and Bartt., and hath issue.

"Anne, 3d dau. of the defunct, married Edw. Ravenscroft, son and

¹ And eventually heiress. She was married, secondly, in 1688, to Lord Edward Russell, son to William Duke of Bedford. Her son Richard, mentioned above, died 9th April 1683, in about his ninth year. His mother died, *s. p.*, 30th June 1714, aged seventy-two.

² M.P. for Merionethshire.

heire of Tho. Ravenscroft of Bretton in com. Fflynt, Esq., and hath issue.¹

"This certificate was taken, &c., vnder the hand of madame Mary Conway, dau. of the defunct, and of his execut'rs.

"*flee iili. xs.*

MARY CONWAY."

At the head of the certificate is a shield of arms bearing the following quarterings, agreeing with those of the principal shield upon the monument: 1, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent* within a bordure engrailed *or*; 2, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent* between three roses of the same; 3, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*; 4, *argent*, a cross glory engrailed *sable* between three Cornish choughs proper; 5, *gules*, three snakes nowed in a triangular knot *argent*; 6, *vert*, a stag statant *argent*, attired *or*. Crest, a demi-lion *argent* issuing from a coronet.

Till the recent restorations of the church, this monument stood a very few feet to the north of its present position. It is intended to have it thoroughly restored. W. W. E. W.

GELLI GOCH.

Harrie Vaughan of Machynlleth. = Jane, d. of Richard Pughe of Dolycoers-llwyn, Esq.
See p. 266.

Mary Vaughan, d. and heir. = William Vaughan, third son of Richard Vaughan of Corsygedol, Esq.

Harrie Vaughan of Gelligoch, in the parish of Machynlleth, party to a deed dated February 12th, 6 James I. = Mary, d. of Maurice Wynn of Glynn, co. Merioneth, ancestor to the Wynns of Peniarth. She was living February 12th, 6 James I.

Harrie, left no issue.	Rees Vaughan of Gray's Inn, Esq., author of Vaughan's <i>Practica Wallia</i> , printed in 1672. He is described as heir of Gelligoch in 1654.	Mor- gan.	Row- land.	Anne.	Lauri.
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From a pedigree in the handwriting of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, with dates from an original deed and Vaughan's *Practica Wallia*. Gelligoch now belongs to Mr. David Howell. D. H.

¹ She was married, secondly, to John Grosvenor, third son of Roger, son and heir of Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, co. Chester, Bart.

PLÂS MAWR, ABERCONWY.

This Elizabethan mansion was built in 1576-80, by Robert Wynn, son of John Wynn ab Maredydd of Gwydir (see vol. iv, p. 268). He was Sheriff for co. Caernarvon in 1591, and he died in 1598. He left a son Thomas, whose son Robert Wynn was deputy-mayor of Aberconwy, and he lies buried in the chancel of Conwy Church under an arched monument. He died in November 1664, leaving a daughter and heiress, Elen, who married Robert Wynn of Berth Dû and Bodysgallen, Esq. (see vol. iv, p. 384).

CASTELLMARCH.

Sir William Jones of Castellmarch, Knt., besides his eldest son Gruffydd, had another son Charles, who had Plâs Wnyr Pencoed, Pennarth, Eleirnion in Eivionydd, all the town of Penteirch, Pednechoch, Velyn Enest, and Tyddyn; and by his will, dated January 17th, 1636, left money to found the hospital called Bron y Myod, near Pwllheli, for twelve poor men over fifty years of age.

PLÂS GORONWY.

(See Vol. v, p. 142.)

This place was purchased by David Yale, of the parish of Cripplegate, who, finding himself subject to distempers and sickness, made his last will and testament, which was proved by his only surviving child, Elihu, thirty-four years later. In this he provides for his wife, Ursula, and for his four sons, David, Elihu, Theophilus, and Thomas. In 1699, however, Elihu returned to England and found his father dead, and one of his first acts was to prove, as sole survivor of the family, the will made many years before.¹

David Yale's father was one of the early settlers in the settlement of New Haven, and his wife's name was Anne. They had issue two sons, David and Thomas Yale, and a daughter, Anne, who married Governor Hopkins of Connecticut. David settled in England in the year 1652.²

¹ *Life of Governor Elihu Yale.* By Franklin B. Dexter.

² *Ibid.*

ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

No. 1.—RECORD OFFICE, PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS, DENBIGH.
LORDSHIP OF BROMFIELD AND YALE. No. 1.

DENBIGH DOMINU' DE BROMFIELD ET YALE.

A survey of the Lo'ppe of Bromfield and Yale w'th the Rights, Members, and appurtenances, lyeing and being in the Countie of Denbigh late p'cells of the po'ns of Charles Stuart late Prince of Wales and taken by vs whose names are herevnto subscribed in the moneth of febra'y (1649) by vertue of a Com'on grounded vpon an Acte of the Comons assembled in Parliament for sale of the Honors Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late King Queene and Prince vnder the hands and seales of the Trustees in the said Acte named and appointed.¹

This Lo'ppe consists of 16 Mannors and 63 townships all holding eyther ffeelie or by ffeefarme Confirmed by a late Acte of Parliament w'ch estates togeather w'th the Rents though w'th much labour we have endeavoured to distinguish. The officers of Revenue nowe are Thomas Crutchley Esquier Steward David Speed Recorder.

The Stewards ffee p' ann' xx'li.
The Recorder p' ann' ij'li.

The ffeefarme and ffeehould Rents before the Composic'on of ffeefarme in the said Lo'ppe did passe and weare iointlie accounted ffor in everie severall division by the name of rents of Assise the p'ticulars whereof are here retorned according to a Survey taken in 4^o Eliz but could not be severed or distinguished by anie Jury that wee have ypanalled.

	£	s.	d.
The Rent of Assise ffor the Towne of Holt	30 3 11
the fee farne Rent	32 7 10 ob.
The Mannor of Hem rent of assise	7 10 6 qu.
the ffeefarme Rent	27 6 5
The Mannor of Hewlington onlie ffeefarme	19 3 1
And soe are the Mannors of Cobham Almer	18 4 9 ob.
and Cobham p'coid the annual Rents whereof are	22 15 4 ob.
The Mannor of Esclusham w'ch is a baylwicke of ffee the			
Rent of Assise	£30 9 2 ob. iij.s. qu. ob.
the ffeefarme there is	16 17 11 ob.
the baylief ffee Collecting	3 0 0
The Mannor of Eglwysegle Rent of Assise	£17 16 2 qu. di.
the fee farne rents there	1 19 11 ob.
the Baileife ffee ffor Collecting thereof	2 0 0
The Mannor of Ruabon rent of Assise	26 12 9 ob.
the fee farne Rent there	22 17 1 di.
the baylief ffee for Collecting	3 0 0
The Mannor of Aymbury rent of Assise	24 10 10
the fee farne Rents there	11 5 8
the bayliefs ffee	2 0 0

¹ See also vol. iv, pp. 76-7.

	£	s.	d.
The Mannor of Burton rent of Assise	£33	8	5 ob. qu. di.
the fee farme rent there is	...	71	9 8
the Bailieys fee	...	3	13 4
The Mannor of Iscoyd rent of Assise	...	25	7 0 ob.
The fee farme rent there is	...	26	6 3
the Bailieys fee there is	...	2	13 4
The Mannor of Wrexham Rent of Assise	...	6	12 1 ob.
the feesfarme Rent	...	46	16 5
the Bailieys fee	...	4	13 4
The Mannor of Yale Raglaria a rent of Assise and feesfarme but the devision thereof not as yetn knowte	...	30	0 0
The Bailieys	...	2	6 8
Theis Bailwicke of fee the receavor taketh vppon himself by reason of the fees incident for the Collec'on but the rest are Collected by the tenants and by them answered as of service and by theire tenure bound vnto.	...		
The Mann'r of Denynlley a Bailewicke of service is onely of feesfarme Rent	...	25	14 0
The Mannor of Morton onlie feesfarme	...	17	10 0 ob. qu.
The Manor of ffabriorn and Chrytionydd the like	...	16	19 1 ob. qu.
The Mannor of Minerva onlie feesfarme	...	6	19 1 ob.
The Mannor of Bedwall feesfarme	...	25	12 7 ob.
The Mannor of Pickhill and Seswicke rent of Assise	...	0	15 0
The feesfarme Rent	...	41	6 8 di.
The Mannor of Yale Preposituria not divided	...	38	17 7 qu. di.
Denynlley Parke sould from the Crowne 373 acres howe held we knowe not	...	1	10 0
Glyn Parke also sould from the Crowne rent	...	3	19 0
Holt Parke al's Mersley in feesfarme to the Lord Bridgewater as alleaged	...	20	0 0
The disolued Monastrie of Vala Crucis in the houldinge of the Ladie Wotton by what graunt we cannot tell but referre it to the sight thereof w'ch to vs is not p'duced, of the yearlie value of	...	920	4 2
The yearlie Rent paid to the Publique Revenue	...	223	2 10 ob.
The Chauntry rents payed to the Revenue in Bromfield	...	18	3 5
The Rent of Kenlleth Owen payed to the Revenue	...	15	11 3
Eiton Parke in the possession of sr Orlando Bridgman by what grant wee knowe not but referre it to viewe woorth p' annu'	...	100	0 0
The Mannor of Rydley sould as alleaged to the Lord of Bridgewater from the Crowne and the yearely rent reserved to the revenue is	...	11	1 4 ob. qu.
The Royalties p'quisits and yssues of Courts Corbus ann' doe amount to	...	50	0 0
W'ch together w'th the Rents are claimed by Sr. Tho. Trevor by vertue of Lease yet in being, w'ch as yet wee haue not seene but referre it to view.	...		
The Tole of the Bridg of Holt and the faires due annuallie to the Revenue is	...	1	2 0
w'ch for 7 or viij'r yeares is in Arreare and in the hands of Sr Richard Grosvenor K't	...		
The Castle ditch and Castle yard cont. by estimac'on 3 acres in the Possession of the Lord of Bridgewater as wee conceane not in graunt woorth yearly	...	2	10 0
There is adioinyng to the Castle a p'cell of land called the little Parke cont' abouts 15 acres and an other p'cell of land leyng neere to the said Towne of Holt called the Poolles p'cell of the demesnes cont. about 10 acres w'ch	...		

	£	s.	d.
the Earle of Bridgwater held as belonging to his office of Steward of Bromfield and Yale w'thout answering any rent to the Crowne w'ch wee Conceive to be out of graunt woorth yearly	13	0	0
There is alsoe a percell of land called Crackstrings meadowe cont. by estimac'on 7 acres and another p'cell called Saunders hey cont. by estimac'on 6 acres p'cell of the demesnes held by the Earle of Bridgwater at the yearly [rent] of 30s. but by what graunt we finde not worth p' annu	17	0	0
There is a meadowe called the Lords meadowe cont. by estimac'on 16 acres another meadowe adioining therevnto cont. 5 acres and another meadowe called the Bull meadowe (except one acre in the said meadowe) cont. 6 acres laying in the mannor of Hewlington p'cell of the demesnes for w'ch is answered the yearlie rent of 53s. 9d. held by the said Earle of Brydgwater by w'h graunt we finde not woorth yearly	30	0	0
There are two p'cells of land called the Broad land and the bushie land w'ch hath beene inclosed and taken from the Com'ons called the Com'on Wood and layd in to the Parke called mersley al's Holt Parke cont. neere 100 acres held by the said Earle of Bridgwater by what graunt we finde not woorth yearly	40	0	0
There are severall smale Cotages lately built vpon the com'ons there by George Roydon, John Gruffith, Sammell Price, Moses Price and Ales Evans widdowe worth p' ann.	0	5	0
There is a p'cell of ground called the weare hookes togeather w'th divers other p'cells therevnto adioinyng cont. by estimac'on 100 acres p'cell of the Mannor of Hem held by the said John Erle of Bridgwater by what yearlie rent or graunt we find not woorth p' ann.	100	0	0
There is a p'cell of land called the Rough Croft lyeing neere to the said towne of Holt cont. by estimac'on 6 acres held by Richard Davies esq'r at the yearly rent of vjs. but by w't graunt we find not woorth yearly	3	0	0
There is a certen mills called Merford Mills for w'ch is paid yearly to the Revenue viijli. or thereabouts in the tenure of S'r John Trevor Knight ¹ by what graunt held we finde not, alleaged to be in freefarme	8	0	0
The Lo'pe of Merford in the possession of S'r John Trevor was thone hauif purchased for the Earle of Derby and the other hauif was charged with the annuall rent of 4li. to the Crowne but howe answered and by what graunt we find not	4	0	0
There is a Chappell in Allington called St. Peters chappell togeather with 50li. p' ann' belonging to it in the houlding of S'r John Trevor Knight by w't graunt held we finde not [Here follows a long list of encroachments on the Common.]	50	0	0
That there bee Cole Mynes lead mynes and iron stone in the Lo'ppe of Bromfield held by S'r Richard Grosvenor kt. by vertue of a graunt at the yearly rent of xxs. vnder color whereof he stopeth the tenants from making vse thereof w'ch otherwise would be very benefitiall to the Com'on-wealth, w'ch graunt wee Referr to yo. honours Consideration.			
The viccarag howse in Wrexham and the wast ground belonging thereto is claimed by none neither is there any graunt p'duced to vs by any man for the same woorth p' ann.	3	0	0

¹ See vol. iv, p. 73.

	£	s.	d.
A p'cell of land called Bron Vawr in Yale in the houlding of Sr. Evan Lloyd Knight ¹ of Mountaine Kands inclosed cont. by estimac'on 200 acres worth p' ann. not in graunt	10	0	0
Certen inclosures of the Com'ons in the houlding of the late wief of Rich ap Hugh and others of the tenna'ts to the said Sr. Evan Lloyd by estimac'on 100 acres worth p' ann	5	0	0
One of the p'ticulars aboue menconed the said Sr. Evan Lloyd pleads to be in graunt but refused to p'duce the same saying he would not trust us with the viewe thereof lest we should finde any flawe in the same.			
And for the other p'ticular he acknowledges to be out of graunt and will submitt to the taking of a Lease.			
Owen Thelwall Esqr. ¹ houldeth lands in the township of Coydrwg and Gwrthreynie vawr and vechan called y Tyvey Kelyn uwst whereof he alleageth to be in ffeefarme but sayeth his writtings are in London soe they cannot be p'roduced for the pre'te	5	0	0
And that there is adioinyng to the said lands inclosed out of the Comons Gwithreynie nowe in the houlding of his tenants there by estimac'on 30 acres woorth p' ann.	1	10	0
He is willing to take a lease thereof.			
The inclosures before menconed and all the rest of them that are w'thin the Lo'pe of Bromfield & Yale fall to the lord of the soyle because inclosed w'thout licence for although by thei're ffeefarme estats they may challenge freedom of comonyng, It is by the Covenant of the grannt as formerly and autiantly was accustomed w'thout any power of inclosing soe that they must take a newe graunt of all (except some olde inclosures wich are included in their ffeefarmes) w'ch is the custome of the lo'pe and if they should inclose all thei're comons yet the lord would have a third p'te. Sevrall shoppes vnder the towne Hall of Wrexham in Lease to George Manley gent., w'ch lease is yet vnexpired 12 yeares as he alleadgeth but for the pre't cannot p'duce the same he is willyng to purchase the ren'con they are worth p' ann.	12	0	0
The Mannor of Eglwysig is by the tenants p'tended to be held by Charter by vertue whereof they conceaue themselves to be ffree from paying the rent of assise but as yet cannot p'duce thei're Charter whereof we shall ffoorthw'th certifie more certainly.			
The totall of the Tenth of the Clergye due and payable yearly to the Revenue w'ch is the totall of all North Wales	431	10	8½
There is a meadowe in yale in the po'n of Mary Lloyd widdowe called Wayn vovr of the yearly rent of vjs. vjd. w'ch is by her held by a graunt in ffee Past by the Earle of leycister of the township of whileccivg but cleerely found to bee Cusmary land and disposed, the said rent of vjs. vjd. hath beene cealed for seu'all yeares amounting the sume of	7	6	8
Three tenem's in Gwithrynie in the Mannor of Yale Raglar late in the tenure of Roger ap John Wynne of the yearly rent of ss. iiijd.	0	10	4
And all those escheated lands late of Evan ap Maddocke in the towne of Krey drogge of the yearly rent of 18d.	0	1	6
And all those escheated lands in the towne of Gurthreynie Vechan late in the tenure of the townsmen there formerly of Llewelyn Ward of the yearly rent of 15s.	0	15	0

¹ Of Bod Idris yn Iâl. (See vol. v.)

² Of Blaen Iâl. (See vol. v.)

This lands weare neglected to bee taken in fee farm vpon the composi'on of Bromfield and Yale by the pri'te tenants and soe passed by the late Kings privie seale to one William Linton Esquier and by him sould to Henry Bradocke and others who surrendered theire title to William Speed gent he being allowed his disbursem'ts in and about the same is willing to surrender the same to your honors to be disposed off to the best it is worth p' ann. ...	40	0	0
There are sundrie other incroachments and inclosures of com'ons in Yale in the po'n of seaverell p'sons amounting in the whole to 300 ackers valued att ...	015	0	0
There are seu'all Rents concealled and soe returned by the baylif Ellioe Jones to be in the hands of S'r Tho. Middleton Kt. ...	8	2	0
And for seu'all other lands in his possession ...	16	9	8

The names of the Com'ons be Moel venlly Moel y gyrn Moel y gity Bulch y rhiwey Moel y llyn, Pen y voel y Bryney Dyon, Rhyd welyn y given ffordd Crosey nant y tervyn Moel forvydd Maen Merwn Klib yvylin Moel wendeg Bulch gwyn and y voel wen.

DAVID SPEED
LODOVICKE LLOYD
THOMAS BLOUMFIELD
BENIAMIN ANDREWES

(In another hand)

Welcome Hodge Podge
I vnderstand yo'u not

(On the back)

Lordship of Bromfeild and Yale
nup' Car' principis
Dinbeigh
Rec'd this 11th of february 1649
Transmitted to the Survey d'r
G'rall the same
Returned the 13th february

Speed, i.

NO. 1A.—RECORD OFFICE, PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS, DENBIGH.
NO. 1A.

(NOTE.—Only matter not contained in Survey marked No. 1, or Supplementary to what is there given, has been extracted from this Survey.)

DENBEIGH DOMINIUS DE BROMFEILD & YALE, CUM JUR. MEMBER
& APPURTIN'.

A Survey of the Lo'pp of Bromfeilde and Yale with the Members and appurtenances thereof lyinge and beinge in the Countie of Denbigh aforesaid late P'cell of the Possessions of Charles Stuart, and Henrietta Maria, late Kings and Queene of England, Made and taken by vs whose names are herevnto subscribed in the Moneth of february. By vertue of a Commission graunted vpon an Acte of
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the Commons assembled in Parliament for sale of the honno'rs, Mannors and lands heretofore belonging to the late Kinge Queene and Prince vnder the hand and seale of fife or moore of the Trustees in the said Actt named and approved.

The Courte Baron and Courte Leete, ffynes and Amercyaments of Courte, Issues, ffynes, upon discent, or alyenac'on, Releifes wayves strayes deodandes, ffelons Goodes, goodes of ffelons of themselves, ffvgitives and of Condempned P'sons and all other profittes and payments within the lo'pp of Bromfield and Yale, and the Mannors of Holte and Wrexham in the said County of Denbigh and to the said Lo'ppe and the Royalties thereof belonging or in any wise appertayninge, we estimate Coit' Annies att lxi.

Som totall of the Rents (of Assize)

and Royalties aforesaid are p' an. CC iiij^{li}. xixs. 9d. 3prs 93a.

Memor'd' that the Profittes of the ffayres of Holte afores'd with all and singuler the Commodities thereto belonging were heretofore graunted by Lease to Sr. Richard Grosveno'r Barronett for the yearely Rente of xxij^s. w'ch said graunte is nowe expired and the same claymed to be purchased in fee ffarme, by one Robt. Worrall. But noe graunt p'duced and therefore accordinge to our instrucc'ons we haue retourned the same in p'sent possession.

Alsoe there hath beene a decay for many yeares past in the Rente of Assize of the Towne of Holte afores'd to the value of 3*li*. p' an. or there aboutes, by reason, that a greate p'te of the said Towne, was then burnt, and ever since charged vpon the Bayliffes of the said Towne, who by their office vpon Oath collected ye same and out of their owne purses made vp ye totall Rents vpon their Accompte, and since that, namely att the leagard before ye Castle there this last warr, another greate p'te of the said Towne to the nombre of 96, houses was burnt downe the Rente of w'ch said howses came to 4*li*. and vpwards p' an., and the inh'tants growen soe poore, that they are not able to pay, All w'ch att the humble suite of the said Towne we have made bold to acquainte yo hon'rs w'th and leave the same to yo'r considerac'on.

Som' total of Cottages, Acres

and annual' val. 21cot. 641acr. 1r. 1y. 20inch. lxxxi. xiiij*d*.

All those P'cells of land lyinge and beinge within the p'cincte of the Mannor howse, Mancion Place or Castle of ye Lo'pp of Bromfield and Yale, and ye Mannor of Holte namely one Platt or Piece of land where in the Castle standeth called the Castle ditch, one other P'cell called the outward yeard or Courte, one gardin Platt, one P'cell called the greene Courte And one other p'cell called the Orchard, all w'ch containe in the whole by estimac'on flower acres, and are worth p' ann'

4ac. 0ro. 0po. iiij*li*. an. val.

All that P'cell of Arrable ground and Meadowe adioyninge to the Castle ditch aforesaid called the litle Parke cont. by estima-c'on 15 acr. moore or lesse, now in the possession of Joseph Powell and other worth p' ann.

15ac. 0ro. 0po. xii*li*. an' val'.

All that other P'cell of Pasture ground called ye Pooles scittuate		
lyinge and beinge neare the highway Leadinge from the said		
Castle to a place called the Com'on Wood cont. by estimac'on		
10 acr., now in the tenure and occupac'on of William Batha,		
worth p' ann'	10 0 0	viiijs.
Som' total acr' and an. val.	29 0 0	xxiiijli.

Memor'd' that the fore recyted Premisses were held for many yeares past by the Right hono'ble John Earle of Bridgwater deceased (colore officij) as he was Stuard of the said Lo'pp of Bromfeild and Yale, w'th out paying any Rent att all to ye Crowne, hee haveinge purchased in fee the said Capitall Messuage, Manc'on, or Courte Howse (beinge a Castle nowe garrisoned by the Parliam' And in that he purchased not the foresaid Landes, but the Castle, Materials thereof and the oute howses therevnto belonginge, we haue returned the said lands in present possession, being p'cell of the Demeasnes belonginge to the said Lo'pp and of the yearly value abovesaid.

13^o JANUARY 1651.

At the Committee of Parlt for remouing of Obstructions etc.

Forasmuch as this Committee haue this day taken into consideration y petition of Sr. Edward Spencer and Sr. Bevis Thelwell Knights ye petitioners having therein shewed y't they standing bound vnto diverse p'sons for great som'es of money. Which John, late Earle of Bridgwater deceased and for his debts had, amongst other Lands Conveyed vnto them by the said Earle to sell for ye payment of the said debt, A parke called Marsley Parke neere ye Holt in Denbyshire w'ch ye said Earle enioyed by Lease from ye late Queene Eliz. the Reuercon whereof ye saide Earle did about 20 yeares since purchase to him and his heires from ye Commissioners then impowred for sale of Certaine lands belonginge to ye late King paying a fee ffarme rente reserved out of ye whole parke yet ye Surveyors had returned p'te of ye said parke called ye Broad Land and ye Bushey Land conteyning about 150 acres was returned by ye Surveyors thereto be Land belonging to ye late King and to be held by the said Earle without any Rent or title thereto. And it appearing vnto this Committee by ye Certificate of Mr. Graues of Councell for ye Common wealth to ye Trusstees for ye sale of ye said Lands to whom it was referred by order of this Com'ittee of the 15th of May last p'rose severall Grounds and particulars touching their Interest in ye said Parke and certifie ye same to this Committee with his opinion therein), That ye late Queen Eliz. by her le'res puttente vnder ye Greate seale of England bearinge date the seaven and Thirtieth yeare of her reigne one ye first day of Sept. in consideration y't Sr. Tho. Egerton then Master of ye Rolls should at his proper Cost and charge (Except in Timber and Trees to be taken and had within ye Parke) repaire ye payling and inclosure of ye parke of Marsley in ye County of Denby which Threescore pounds whould scarsly performe and for other Causes and Considerations did Grante and to ffarme Lett vnto ye said Sr. Tho. Egerton

and vnto Tho. and John Egerton his sonnes All that her parke Called Marsley Parke with ye herbage and pannage thereof with all its rights members and appurtenances lying and being in ye Lordshippes of Bromfeild in ye said County of Denbig and p'cell of ye said Lordshippes and Conteyning by estimac'on 625 Acres and 3 quarters of an acre and 4 poles and one house or lodg and one small messuage within ye said parke with ye buildings or wards and gardens thereunto belonging reserving sufficient pasture for 200 Bucks and Does (Excepting trees mynes and Quarries) to have and to hold to ye said Sr. Tho. Egerton and Tho. and John Egerton his sonnes for their lives successively vnder ye yearly rent of 20*li*. to be paid att Mich'as and Annunciation of ye Virgin Mary yearly by equall portions. J find also a particular of ye said parke (agreing with ye said Lease) made by ye said Queene Eliz. vnder ye hand of W'm Hill Avditor aboute ye 9 of June 1629 added alsoe to ye said perticula's an order by them ye Lord Treasurer and others ye late Kings Commissioners for sale of ye lands y't the Surviving patten-tees who had an estate in ffee simple of the lordshippe of Bromfeild and Yale in ye County of Denbigh should convey ye said parke of Mashley parcell of ye Lordshippe of Bromfeild to John Earle of Bridgwater and his heires according to ye Composition made with ye said Commissioners Attested vnder ye hands of George Bingley Deputy Avditor y't afterwarde Sr. John Walters Sr. James Fullerton and Sr. Thomas Trevor Knights ye surviving patten-tees according by Indenture bearing date 3 day of July in ye 5th yeare of ye late King Charles, reciting that whereas ye then late King James by his L^{res} Patente bearinge date the 27th of January in ye 22th yeare of his reigne over England and did Graunt vnto Sr. Henry Hobbard Bar't and them ye said Sr John Walters Sr James Fullerton and Sr. Tho. Trevor and their heires diverse Mannors Lands and Tenements and hereditam'ts therein specified whereof ye said Parke and ye Inclosed Lands and tenem'ts of Marsley soe called or knowe or there lying in ye County of Denbigh was parcell with power and licence to Grante ye same to any p'son in ffee farme) Did by ye direction of the said Lord Treasurer and ye said Comissioners for ye Consideration of Two Thousand pounds paid and the ffee farme rent of Twenty pounds by the yeare reserved grant bargain and sell to John Earle of Bridgwater his heires and Assignes, All that Parke called Marsley Parke or ye Parke of Marsley and all those lands tenem'ts and hereditaments enclosed called Marsley Parke in the County of Denbigh, Conteyning by estimac'on 625 Acres and three quarters of an acre 4 p'ches or thereabouts And all y't Lodg and y't one Messuage within ye said Parke with all ye pales mounds woods vnderwoods tymber trees and app'tenances to ye said Parke and p'misses belonging or in any wise app'teyning or as ye p'cell or member of ye same taken reputed or accompted or therewith then or before vsed occupied or enjoyed as p'te p'cell or member thereof To ye vse of ye said Earle his heires and Assigns for ever (Royall Mynes Mynes of Lead and Tynn

excepted) as by the same Indenture appearing by the endorm't to be enrolled in the high Court of Chancery doth and may more plainly appeare. And it appearing by a Certificate of ye said Parke returned about ye said 37th years of ye said Queene wherein is mentioned a Survey of ye Lo'pp of Bromfeild called Tewderleyes Survey as made in ye time of King Henry ye Eighth declaring y't Marsley Parke in ye ffranchise of ye Holt w'thin one Mile of ye Castle there was then a faire parke being three Miles about the same being paled round with pales w'h was more in Lawnes and plaines then covert the midst of ye said Parke being Covered with Oakes and small Tymber without any other Couert and in ye South side of ye said Covert w'ch appeared to ye Councell to bee made by Tho. Hanbury then Auditor and signed with his hands. And it appearing by the Testimony of Witnesses Sworne and examined before this Co'mitte That ye said two p'cells of Ground called the Broadland and Basley land are lying and being within the pale of ye said Parke and are p'te and p'cell of ye said Parke and ought to bee allowed vnto ye said Sr. Edward Spencer and Sr. Bevis Thelwell, for ye intente and purposes afforesaid. And this Co'mittee doe hereby order and adiudg the same to bee allowed of and Reprise to bee made vnto the purchaser of the said parcells of Ground in question according to their purchase of the same. And that ye Contractors for sale of ye said Landes etc. bee hereby desired and Authorized to ascertaine the said Reprise and ye same so Ascertained to Certifie vnto ye Trusstees for sale of ye honors &c. who are hereby Authorized and desired to jssue forth their warrant vnto ye Treasurers for Sale of ye said Honors &c. to repay so much in ready money as ye said reprise soe ascerteind shall amount vnto in case ye Purchasers of ye said Lands and pr'misses haue paid in their whole purchase money for ye same otherwise that defalcation be made of ye said Reprise out of ye second Moyety of ye said purchase money and the said Treasurers are hereby authorized and required to make paym't or defalcation thereof accordingly and ye Surveyor G'rall for sale of ye said Lands to enter and Record vpon ye Survey of ye pr'misses the jnterest of ye petition'rs in and to ye said Grounds in Question.

Entered the 3d of March 1651.

Will. Webb. 1651.

WM. SAY: RO. BREWSTER

FFRA LASSELLS more JO. BROWNE.

All that P'cell of Meadowe called Wayne vaure lying and being in Yale aforesaid conteyninge by estimac'on Thirteene Acres, nowe in the tenure of Mary Lloyd widow of Gelthly Gynnen in the said Countie

13acr. Ord. Opo.

Memor'd' the aforesaid Mary Lloyd holds thabove menoc'oned premisses by vertue of a graunt from the Earle of Leicester, who granted the same in fee as P'cell of the townshipp of Whileriog, and soe by her held and inioyed as frehold, w'ch graunte though required would not be shewed to us. But it sufficiently appeared to vs both by Record, and Evidence vpon

oath that the said Meadowe is customary land, and formerly held by Lease from Queene Eliz. w^{ch} lease long since expired. Therefore wee haue retorned the same in present possession, the Rente formerly paid for the same beinge 6s. 8d. But worth over and above the Rent p' ann' iiiij^s. xvjs. viij^d.

All that dissolved Monasturie of Vala Crucis lyinge and beinge in the saide Countie of Denbigh, and to the said lo'pp of Bromfeild and Yale belonginge, and nowe in the holdinge of the Lady Margaret Wootton consistinge of Tythes and Tenementes in severall Towneshippes of the said Lo'pp as by the perticulars thereof herevnto annexed appeareth.

Memorand' the said Lady Margaret Wootton Claymeth thabove menco'd premisses by purchas, but beinge sent vnto by us to bringe in her evidence, and to make her interest therein appeare, neither came nor sente to vs wherefore, vnderstanding the same had formerly bynn left att the yearly Rente of 223*li*. 2*s*. 10*d*. we have retorned the same in present possession And doe finde the same to be worth vpon an Improved value above ye said yearly Rent p' ann. dccccxx*li*. iiijs. iij*d*.

All those Nyne Shoppes or howses with Thappurtenances scittuate lyinge and beinge vnder the Courte howse or Towne hall of Wrexham to the foresaid Lo'pp of Bromfield and Yale belonginge, late in the occupac'on of Will'm ap Robt. Thomas Gouldsmyth, with lib'tie graunted to enlarge one Bay att ye East end for Juryes to be in att the tyme of the Sessions.

Memor'd' the above menc'oned pr'misses were by Indenture bearinge date the 28th of March An'o D'ni 1628, 4^o Cr. demysed by Sir John Walter Knight Barron of the excheq., Sr. James fullerton kt. and Sr. Thomas Trevor vnto John Edwards and d'd Edwards. To haue and to hold the same from Michael' before the date thereof, for and duringe the tearme of xxxi' yeares with Coven'te to keepe the said shoppes, Courte howse and howses for juryes in good repaire, duringe the said tearme, and to pay the yearly Rente of fiftie shillings att Lady day and Michael' by equal porc'ons or within ffortie days after either of the said feastes vppon a poenalty Ed'd and d'd to assigne over the said Lease to George Manly gent to hold ye same duringe the residue of ye said tearme.

But if the said p'misses were oute of Lease and in possession vpon Improvement the same were aboute the Rente reserved. P' ann. viij*li*.

There is att Michael' nexte, nyne yeares yet to com in the said lease.

Memor'd' that the 13th of May 1640, A lease was graunted of the Lo'pp of Bromfeild and Yale, for and in consider'con of the some of ffower thowsand powndes paid into the excheq'r att Westm. to the vse of the late Kinges Ma'tie by Sr. Thomas Trevor kt. then one of the Barrones of the excheq'r¹ vnto Robert Jenner Esq'r

¹ See vol. iii, pp. 200, 201.

Thomas Trevor Esq'r nowe Knighte and Barronett and to Edward Harris gent in trust for the said Sr. Thomas Trevor Knighte for the tearme of Twentie three yeares from Thannunc'acon of the Virgin Mary, One thousand sixe hundred and fortie, which lease is inrolled in the Exchequer and Auditor's office.

The said lease hath alsoe binn perused by ye Committee of Revenue appointed by Parliam't since ye said Lo'pp came into their power, and by order dated 18th of May 1647 allowed, and then ordered by them that the said Sr. Thomas Trevor knighte shall receive all the Rents and somes of Money due and payable for the said Lo'pp of Bromfeild and Yale vntill ye said some of 4000*li*. with the interest for the same be fully satisfyed and paid, and that the said order shalbe a sufficient warrant to the Auditor for the tyme beinge to make forth debenters for the allowance of the same And to the Receivo'rs for the time beinge for the paymente thereof, since w'ch tyme it hath binn paid accordingly to the said Sr. Thomas Trevor.

MEMORANDUM.

There is a Courte Barron belonginge to the said Lo'pp kept att Wrexham att the will of the Lord.

The Courte Leete also kept att the vsuall tyme.

The ten'ants of the said Lo'pp are to performe their suit and service to their lord att the Courte afores'd.

The ffreholders w'ch hold of the said Lo'pp doe usually pay to the lord thereof by way of Releife vpon discent vijs. vjd.

The ffreholders of the Mannor of Holte belonging to the said Lo'pp do vsuall pay to ye lords thereof by way of Releife vpon discent one yeares Rente.

The Vicaredge howse of Wrexham belonginge to the said Lo'pp is worth p' an. iiij*li*.

An Abstracte of the present Rentes, future Improvements, and all other profittes of the said Lo'pp of Brumfeld and Yale.

The Rentes of Assize & Royalties are p' ann. cclij ^{ss} iiij <i>li</i> . xixs.
The Demeasnes in Possession are p' ann. ...	98 iijs p's 98 ^a
	... mcccxxix <i>li</i> .
The Reserved Rente vpon one Leasehold p' ann. ...	xvijs. iiij <i>li</i> . ob.
Som' total of p'sent Profittes p' ann. ls.
	... mdccxxii <i>li</i> . vijs.
The improvement of one Leasehold in the said Lo'pp is p' an. ...	iiij <i>li</i> . ob. 98 iijs p' qd.
Som' total of future Improvem'ts xiiij <i>li</i> .
	... vt antea

Signed and subscribed by vs whose names are here vnder written

nominated and appointed Surveyors for the Countie of Denbigh according to the said Acte the fowerteenth day of febr. 1649.

DAVID SPEED
THOMAS BLOUMFEILDE
BENIAMIN ANDREWES

Ex p' Will Webb Supos' Gen'll 1650.

(On back)

Bromfeild & Yale nup' Car. regis. Dinbeigh.

Rec'd this 12th day of July Transmitted to the S'rveyo'r G'rall the same day.

Returned the 15th of July.

Speed.

BODEWRYD.

(*Note to Vol. v, p. 214.*)

Edward Wynn of Bodewryd, ab John Wynn ab Edward ab Hugh Gwyn ab David ab Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Ednyved ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Meurig ab Trahaiarn ab Gwerydd ab Rhys Goch, one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes (*argent*, on a bend *sable*, three lion's heads caboched, of the first).

CORRIGENDA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.—VOL. V.

- P. iv.—*For* "Gwyor of Llanidloes," *read* Gwyn of Llanidloes.
P. vii.—*For* "Abergeleu," *read* Abergelau.
P. 204.—*For* "Cynwrig ab Tudor," *read* Cywrig ab Iorwerth.
P. 223.—Vaenol and Castellmarch were *bequeathed*, not forfeited, by Sir William Williams of Vaenol, Bart., to William III.

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